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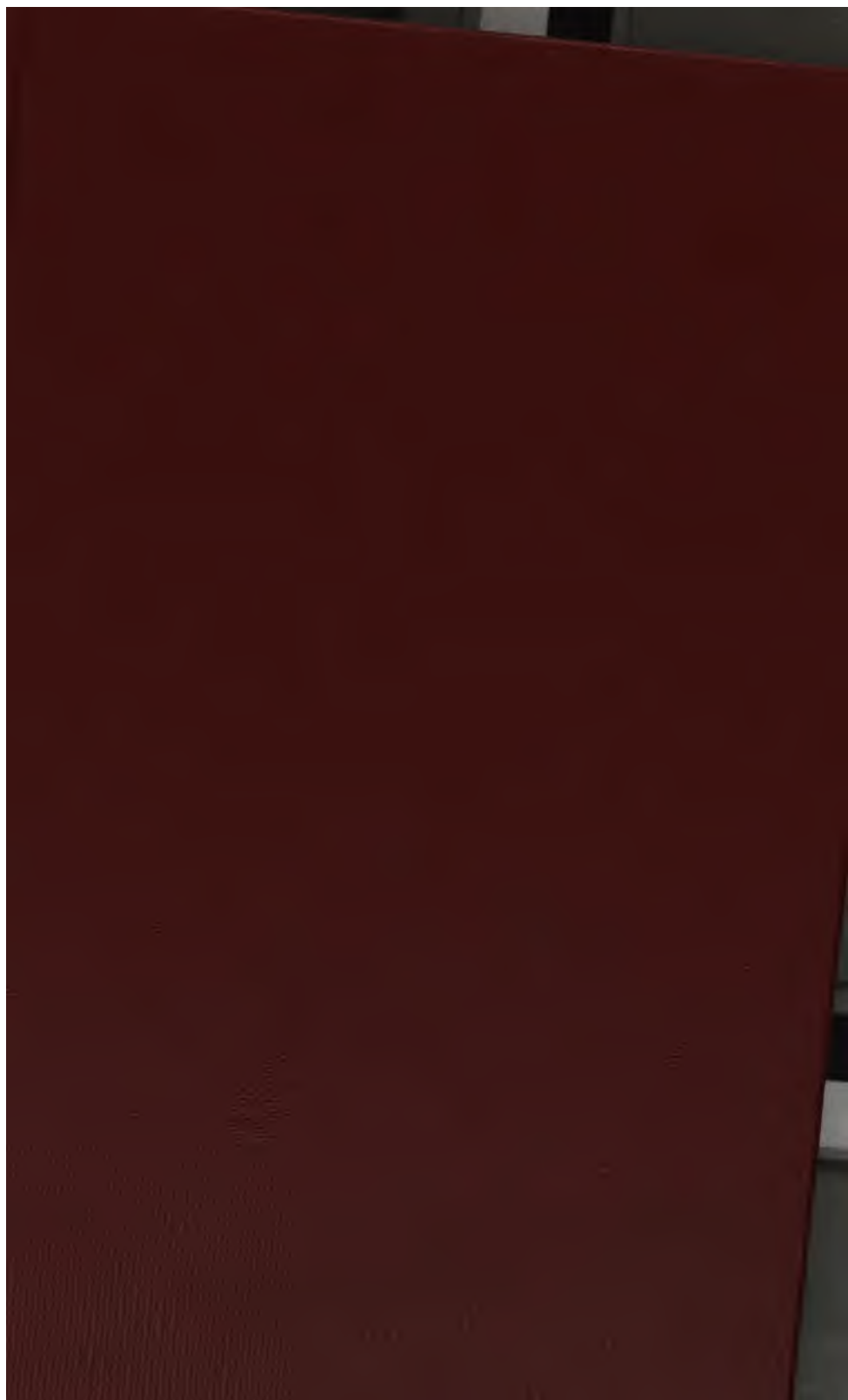
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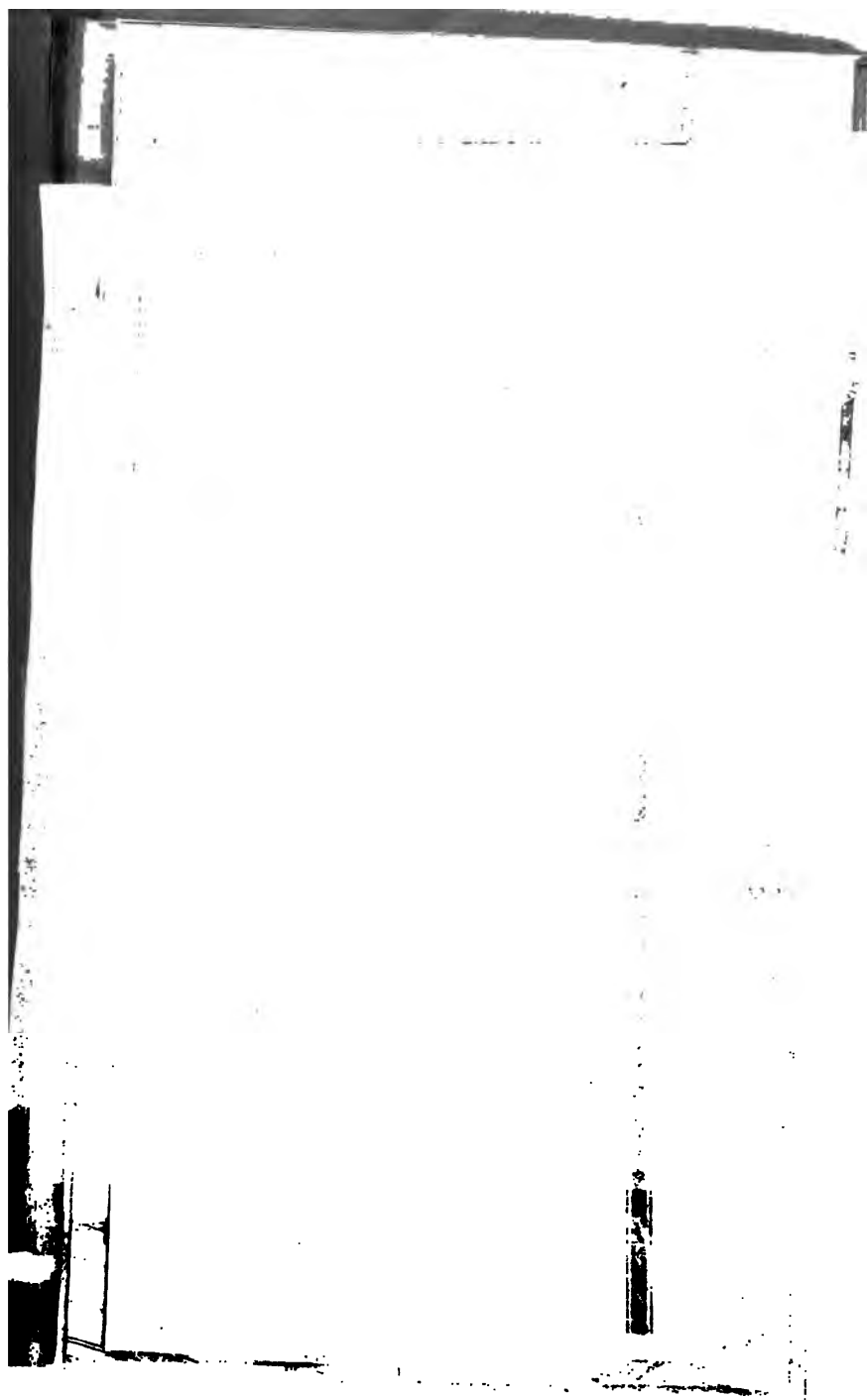
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**THE
HISTORY OF GILMANTON,**

EMBRACING THE

**PROPRIETARY, CIVIL, LITERARY, ECCLESIASTICAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL, GENEALOGICAL, AND
MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY,**

FROM THE

FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME ;

INCLUDING WHAT IS NOW

GILFORD,

TO THE TIME IT WAS DISANNEXED.

•
~~~~~  
**By DANIEL LANCASTER.**  
~~~~~

**GILMANTON:
PRINTED BY ALFRED PRESCOTT.
1845.**

P R E F A C E .

THE History comprised in this volume, is a compilation of facts derived from various sources, both oral and written. The materials have been accumulating on the hands of the writer for nearly twenty years, and under such circumstances as to render it both inexpedient and impossible to refer in all cases to the authorities. Moreover such a reference would greatly have encumbered the margin, and increased the expense of publication without enhancing the value of the work to the readers.

Oral and traditionary testimony have been relied on only where written documents failed. The written authorities which have been used are the Proprietary and Town Records, Prescott's Sketch of Gilmanton, N. H. Hist. Col. Vol. I. p. 72, Farmer's Genealogical Register, Belknap's History of N. H. with Farmer's Notes, Whiton's History of N. H., Adams' Annals of Portsmouth, Allen's Biographical Dictionary, Felt's History of Ipswich, &c.

In the Biographical notices a free use has been made of the facts recorded in these works, and sometimes the very language has been used in an abridged or varied form. In the Proprietary and Civil History also, the language of the record has not unfrequently been employed to express the course of events, as being both the most convenient and the best suited to the object the writer had in view, viz. a plain narrative of facts.

Imperfection is the lot of all human effort. The present History has come very far short of what the writer intended to make it. Notwithstanding much care, many errors, especially in the

dates, have occurred, some few of which only have been referred to in the errata.

The Genealogical History is much more limited than was originally intended by the writer. To a great extent the dates of births and marriages in the different families are left out, and many families are omitted altogether. This became necessary on account of the limited patronage given to the work. A full schedule of the marriages and deaths from the first settlement of the town, is also crowded out by the abrupt close to which the writer has been obliged to bring the work, or suffer pecuniary loss. These materials may at a future time be thrown into an appendix to this History, should encouragement be afforded.

The Map prepared to accompany this work, will be found an interesting and valuable appendage. The whole has cost an amount of labor, which none can estimate but those who have made similar attempts. Should the readers be interested, instructed and benefitted, and a love of their native place be thereby cherished in the bosoms of his townsmen, at least one object of the writer will be accomplished.

August, 1845.

ERRATA.

Page 46	transpose the last two lines.
58 line 2,	for sister of John Nelson, father, &c. read sister of Gen. Nathaniel Folsom and of the mother of Jonathan Nelson.
80	10, for second rango, read second range.
131	7, for John Lougee, jr. read Samuel Avery.
137	14, for John F. Williams, read Adam Williams.
157	11, from bottom, for Nov. 3, 1805, read Nov. 3, 1825.
162	9, for May 6, 1778, May 5, 1777.
168	2, from bottom, for Hon. John Lord, read Nathaniel Lord, Esq.
	15, do. for one year, read two years.
	16, for 1842, read 1841.
228	1, for Dr. Abraham Silver, read Dr. James Silver.
247	22, for 1836, read 1816.
272	transfer the notice of Joseph Jones Gilman to page 253.
282	transfer the notice of Daniel J. Parsons to page 255.
285	transfer the notice of Dyer H. Sanborn, Esq. to page 255.
274	3, from bottom, for 1795, read 1705.
275	10, for 1791, 1691. 15th line, for 1772, read 1742.
278	13, from bottom, for <i>they</i> had Susan, read <i>he</i> had Susan, &c.

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HISTORY OF GILMANTON.

PART I.

PROPRIETARY AND CIVIL HISTORY.

INTRODUCTION.

Had an observer stood on the Promontory which raises its barren and sandy head, on the celebrated beach that skirts the eastern shores of our State, at any period before the discovery of this continent by Columbus, he might have seen as he looked out upon the ocean from day to day, "*the wide waste of waters*," rising and swelling and dashing upon the shore; but as the eye extended over the vast expanse, no whitened sail would have been visible to give variety to the scene, or to shew that there lived other societies of men, and that the spirit of enterprize was abroad in the earth. Before him would have been one vast flood rolling on from year to year, but bearing on its bosom no ark containing human beings, to people a new world, and to introduce the arts of civilization.

Not unlike this prospect would have been that, visible to an observer who should have stood on one of the eminences of the Suncook Range, and looked out on the wilderness which skirted it on either side, at any time previous to the first settlement of Gilmanton. There would have appeared as far as the eye could reach, from the Winnepisiogee on the North and West, to the Catamount and the Blue Hills on the South and the East, nothing but dense forests and deep ravines, with no cultivated spot, to relieve the monotony of the scene. Here and there traces of savage beasts, and more savage men, might have been descried; but no mark of civilized beings, or of the cultivation of the soil, was as yet visible.

A different day however was at hand. The time was near, when the forests were to be levelled, and the soil tilled. As in the appointed time, the solitary barque of Columbus was seen upon the waters of the Atlantic, and the vessel of Capt. Smith coasted our shores for discovery, so in the allotted season, the first explorers of this wilderness, and the bounders of the town were abroad in the forests of the Winnipisiogee and Suncook, tracing the lines, and bounding the lots on which the Fathers of Gilmanton pitched their tents.

How different the view now enjoyed by the privileged man who gains the summit of Mount Major, the highest peak of the Suncook Range. Before him still is the Lake bespangled with its hundred islands; but now instead of the birchen canoe of the savage, it bears on its bosom the steamer Belknap and numerous long boats. On every side are visible the smiling villages which have sprung up by the waters of the Winnipisiogee and Suncook, while he beholds the trackless wilderness as by magic changed into countless, well cultivated farms, and instead of wild beasts that roam the forest, the hills are covered with the joyful flocks and herds. Such a transformation might seem more like enchantment than reality, did not the experience of every day verify the present aspect of the scenery, and show what Gilmanton *is*, contrasted with what Gilmanton *was*.

It is now nearly 120 years since the town of Gilmanton was granted, and more than 80 years since the first active operations were commenced by settlers within its boundaries. The proceedings both of the proprietors and of the settlers deserve to be recorded. Such facts as have been collected from the few of the settlers who remain, joined with what has appeared of interest from an examination of the early records, are here embodied and given to the public.

The History of Gilmanton naturally divides itself into *Proprietary, Civil, Topographical, Literary, Ecclesiastical, Biographical, Genealogical, and Miscellaneous*. This order will be followed in the present work and will be preceded by a brief

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

Gilmanton is situated in Lat. 43° 25' North, and Long. 5° 55' East. It is 16 miles from Concord, 45 from Portsmouth, 80

from Boston, and 520 from the City of Washington. The original grant was bounded N. by Lake Winnipisiogee; E. by New Durham Gore, now Alton; S. E. by Barnstead, S. W. by Canterbury, now Loudon, Canterbury and Northfield; and N. W. by Winnipisiogee River and Bay, which separate it from Sanborn-ton and Meredith. It was about 18 miles in length and from 7 to 10 miles in breadth, comprising an area of 83,500 acres.

The surface of the town is to a great extent rocky and hilly. A chain of eminences, varying in height from 300 to 1000 feet, called the Suncook Range, commencing at the Northern extremity near the Lake and extending in a South Easterly direction through the town, divides the head springs of the Suncook and Soucook Rivers. These hills are generally productive to their summit, affording some of the finest pasturage in the country. The high lands have a rich deep soil, covered in its natural state with various kinds of hard wood, interspersed with evergreens, and when cultivated, produce a plentiful harvest. The low lands have a sandy loam, covered in its natural state with *White*, *Pitch* and *Norway* pines, and produce under cultivation but in-different crops.

One of the hills in this Range from its shape and insular po-sition, has been denominated *Peaked Hill*. It is situated about half a mile East of the Academy and Theological Seminary, and is about 450 feet high from its base. From the summit of this hill, which can be approached on horseback, the following objects can be seen with the naked eye. [See *N. H. Hist. Coll. vol. I. p. 73*.

Two peaks of the Unconoonock Moun-	Height	Bearing.
tain in Goffstown,		S. 26 & 27° W.
State House in Concord,	118	S. 31° W.
Mount William in Weare,		S. 32° W.
Crotched Mountain between Frances-		
town and Greenfield,		S. 47 W.
Grand Monadnock, in Jaffrey & Dublin,	3,450	S. 50 1-2 W.
Kearsarge in Salisbury and Sutton,	2,461	Due W.
Ascutney in Windsor, Vt.,	3,320	N. 80 1-2 W.
Cardigan in Orange,		N. 51 W.
Moosehillock in Coventry,	4,636	N. 19 1-2 W.
White Face Mountain in Sandwich,		N. 7 E.

	Height	Bearing-
Mount Washington, the highest peak of the White Mountains,	6,314	N. 12° E.
Mount Major, highest peak of Suncook Range,	1,000	N. 22 E.
Great Moose Mountain in Brookfield and Middleton,	1,000	N. 79 E.
Prospect Hill, New Durham Ridge,		S. 73 E.

The Winnipisiogee River forms the boundary the whole distance on the N. West, separating Gilmanton from Meredith and Sanbornton, and affords valuable water privileges at Lake Village, Meredith Bridge and Union Bridge. The two principal streams besides the Winnipisiogee on the western boundary, are the Suncook and the Soucook. The Suncook River takes its rise in a pond near the summit of one of the Suncook Mountains, elevated between nine and ten hundred feet from its base. From this the water falls into another at the foot of the Mountain, called Young's Pond, one mile in length and half a mile in width. Passing from this it falls into another called Lougee's Pond, covering 500 acres ; from which it meanders through the town, receiving several streams in its course, and furnishing valuable mill privileges, particularly at the Iron Works Village. The Soucook River rises from Loon, Rocky and Shellcamp Ponds in the South part of the town, near which are also several valuable mill privileges. Another important stream, called Great Brook, rising in the high lands on the West, falls into the Winnipisiogee River, on which at Badger's Mills there is now a cotton factory in successful operation. Two other smaller streams rising on the East of the Suncook Range, on one of which, Butler's Brook, the *first saw mill*, and on the other, Mill Brook, the *first grist mill* in the town, were erected, discharge their waters into the Suncook River. Miles and Gunstock Brooks, in the part now called Gilford, furnish also valuable mill privileges. The one at Gilford Village is a place of considerable business.

PROPRIETARY HISTORY.

Gilmanton was incorporated in 1727. The Charter was signed on the 20th of May by his Majesty's Colonial Governor, John Wentworth. The town was granted as compensation for

services, rendered in defence of the country, to 24 persons by the name of Gilman,* and 153 others; a circumstance which sufficiently accounts for the name of *Gilmantown*, as it was originally called.

The conditions of the charter were that the proprietors, within three years, should build seventy dwelling houses and settle a family in each, or cause the same to be done; and clear three acres of ground fit for planting, or mowing; and that each proprietor should pay his proportion of town charges; and also that a meeting-house should be built for the public worship of God within the term of four years; that a proprietor's share be reserved for the first minister of the Gospel that shall be settled and ordained, another for a parsonage, and another proprietor's share for the benefit of a school in said town; provided that the peace with the Indians continue for the space of three years. But if it happen that a war with the Indians do break out before the expiration of the aforesaid three years, that then the term of three years shall be allowed after the expiration of the war. In default of any particular proprietor in complying with these conditions, he was to forfeit his share. The Government reserved two rights of land, an annual quit-rent of one pound of flax forever, if demanded; and all the mast trees growing within the limits of said town for his Majesty's Navy.† The Charter was lodged with the Clerk of the Council, and ten pounds were to be paid by the proprietors on receiving it, towards the expense of Government.

* The grantees by the name of Gilman are the following: Nicholas Gilman, John Gilman, Peter Gilman, Daniel Gilman, Nicholas Gilman, Jr., Andrew Gilman, Thomas Gilman, Nicholas Gilman 3d, Samuel Gilman, Nathaniel Gilman, Joseph Gilman, John Gilman, Jr., Edward Gilman, Samuel Gilman 3d, John Gilman 3d, Trueworthy Gilman, Edward Gilman, Jr., Jeremiah Gilman, Nathaniel Gilman, Jr., Caleb Gilman, Robert Gilman, Nehemiah Gilman, Jonathan Gilman and Capt. John Gilman.

† In King William's reign a surveyor of the woods was appointed by the Crown; and an order was sent to the Earl of Bellomont, the Governor of the Provinces, to cause acts to be passed in his several Governments for the preservation of the white pines. In 1708 a law made in New Hampshire prohibited the cutting of such as were 24 inches in diameter at 12 inches from the ground, without leave of the surveyor, who was instructed by the Queen to mark with the *broad arrow* those which might be fit for the use of the Navy, and to keep a register of them.—[Belknap's Hist. vol. I, p. 188.]

CHARTER OF GILMANTON.

George, by the grace of God and Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Greeting. To all people to whome* these presents shall come. Know yee that wee of our special knowledge and meer motion for the due encouragement of setting a new plantation, by and with the advice and consent of our councell, have given and granted, and by these presents, as far as in us lies, do give and grant in equal shares, unto sundry of our beloved subjects whose names are entered in a schedule here unto annexed, that inhabit, or shall inhabit within the said grant, within our province of New Hampshire all that tract of land within the following bounds, viz. to begin on the head of the town of Barnstead at the corner of said town, and next to the town of Chichester, and running from thence on the North West line to Winipissiokeet Pond, or the River that runs out of said Pond; and from the first place where it began, to run North East six miles, on the aforesaid town of Barnstead, then North West two miles, then West to Winipissioke Pond, then on said Pond and River to meet the first line. Provided it do not entrench on any former legall grant.

And that the same be a town corporate by the name of Gilmantown, to the persons aforesaid and their associates, as they shall admit, forever, to have and to hold the said land to the said Grantees and their associates, and their heirs and assigns forever, upon the conditions following:

1. That the proprietors within three years shall build seventy dwelling houses and settel a family in each, or cause the same to be done, and clear three acres of ground fit for planting or mow-

* The original spelling of the words in the Charter and Schedule is here preserved.

† The variations in the orthography of this word, which was probably pronounced *Win-ne-pis-se-ock-ee*, are somewhat remarkable. The following have been collected by Dr. Farmer, [see page 56, Belknap's Hist.] viz. Winnepisseockgee, Winnopisseag, Wenepesioche, Winnepassiacke, Winnapissiauckee, Winnepissiauckee, Winnepissiucay, Winnepesiuckee, Winnapuseakit, Winnepsocket, Winnipishoky, Winnipissiokee, Wennepisseoka, Winipisseoca, Winnepesinket, Winnipisiakit, Winipisiacket, Winnipessioke. Add to these the spelling of the word in the Charter of Gilmanton, 1727. Winipissiokee, and the spelling in the Proprietor's Records, 1731, page 17, Winepissokit, and the spelling on the plan of Gilmanton, drawn 1742, Winnapissacca, and we see there have been at least 21 different methods of spelling the ancient Indian name of this Lake.

ing, and that each proprietor pay his proportion of the town charges when and soe often as occation shall require the same.

2. That a meeting house be built for the public worship of God within the term of four years. ✓

3. That upon default of any particular proprietor in complying with the conditions of this charter upon his part, such delinquent proprietor shall forfeit his share of the said lands to the other proprietors, which shall be disposed of according to the major vote of said proprietors at a legall meeting.

3. That a proprietor's share be reserved for the first minister of the Gospell that shall be there settled and ordained; and another for a Parsonage; and another proprietor's share for the benefit of a school in said town; ✓

Provided nevertheless that the Peace with the Indians continue for the space of three years. But if it shall happen that a warr with the Indians do break out before the expiration of the aforesaid three years—that then the said term of three years shall be allowed the proprietors after the expiration of the warr for the performance of the aforesaid conditions—rendering and paying therefor to uss our heirs and successors, or such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, the annual quit-rent or acknowledgment of one pound of flax in the said town on the last Thursday in March, yearly forever, (if demanded)—reserving also unto uss, our heirs, and successors all the *mast trees* growing on said land, according to acts of Parliament in that case made and provided.

And for the better order, rule, and government of the said town, wee do by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said men and inhabitants, or those that shall inhabit said town, that they yearly and every year, upon the second Tuesday in March, forever, shall meet to elect and chuse by the major part of the proprietors then present, constables, selectmen, and other town officers, according to the laws and usages of our aforesaid Province, with all the power, privileges and authorities as other towns and town officers within our aforesaid Province have and enjoy.

And for the notifying and calling of the first town meeting, wee do hereby appoint Major John Gilman, Capt. John Gilman, and Barthelomy Thing to be Selectmen for the said town of Gilmantown, and they to continue in said respective office as Select-

men untill the second Thursday in the month of March, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight, and untill other Selectmen shall be chosen and appointed in their stead in such a manner as in these presents expressed.

In testimony whereof wee have caused the seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, John Wentworth, Esqr., our Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over our said Province of New Hampshire, at our town of Portsmouth, in our said Province, the twentieth day of May in the thirteenth year of our reign, Anno Domini 1727.

JOHN WENTWORTH.

By order of his Honor the Lieut. Governor,
with the advice of the Councill.

RICHARD WALDRON, *Clerk of the Councill.*

NOTE.—On page 19 of the Proprietors' Records, it is inserted as the act of the Grantors that "the language in the Charter, 'from Barnstead line North West two miles, thence *West* to Winepissiokee Pond;' it should be thence *North* to Winipissiokee Pond, being so intended."

A Schedule of the names of the Proprietors of the town of Gilmanton.

Nicholas Gilman, Esq.
John Gilman, Esq.
John Odlin,
Samuel Thing,
Henry Rust,
Jeames Leavitt,
Barthelomew Thing,
Jonathan Wadleigh,
Nicholas Dudley,
Jeremiah Connor,
Benjamin Thing,
Ephraim Philbrook,
Peter Gilman,
Jeames Sinclair,
Eliphalet Coffin,
Nicholas Gordon,

Philip Connor,
Daniel Gilman,
John Robinson,
Thomas Webster,
Nicholas Gilman, Jr.
Nathaniel Webster,
Paul Hall,
Andrew Gilman,
John Folsum,
Zebulon Gidens,
Thomas Gilman,
Humphrey Wilson,
Nicholas Gilman 3d,
John Chipman,
Jeames Jaffrey,
Richard Clark,

Jethro Pearson,
 William Doran,
 Joseph Thing,
 Jonathan Young,
 Samuel Gilman,
 Edward Colcord,
 Walter Neal,
 Samuel Norris,
 Ward Clark,
 Nathaniel Gilman,
 Jeames Leavitt, Jr.
 Jonathan Colcord,
 Samuel Elkins,
 Benjamin Rawlins,
 Josiah Gilman,
 John Gilman, Jr.
 Edward Gilman,
 Richard Smith,
 Trueworthy Dudley,
 Robert Smart,
 Joseph Smart,
 Joseph Dudley,
 Caleb Kimble,
 Ephraim Leavitt,
 Coffin Thing,
 Samuel Gilman 3d,
 Ebenezer Weare,
 Jeames Jaffrey, Jr.
 Timothy Leavitt,
 Lieut. John Gilman,
 John Scribner, Jr.
 John Mudgett,
 John Odlin, Jr.
 Trueworthy Gilman,
 Benjamin Leavitt,
 Joseph Scribner,
 Edward Fifield,
 Henry Hale,
 Edward Gilman, Jr.
 Joseph Hall,
 Joseph Robinson,
 Jonathan Connor,
 John Perkins, Jr.
 Jeames Dudley,
 John Roberts,

Theophilus Hardy,
 Theophilus Smith,
 Jeremiah Gilman,
 Theophilus Smith, Jr.
 Josiah Hall,
 Joseph Sinkler,
 Richard Hilton,
 Samuel Hilton,
 Benjamin Hilton,
 Edward Hilton,
 William Hilton,
 Michall Bowden,
 Stephen Sewall,
 Daniel Thing,
 Nathaniel Gilman, Jr.
 John Clark,
 Jeames Norris,
 Jeremiah Bean,
 Cornelius Driscoe,
 Stephen Lyford,
 Samuel Sinkler,
 Jonathan Folsom,
 Jonathan Robinson, Jr.
 Oliver Smith,
 Abraham Foulsum,
 Benjamin Foulsum,
 Andrew Gliden,
 Richard Gliden, Jr.
 Cornelius Connor,
 Jeremiah Calfé,
 Moses Norris,
 John Lord,
 Dudley Leavitt,
 Abraham Sanborn,
 Caleb Gilman,
 Theodore Webster, Jr.
 Robert Gilman,
 Moses' Leavitt,
 Nehemiah Gilman,
 Ephraim Foulsum,
 Edward Foulsum,
 Richard Sinklare,
 Jonathan Hilton, Jr.
 Joseph Gliden,
 William More,

Nathaniel Bartlet,
 Cyprian Jaffry,
 Alexander Gordon,
 Edward Hall,
 Nathaniel Ladd,
 Jonathan Gilman,
 Richard Dollaff,
 Thomas Willson,
 Benjamin Gamblin,
 Clemment Hughs,
 Eleazar Russell,
 Capt. Henry Sherbon,
 Benning Wentworth,
 Thomas Peirce,
 Jabez Fitch,
 Richard Waldron, Jr.
 Hunking Wentworth,
 John Wentworth, Jr.
 William Wentworth,
 Peter Weare,
 Col. John Plaisted,
 Jeames Davis,
 Andrew Wiggins,
 Capt. John Downing,
 William Fellows,
 Paul Gerrish,
 John Sanbourne,
 John Redman,
 Theodore Atkinson,
 Ephraim Dennett,
 Ebenezer Stevens,

Richard Jennis,
 Capt. Samuel Tibbats,
 Richard Wibord, Jr.
 George Jaffrey, Jr.
 Matthew Plant,
 Ephraim Dennett, Jr.
 Benjamin Clark,
 Andrew Frost,
 Jotham Odiorne, Jr.
 Capt. John Gilman,
 Benjamin Walton,
 William Odiorne,
 Robert Auchmutty,
 Samuel Shute, Esq. } Each 500
 John Wentworth, Esq. } acres.
 Col. Mark Hunking,
 George Jeffrey, Esq.
 Richard Wibord, Esq.
 Shadrack Walton, Esq.
 John Frost, Esq.
 Jotham Odiorne, Esq.
 Thomas Westbrook, Esq.
 Archelaus Macphedris, Esq.
 177 Proprietors.
 2 Governor's shares.
 15 afterwards added.
 3 Public Rights.
 18 Masonian Proprietors.

Total 215

This Schedule annexed to the Charter of the town of Gilmanton, was certified by Richard Waldron, Clerk of the Council. It contains the names of many persons of distinction in Exeter, Portsmouth and vicinity, of whom some special notice may not be regarded as unsuitable here.

BRIEF NOTICES OF THE PROPRIETORS.

Nicholas Gilman, Esq., was son of Hon. John Gilman of Exeter, and was born Dec. 26, 1672. He married Sarah Clark June 10, 1697, and had 6 sons, *Samuel, John, Daniel, Nathaniel, Nicholas* and *Josiah*. He was to a considerable extent in

public life," and was one of the Justices in the Court held at Portsmouth in 1739, who sentenced Sarah Simpson and Penelope Kenny for the murder of an infant child. The execution of these two females was the first which ever occurred in New Hampshire, and took place at Portsmouth, Dec. 27, 1739. *Henry Sherburne* was the *Chief Justice*, Nicholas Gilman, Joseph Sherburne and Ellis Huske, his associates.

John Gilman, Esq. was son of Hon. John Gilman, and was born Jan. 19, 1676. He married Elizabeth Coffin, June 5, 1698, and had 7 children, 4 of whom were sons, viz. *Peter, John, Robert* and *Samuel*. His second wife was Elizabeth Hale by whom he had 4 children, making 11 in all. At the time of the granting of this Charter, he was *Major John Gilman*, and was mentioned in the Charter as Chairman of the first Board of Selectmen, and was Moderator of the first Proprietors' Meeting in 1728. He is mentioned in the Records again in 1737 and 1739 as Col. John Gilman.

Rev. John Odlin was a minister of Exeter: was the son of Elisha Odlin and grandson of John Odlin of Boston, and was born November, 1681; graduated at H. C.* 1702; married Elizabeth Woodbridge, the widow of his predecessor, Rev. John Clarke, Oct. 21, 1706; was ordained Nov. 12, 1706; and had 4 sons, *John, Elisha, Dudley* and *Woodbridge*. Mr. Odlin died 1754, aged 72. His son Elisha graduated at H. C. 1731, and was settled in the ministry at Amesbury, Mass. Woodbridge Odlin born April 28, 1718, graduated at H. C. 1738, and became his father's colleague and successor in the ministry at Exeter. He was ordained his father's colleague Sept. 28, 1743, and died March 10, 1776. He married Abigail, the widow of Rev. John Strong of Portsmouth, and daughter of Col. Peter Gilman of Exeter, Oct. 23, 1755. His children were *Dudley, Woodbridge, Peter, Elizabeth, Abigail*, the first wife of Hon. Nathaniel Gilman of Exeter, *John, Mary Ann*, wife of Thomas Stickney of Concord, and *Charlotte*, wife of Jeremiah Stickney of Dover.

Samuel Thing, was an inhabitant of Exeter. He m. Abigail,

* In these notices and throughout the work, b. denotes *born*, m. *married*, d. *died*, grad. *graduated*, H. C. *Harvard College*, D. C. *Dartmouth College*, &c.

daughter of Hon. John Gilman ; some of his descendants became settlers of the town of Gilmanton.

Rev. Henry Rust was born 1686, grad. at H. C. 1707, ordained the first minister of Stratham 1718, and died March 20, 1749, aged 63 years. The late Henry Rust, Esq. of Wolfeborough, was one of his sons.

Lieut. Bartholomew Thing was the first Clerk of the Proprietors, and held the office from 1728 until 1737, when he was succeeded by Dr. Josiah Gilman. He was also one of the Committee to petition the Governor and Council for a longer time to settle Gilmanton.

Capt. Jonathan Wadleigh was one of the first Selectmen in 1728, and continued to be elected until 1734. He was also Moderator in 1730. He m. Col. Winthrop Hilton's widow, whose maiden name was Ann Willson, daughter of Humphrey Willson and died March 8, 1744.

Nicholas Dudley, son of Stephen, and grandson of Rev. Samuel Dudley of Exeter, was born Aug. 27, 1694, married Elizabeth Gordon, and had 4 children, Trueworthy, Nicholas, John and Sarah. Several of the descendants of Rev. Samuel Dudley reside in Gilmanton.

Jeremiah Connor of Exeter, was the great grandfather of Jonathan Connor now living in town. He married Ann Gove, July 3, 1696, and had five sons, Jeremiah, Jonathan, Philip, Samuel, and Benjamin.

Col. Peter Gilman, son of Major John Gilman, was born Feb. 6, 1704. He commanded a regiment in the French War in 1755, and was a Mandamus Councillor, and a Speaker of the Assembly, but in the War of the Revolution he adhered to the British cause. He died Dec. 1, 1788, aged 84.

Capt. Eliphalet Coffin was one of the Selectmen in 1731, and held the office by renewed elections until 1735. He was also Moderator in 1733.

Col. Daniel Gilman, son of *Nicholas Gilman, Esq.*, was b. Jan. 28, 1702, m. *Mary Lord*, by whom he had 4 children, Somersby, an early settler of Gilmanton, Daniel, John, and Nicholas, who m. Anne Taylor, and had John Taylor Gilman, and Mary, who m. Nicholas Gilman. Col. Daniel Gilman m. Abigail Sawyer for his second wife, by whom he had 8 children.

Thomas Webster, son of Thomas Webster of Hampton, was

one of the first settlers of Kingston, about the year 1700. Benjamin, son of Thomas and Sarah Webster, born in 1701, is said to have been the first child born in the town of Kingston. He was a great ancestor of Caleb Webster, merchant in Gilmanton.

Rev. Nicholas Gilman, Jr., was son of Nicholas Gilman, Esq., and was born Jan. 18, 1707; graduated at H. C. 1724, when but 17 years old. Having studied Divinity, he received a call to settle at New Market, Feb. 24, 1728, when he was 21 years of age; which call he declined. He was ordained at Durham, March 3, 1742, and died April 13, 1748. His character is thus given on the monument erected to his memory. "*He was endowed with many amiable and useful accomplishments. His manners were grave, easy and pleasant. He was exemplary in extensive charity and beneficence; eminent in piety, self-denial, and victory over the world; a fervent, sound, persuasive preacher; abounding in the work of the Lord.*"

Andrew Gilman was son of Capt. Jeremy Gilman, and grandson of Moses Gilman, who settled in that part of Exeter called New Market. He was born in 1690, and was about 19 years old when he and another brother, together with William Moody and Samuel Stevens, were taken by the Indians May 8, 1709, at Pickpocket-mill in Exeter, and carried to the shores of the Winnepiisogee Lake. He fortunately made his escape, and reached home. After his son Winthrop settled in Gilmanton, he came to make him a visit, and went to the Lake, to see the place where the Indians encamped. Every thing, even then, looked natural to the liberated captive. Andrew Gilman m. Joanna Thing of Exeter, Jan. 27, 1714-15,* by whom he had Abigail, Jeremiah, Joanna, Deborah and Mary. She died Nov. 16, 1727. He married for his second wife, Bridgett Hilton, daugh-

* The inhabitants of New England formerly began their year as did the people of Great Britain, with the month of March. April was the second month, May the third, and February the twelfth. This method continued till 1752. By an act of Parliament, the year which began with the 25th of March, was ordered to commence Jan. 1, 1752, and to have 11 days added, so that Sept. 3d would be Sept. 14. When reference is made to dates before 1752, it is called *Old Style*, and the months are first, second, and third,—reckoning from March. When reference is made to dates after 1752, it is called *New Style*. The months are numbered from January, and 11 days are to be added to any date in transferring it from the Old Style to the New. For a considerable period, any date between January and March was written with a double ending, as in the example above, 1714-15. In the months following March, it was written simply 1715 until January again, when it became 1715-16 until March, as before.

ter of Col. Winthrop Hilton of New Market, by whom he had Winthrop, Anna, and Andrew. She died Nov. 10, 1736.

John Folsom was son of Peter Folsom and Catharine Gilman, and was born March 14, 1709. He was a house carpenter, and is said to have been the master workman in erecting the meeting-house frame of the first Parish in Exeter, previous to the one now occupied. Being destitute of education, and unable to write, he kept his accounts by notches made with his broad-axe on a certain timber. It is said that one of the workmen, disposed to take advantage, disputed the accuracy of his account; but he insisted that he was correct, and said if a settlement could not be had according to his *notches*, he would go to Salem and get a lawyer, and see if *justice* could not be done. He had no farther trouble in the case. Some of the descendants of John Folsom were among the settlers of Gilmanton.

Col. Zebulon Giddings, a man of considerable note in Exeter, and employed to some extent in town business, was for many years successively town clerk. His widow married Samuel Gilman, Jr., Esq., and was the mother of Arthur Gilman of Newburyport, who was b. Oct. 28, 1773. His mother, Lydia Giddings, widow of the Col., d. July 4, 1778.

Humphrey Wilson was the son of Dea. Thomas Willson, of Exeter, who was the grandson of Thomas Wilson, one of the Wheelright Compact in 1638. He was born Dec. 9, 1699, and was the father of Capt. Nathaniel Wilson, an early settler of Gilmanton, and grandfather of Jeremiah Wilson, Esq., now residing in town.

Nicholas Gilman3d, was son of Samuel Gilman, and grandson of Nicholas Gilman, Esq.

Rev. John Chipman was b. at Barnstable, Ms., 1691; grad. at H. C. 1711; settled in 2d Church, Beverly, Dec. 28, 1715, and died March 23, 1775, aged 84.

Samuel Gilman, son of Nicholas Gilman, Esq., and grandson of Hon. John Gilman, was born May 1, 1698. He married Abigail Lord, by whom he had *Samuel*, *Nicholas* and *Robert*.

Rev. Ward Clark was the first settled minister of Kingston. He was son of Rev. John Clark of Exeter, and was b. Dec. 12, 1703; graduated at H. C. 1723; ordained at Kingston, Sept. 29, 1725. At this time he made out a list of all the families in

the town. This list now stands recorded on the church records of Kingston. Mr. Clark died May 6, 1737, aged 34.

Nathaniel Gilman was son of Nicholas Gilman, Esq., and was born May 24, 1704. He married Sarah Emery.

Dr. Josiah Gilman, the youngest son of Nicholas Gilman, Esq., was b. Feb. 25, 1710, and was married to Abigail Coffin. Their children were Nicholas, Abigail, Elizabeth, who m. Josiah Folsom, Joanna, Judith, Sarah, who m. *Theophilus Smith*, Joseph Coffin, Deborah, who m. Samuel Colcord, and Dorothy. Dr. Josiah Gilman was Clerk of the Proprietors for about thirty years, and drew the *second plan* of the town. He died Jan. 1, 1793, aged 84.

John Gilman, Jr., was son of Nicholas Gilman, Esq., and was b. Dec. 24, 1699. He m. Mary Thing.

Edward Gilman, Jr., b. Oct. 20, 1675, was the son of Edward Gilman, and grandson of Edward Gilman, who was lost while on his passage to England for mill gear, in 1653. This last Edward was the son of Edward Gilman, who came over in 1636, and was also the brother of Hon. John Gilman. Edward Gilman, Jr., named in the Charter, was the surveyor of the Proprietors in running the boundaries of Gilmanton, and also in laying out the first division of 40 acre lots. He drew the *first plan* of the town.

Theophilus Smith was for 10 years successively a Selectman, 7 years Moderator, and held also the office of Clerk and Treasurer. He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Josiah Gilman.

Richard Smith, was grandfather of Timothy Smith, one of the early settlers in Gilmanton.

Trueworthy Dudley, was son of Nicholas Dudley and Elizabeth Gordon. *Joseph Dudley*, son of Stephen Dudley and Sarah Gilman, b. 1696, m. Maria Gilman Nov. 26, 1724.

Sam'l Gilman 3d, was son of *Sam'l Gilman* and *Abigail Lord*.

Jeremiah Bean, son of John Bean of Exeter, was born April 20, 1675. Several of his descendants were settlers in Gilmanton.

Thomas Wilson was son of Humphrey Wilson and grandson of Dea. Thomas Wilson of the Wheelright Compact in 1638. He was born May 20, 1672, m. Mary Light Oct. 16, 1698, and had a family of 11 children. He was one of the Selectmen five years, from 1729 to 1733. He was great grandfather of Jeremiah Wilson, Esq.

William More was of Stratham. His son Wm. More, one of Roger's Rangers, was captured by the Indians after he had with one of their tomahawks killed several of them, and was taken by them to their encampment to be tortured. While preparations were making for his torture, and after several wounds had been inflicted, the mother of one whom he had killed stepped forth, and adopted him as her son. He continued with them about six years, when an opportunity was found for his escape from captivity. He returned to Stratham, where he lived till March, 1790, when he died at the age of 63. A full account of his captivity and sufferings may be seen in N. H. Hist. Coll. vol. III, p. 87.

Ebenezer Weare was son of Peter Weare of Hampton Falls. The first ancestor of this family was Peter of Newbury, where he was in 1631. He died Oct. 12, 1653. His son Nathaniel was born at Newbury, November 15, 1631, and lived some time in Newbury, where several of his children were born. He was admitted freeman* in Hampton, N. H., 1666, was counsellor 1692, and died May 13, 1718, aged 87. His son Peter of Hampton Falls, was b. Nov. 15, 1660, and was counsellor 1698. *Meshech Weare*, first president of N. H., under the Revolution, was the youngest son of Nathaniel Weare, who was son

* To become a freeman, it was required that the individual be a respectable member of some Congregational Church. Persons were made freemen by the General Court, and also by the Quarterly Courts of the Counties. None but freemen could hold offices or vote for rulers. This regulation was so far modified by Royal order in 1664, as to allow individuals to be made freemen who could obtain certificates from some clergyman of their being correct in doctrine and conduct. The following is the *Freeman's Oath*:

"I, A. B., being by God's providence an inhabitant and freeman within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth, do freely acknowledge myself to be subject to the Government thereof, and, therefore, do here swear by the great and dreadful name of the Everlasting God, that I will be true and faithful to the same, and will accordingly yield assistance and support thereunto, with my person and estate, as in equity I am bound; and I will also truly endeavor to maintain and preserve all the liberties and privileges thereof, submitting myself to the wholesome laws and orders made and established by the same. And further that I will not plot nor practice any evil against it, nor consent to any, that shall so do; but will truly discover and reveal the same to lawful authority, now here established for the speedy preventing thereof. Moreover I do solemnly bind myself in the sight of God, that when I shall be called to give my voice touching any such matter of this State, wherein freemen are to deal, I will give my vote and suffrage as I judge, in mine own conscience, may best conduce and tend to the public weal of the body, without respect of persons or favor of any man; so help me God in the Lord Jesus Christ.—[See Felt's Hist. Ipswich, p. 19.

of Peter, the counsellor. He was born in Hampton, 1714 ; graduated at H. C. 1735 ; and first studied Theology, but afterwards entered political life. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives 1752. In 1754 he was chosen Commissioner to the Congress at Albany, to confer as to means of defence against the Indians, and afterwards was one of the Justices of the Superior Court. In 1776 he was chosen President of the State under the temporary Constitution, and was annually elected during the War. In 1784 he was chosen President under the New Constitution. He was elected Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1782, and, worn out with public service and the infirmities of age, he departed this life Jan. 25, 1786, in his 73d year. "*He dared to love his country and be poor.*"

Eleazer Russell, Postmaster in Portsmouth, and Sheriff under Gov. Belcher, was the first Collector for the Proprietors of Gilmanton. He kept a journal of the weather from 1771 to 1797.

Capt. Henry Sherburne of Portsmouth, was appointed Mandamus Counsellor in 1728, and died Dec., 1757, aged 83. The first of this name was born 1612, and came to New England before he was 20 years of age. He was the deputy of Portsmouth to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1660, and was living in 1665. Capt. Samuel Sherburne, a worthy officer, was killed by the Indians, 1691. Samuel Sherburne, Jr., graduated at H. C. 1719.

Henry Sherburne, Esq. was born at Portsmouth, 1708 ; grad. at H. C. 1728 ; engaged in mercantile business. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Portsmouth. In 1729, he was appointed Clerk of the inferior Court. In 1731, and for several years he was one of the Selectmen. In 1745, he was one of the Representatives of the town, and continued 21 years in succession. In 1755 he was chosen Speaker, which office he continued to hold for 10 years. He was appointed Counsellor Feb. 21, 1766. He was also Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas from 1765 until his death, and one of the Committee of War through two long and tedious wars with the Indians. He died on the 30th of March, 1767, in the 58th year of his age.

Joseph Sherburne was appointed a Counsellor, 1734, and died Dec. 3, 1744, aged 64. *John Sherburne*, the fourth Coun-

seller of the name, received his appointment in 1774, and continued only one year. He died March 10, 1797, in his 77th year. John Samuel Sherburne, Judge of the United States District Court, was of this family.

Philip Connor, son of Jeremiah Connor, was born June 10, 1701.

Benning Wentworth. The first of this name is *William Wentworth*, one of the first settlers in Exeter. After the breaking up of the Wheelright compact in 1642, he removed to Dover, and became the ruling Elder in the Church there. In 1689, he was the means of saving Heard's Garrison. After this, he officiated several years as preacher at Exeter and other places, and died in Dover in 1697.

John Wentworth, Lieut. Governor, who signed the Charter of Gilmanton, was son of *Samuel*, and grandson of Elder *William Wentworth*, and was born at Portsmouth, June 16, 1672. He was of a religious turn of mind; early went to sea, and when commander of a vessel, he always maintained the worship of God, by morning and evening prayer. He acquired a handsome fortune, and was appointed one of the Council in 1712. His administration as Governor was very popular. He died of lethargy, Dec. 12, 1730, in his 59th year. He had 16 children; 14 survived him.

Gov. Benning Wentworth, son of the Lieut. Gov. John Wentworth, graduated at H. C. 1715; was several years Representative in the General Assembly, and was one of the Council in 1734. He was appointed Governor of New Hampshire, 1740, and was then in England. He landed in Boston, and arrived at Portsmouth, Dec. 12, amidst the acclamations of the citizens, assembled to welcome him. He continued Governor 25 years, a much longer term than any other Governor in New Hampshire, or even in America. He gave Dartmouth College 500 acres of land, including that on which the College stands. He departed this life Oct. 14, 1770 in the 75th year of his age. John Wentworth, Esq., only son of his Excellency Gov. Benning Wentworth, died Nov. 8, 1759, greatly lamented.

Hon. Mark Hunking Wentworth, son of Lieut. Gov. John Wentworth, and father of Sir John Wentworth, was bred a merchant; had the agency of procuring masts and spars for the British Navy; was one of his Majesty's Council and one of the

original purchasers of Mason's patent. He died 19th of Dec., 1785.

Gov. John Wentworth, the younger, son of Mark Hunking Wentworth, and the fifth in descent from Elder William Wentworth, was born 1736; graduated at H. C. 1753; and was appointed Governor 1767, then at the age of 31. On the 11th of November, 1769, he m. Lady Frances Deering Atkinson, who had been a widow about one fortnight, and after whom the towns of Francestown and Deering were named. After leaving New Hampshire in 1775, he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, and resided at Halifax, where he died April 8, 1820, aged 84. He received the title of Baronet from George III, and LL. D. from Oxford, Aberdeen, and Dartmouth Colleges. Dr. Dwight describes him as "a man of sound understanding, fine taste, enlarged views, and a dignified spirit, and as retiring from the Chair with a higher reputation than any other man, who held the same office in the country."

Samuel Shute, Esq., Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire at the time the Charter was granted, was the son of an eminent citizen of London, where he was born in 1662. He served in the army of King William, and was wounded in one of the principal battles in Flanders. He afterwards received the appointment of Governor of the Royal Provinces, and arrived in Boston Oct. 4, 1716, and continued in office a little more than six years. He embarked on his return to England Jan. 1, 1723. In 1724 his complaints were redressed, and his rights restored. In 1728 he was succeeded by Gov. Burnet. He died in England, April 15, 1742, aged 80.

Capt. John Downing was a sea captain in Portsmouth; Counsellor, 1740; died Sept. 16, 1745, aged 85.

Rev. Jabez Fitch, son of Rev. James Fitch of Norwich, Ct., who came to New England 1638, was born April, 1672, graduated at H. C. 1694; ordained at Ipswich, Ms., 1703; installed in Portsmouth, 1725; m. Elizabeth Appleton; had five children; d. Nov. 22, 1746, in his 75th year.

Col. Richard Waldron, son of Maj. Richard Waldron of Dover, b. 1650, was bred a merchant under Lieut. Gov. Willoughby of Charlestown, Ms. He was engaged in this business after his return to New Hampshire; residing part of the time at Dover, and part at Portsmouth. Early in life he entered

public business, and was a Counsellor, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge of Probate, Justice of the Peace, and Colonel of the Militia, for many years together. In the midst of all these duties, he did not forget Religion. He was circumspect in his Christian conduct, and his walk was agreeable to the Gospel. He died Nov. 3, 1730, in the 80th year of his age.

Richard Waldron, Jr., son of the preceding, was b. at Dover, 1689; graduated at H. C. 1712; was Counsellor and Secretary of the Province, 1728; Judge of Probate, 1737; Speaker of the Assembly, 1749; and died in 1753, aged 59. He signed the Charter of Gilmanton, as Secretary of the Council.

Theodore Atkinson. Of this name there were three. The first was born in Boston, where his grandfather from Bury, Lancaster County, England, came about 1634, and owned a large estate of seven acres near Fort Hill, called the Pasture. He likewise owned Atkinson Street, called for his name; also Berry Street, called from Bury, the place of his nativity, with a change in the spelling. Theodore removed to Portsmouth, 1694, and settled on Great Island. In 1701, he was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court. He m. daughter of Gov. Wentworth, and was Collector of Customs, Naval Officer, and Sheriff of the Province, under Gov. Shute. He died 6th of May, 1719.

Hon. Theodore Atkinson, son of Theodore Atkinson of New Castle, was one of the Proprietors of Gilmanton, and also one of the Masonian Proprietors. He was b. in Newcastle, Dec. 20, 1697, and graduated at H. C. 1718. After leaving College, he was First Lieutenant at the Fort in 1720; Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and admitted to practice; was Commissioner to Canada to procure the release of prisoners, and to remonstrate against Indian Wars; was Colonel of the first Regiment, Collector of Customs, Naval Officer, and Sheriff of the Province. In 1734, he had a seat in the Council; in 1741, he was appointed Secretary of the Province; which office he resigned after several years in favor of his son, who succeeded him. He was one of the Delegates to the Congress at Albany, 1754, to devise measures of defence against the Indians. On his return, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court; and after the death of his son, was re-appointed Secretary, and continued in these offices until the Revolution. He died Sept. 22, 1779, aged 82.

Theodore Atkinson, Jr., only son of Hon. Theodore Atkinson, and one of his Majesty's Council, was educated at H. C.; the honors of which he received in 1757. He was appointed Secretary of the Province, and m. Frances Deering, daughter of William Wentworth, Esq., of Boston, and a very accomplished young lady. But he was destined to an early grave, and departed this life in Oct. 28, 1769. On the 11th of November, about two weeks after his death, his widow, Lady Frances, was married to Gov. Wentworth, then residing in Portsmouth.

George Jaffrey, Esq., was b. 1637; lived in Newbury; where he m. Elizabeth Walker, Dec. 7. 1665. He removed to Newcastle, and was soon elected to office. He was first Speaker of the New Hampshire Assembly, and afterwards Counsellor from 1702 till his death in 1706.

Hon. George Jaffrey, son of the preceding, was b. 1683, at Great Island; graduated at H. C. 1702; was Counsellor 1716; Treasurer in 1726; Chief Justice of the Superior Court; and died May 8, 1749, aged 66.

George Jaffrey, Jr., his son, graduated at H. C. 1736, was a merchant in Portsmouth; m. a daughter of Adam Winthrop, Esq. of Boston; was Clerk of the Superior Court 20 years; was a Counsellor, 1766; President of the Council, 1767; was also Treasurer; and died Dec. 25, 1801, aged 85.

Rev. Matthias Plant was an Episcopal Minister in Newburyport. He was b. in Straffordshire, in Great Britain; was minister and rector of St. Paul's Church in Newburyport; and died April 2, 1753. His wife Lydia Bartlett, died Oct. 8, 1753, aged 66, and left no posterity.

Richard Wibird, Esq. About the year 1700, a person named Richard Wibird came to this country in one of the King's ships as King's Poulterer, and furnished the tables of the officers. He settled in Portsmouth; married Mrs. Due of Hampton; was successful in business; built the first brick house in Portsmouth; was Counsellor in 1716 and 1732; and had 3 sons. *Richard Wibird, Jr.*, son of the preceding, was b. July 7, 1702; grad. at H. C. 1722; was Collector of customs in 1730, under Gov. Belcher; was a Counsellor, 1739; was Judge of Probate in 1756; and died Sept. 25, 1765, aged 63. *Thomas Wibird*, another son, was born Oct. 1, 1707; graduated at H. C. 1728; and died Nov. 12, 1765, leaving in his will 50 pounds sterling to

Harvard College, and 60 to Dartmouth College. He was never married.

Col. Shadrach Walton commanded a party of men in resisting the Indians 1710; in taking Port Royal, 1711. He was of the Council in 1716, and presided in that body, 1731 and 1736. He died at Newcastle, Oct. 3, 1741, aged 83.

Col. Thomas Westbrooke of Portsmouth, was ordered in the depth of winter, 1721, with a party of men to surprise Norridge-wock, and seize upon Sebastian Ralle, a Romish priest, who was there residing with the Indians as a Missionary; but who, it was found, was secretly corresponding with the French, and instigating the Indians to commit depredations on the new settlements of New Hampshire. Ralle himself escaped from their hands; but they obtained a "*strong box*" of papers; among which were letters from the Governor of Canada, showing a conspiracy in exciting the Indians to hostilities. Col. Westbrooke was of the Council in 1716, and died in 1736.

John Ffrost, Esq., was son of Maj. Charles Ffrost, who was b. July 20, 1631, and was son of Nicholas Ffrost, of Kittery, who was b. in Tiverton, England, 1589; came early to New England; and died July 20, 1663, aged 74. John Ffrost, Esq., mentioned in the Charter, was b. March 1, 1632. His wife was Mary, sister of Sir William Pepperell. After his death, she m. Rev. Benjamin Colman, D.D., of Boston, and subsequently Benjamin Prescott of Danvers. She died 1766. Mr. Ffrost had 17 children. He was Counsellor, 1724, and died at Newcastle, Dec. 25th, 1732, aged 51. George Ffrost, the 11th child and 6th son of the preceding, was Councillor three years in the time of the Revolution, and Delegate to the Old Congress, 1776, 7, 8, and 9; a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Strafford County; and subsequently Chief Justice of that Court. He died at Durham June 21, 1796, aged 77. His son George Ffrost was for many years Postmaster in Durham.

ORIGINAL SETTLERS CLASSED.

From the preceding notices, it appears that the original Proprietors of Gilmanton lived principally in Exeter and vicinity, and the town was settled to a great extent by their descendants. The early settlers of New Hampshire have been divided into *four* classes:

those on the Pascataqua, who came here for the purpose of fishing and trading, making the *first* ; the Scottish settlers at Londonderry, the *second* ; Immigrants from Massachusetts, who established themselves on the Merrimac and its tributaries, the *third* ; and those who came from Connecticut, and who planted themselves principally on Connecticut River, the *fourth*. Each of these divisions of the population, is said to retain and exhibit, even down to the present time, certain peculiarities, intellectual, moral, social, and political, which are characteristic of the original settlers. Exeter, as is well known, was first settled from Massachusetts ; and, from its vicinity to Salisbury, Amesbury, and Haverhill, from which places many families afterwards moved to Exeter ; and, from its having been for a time under the Government of Massachusetts ; its inhabitants were pretty thoroughly imbued with the views, manners, and customs, of Massachusetts ; and these they infused into their descendants who came to Gilmanton. Some of the early families too came directly from Salisbury, Amesbury, and Haverhill. The original population of Gilmanton, therefore, may without hesitation be ranked among the *third* class of the settlers of New Hampshire, and their history will show that they possessed all the peculiarities of that class.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN DELAYED.

The early settlement of the town was not fraught with those thrilling incidents, which enliven the History of many of the neighboring settlements. The town of Concord was settled the same year that Gilmanton was granted. The town of Canterbury, which was granted the same day with Gilmanton, was early settled ; and these together with Boscawen, being frontier towns, were the theatre of many depredations by the Indians during the French War. But the settlement of Gilmanton, through fear of savage cruelties, was delayed for a series of years. It appears from the Records of the Proprietors, that in the winter of 1749 and 1750, some individuals came into town, rather as hunters than as settlers, but selected their lots and did some work on them. They soon retired, however, and there was no permanent settlement made, until the close of 1761. From 1727, the year the Charter was granted, until 1766, a period of

nearly 40 years, the town meetings were held in Exeter. Efforts were made at different times to induce settlers to venture into this wilderness, but the dread of savage cruelties deterred them.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROPRIETORS.

The first meeting of the Proprietors was held in Exeter, March 14, 1728, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Thing, at 12 o'clock M. Major John Gilman was chosen Moderator, Barthelomew Thing, Clerk, and Major John Gilman, Capt. John Gilman and Capt. Jonathan Wadleigh, Selectmen. Capt. John Gilman and Edward Hall were chosen Surveyors of land, Eleazar Russell of Portsmouth, was appointed to collect the taxes due from Proprietors, and Benjamin Rawlins was chosen constable. A tax of 5 shillings, each Proprietor was assessed to pay for the Charter, and towards defraying town charges. The following Petitioners which were omitted in the Charter, having paid their assessment were admitted as Proprietors.

Thomas Dean,	Jonathan Thing,
Robert Hale,	John Kimble,
Jacob Smith,	John Low,
Samuel Smith,	Thomas Gordon,
Nathaniel Thing,	Nicholas Pereman,
Joseph Baker,	Jonathan Clark, Jr.
John Leavitt,	Edward Thing.
John Pereman,	

These 15 Petitioners, together with the 177 whose names were annexed to the original grant, the 3 public rights, 2 shares for the Government and 18 afterwards voted to the Masonian Proprietors, made 215 shares into which the town was divided.

In 1730, a committee was chosen by the Proprietors to petition the Governor and Council to grant a longer time for the settlement of the town. A committee, consisting of Capt. John Gilman, Edward Gilman, Jethro Pearson, Benjamin Rollins, and Oliver Smith, was also chosen to visit Gilmanton, to run the lines, and bound the town according to the Charter, and to look out a way and mark it, to said town. The committee were to have power to agree with a Pilot, to be paid by the Proprietors,

to assist in running the aforesaid bounds. The Surveyor was to have 12s. per day, and the other persons each 8s. per day, for their services. Eleazer Russell of Portsmouth, was authorized to collect 5s. of each Proprietor, who had not paid, to redeem the Charter, which was lodged with the Clerk of the Council, until ten pounds should be paid for the same.

GILMANTON BOUNDED.

In March, 1731, the Committee appointed the previous year to run the boundary lines having failed, the appointment was renewed, and Edward Gilman was selected as Surveyor in running the boundary lines of Gilmanton, at 13s. per day, and the attendants were to be paid 9s. per day. On the 20th of July, they made their return; affirming that they had visited the town, run the boundary lines, and spotted the trees. The Committee consisted of Edward Gilman, Surveyor, Jethro Pearson, Oliver Smith and Samuel Connor. They employed Wm. Hill, Pilot, at 12s. per day, and Benjamin Rollins, Samuel Norris, and Nathaniel Thing, Assistants, at 9s. each per day. They reported "*that they entered upon their duty on 14th of June; began at a Beach tree standing at the corner of Barnstead, Chichester, and Gilmanton, marked B. C. G.; and ran thence 6 miles North East to a White Birch, which they marked G.; thence North West 2 miles to a Beach, also marked with the letter G.; and thence North to Winepisockit Pond, 7 miles, to a Hemlock marked with G.*" They were absent 12 days. The expense of the expedition was £44 14s. This Report was accepted, and the account allowed. Each Proprietor was taxed 10s., and Barthelomew Thing was appointed Town Treasurer.

FIRST DIVISION OF 40 ACRE LOTS LAID OUT.

On the 9th of March, 1732, Edward Gilman and Barthelomew Thing were appointed to draw a *Plan of the Town of Gilmanton*. It was agreed that a lot should be marked out for each Proprietor, half a mile long and 40 rods wide; beginning at the South East corner, and laying off 6 miles on the head of Barnstead; and that highways should be left between the Ranges, 4 rods wide; and one broad way, 6 rods wide, in the

middle of the 6 miles ; intersecting the highways at right angles. On the 15th of March, by vote of the Proprietors, it was agreed to vary the plan, so as to commence the home lots two miles Westward of the corner tree, on Canterbury line, and to lay out, also, two highways ; one on each side of the broad way, at equal distances. In accordance with this plan, the Committee, consisting of Joseph Hall, Edward Gilman, and Jethro Pearson, visited the town, and laid out the *First Division* of 40 acre lots. On the 29th of June, the Committee reported " that they were out 18 days, and employed three hired men ; that they commenced two miles North West of the corner tree, and laid out 5 ranges of 40 acre lots, 48 lots in each range, except the first range, which was 44 lots, on account of a Pond ; that they left a range way between the ranges, 4 rods wide ; a broad way in the middle of the ranges, i. e. between lots No. 24 and 25 ; also two high ways, 2 rods wide, each side of the main broad way, following every 8 lots, i. e. 8 lots in each range, then a high way ; 8 lots more, then a high way ; and 8 lots again, then the broad way. They also looked out a path way to Gilmanton, and spotted it. Edward Gilman, the Surveyor, was paid 13*s.* per day ; the other members of the Committee, 12*s.* ; and the hired men 10*s.* On the 18th of October, the Proprietors met to draw their lots. It was agreed to draw in the order of the names on the schedule, and that Capt. Moses Leavitt should hold the Nos., and see them drawn fairly. Capt. Eliphalet Coffin and Lieut. John Folsom were also authorized to hire men to clear the path way to Gilmanton, at 10*s.* per day for each man. The Treasurer reported that he had paid £10 to Richard Waldron in Portsmouth for the Charter, which he had received and held in possession ; and that the whole sum collected and paid out, was £93 5*s.* 6*d.* Each Proprietor was now taxed 20*s.*

On the 25th of June, 1733, it was voted that another division of lots be laid out ; and *Edward Gilman, Capt. Nathaniel Ladd, Benjamin Rollins, Jacob Smith, Oliver Smith and Samuel Norris* were appointed a Committee to clear a path way up to the South East corner of the lots already laid out ; to build a Block House 18 by 16 feet, one story high, near the fishing ground by the Lake ; to examine the soil there, and ascertain whether it will do to settle. These men were to be paid 10*s.* per day. They failed, however, in performing the service. In 1734, *Edward*

Hall, John Lord, and Nathaniel Bartlett, were chosen a Committee to hire men to clear a path way to Gilmanton, and build a Block House 18 feet square, at the corner of the first Division of Lots; but the work was not attempted. In 1735, *Moses Leavitt, Nathaniel Gilman, John Brown, and Theophilus Hardy*, were appointed for the same service, but without accomplishing it. It was voted that the Clerk have 10*s.* for keeping the records the past year, and 20*s.* for the year to come.

BLOCK HOUSES BUILT.

March 11, 1736, the annual meeting of the Proprietors was held at Capt. Samuel Gilman's house. A Committee, consisting of *Moses Leavitt, Nathaniel Gilman, and Jethro Pearson*, was again appointed to clear the road to Gilmanton, to build the Block Houses, and to examine the land on the margin of the Lake. This Committee employed *Edward Gilman*, at 15*s.* per day, *Jethro Pearson, John Folsom* and *Oliver Smith* at 12*s.* per day, and 12 other men, at 11*s.* each per day. Nov. 23, this committee reported "that they were out 11 days, from the 14th to the 25th of June; that they cleared a path way from Epsom Block House to Gilmanton; built a Block House at the South East corner of the first division of lots, 18 feet square, which they called *White Hall*; and also another at the *Wares*, 14 feet square; viewed the land on the borders of the Lake and on the Merrimack River, (as they erroneously called the outlet of the Lake,)* and found it to be a marly, good soil and fit for settle-

* It appears from Farmer's Belknap, p. 56, that the River issuing from this Lake was explored as early as 1652, by a Committee of the General Court of Massachusetts, with a view to find the most Northern boundary of their Patent, which was 3 miles north of the Head waters of the Merrimack. The Committee consisted of Capt. Edward Johnson and Capt. Simon Willard, who were attended by John Sherman of Watertown, and John Ince, a student of Harvard College, Surveyors, and several Indian guides. The Indians told them that the head of Merrimack River was at Aquedochtan, the outlet of lake Winnipissiogee. The expedition occupied nineteen days in the months of July and August, and the whole expense was not less than £84. The return of the Surveyors, which may be seen among the files of Massachusetts Colony, is as follows.

to "Whereas wee, John Sherman and Jonathan Ince, were procured by Commissioners of the General Court, held in Boston, May 27th, 1652, to take the latitude of the Northernmost part of Merrimack River.—Our answer is that at Aquedachan, the name of the Head of the Merrimack, where it issues out of

ments. They therefore recommended the laying out of another division of lots in that part of the town. The expense of this expedition was £94 5s. It was voted that there be a second division of lots laid out to front on Merrimack River, beginning 80 rods South Eastward of the *Wares*, and running thence towards Canterbury line. *Ebenezer Stevens, Edward Field, Benjamin Rollins, Jethro Pearson and Oliver Smith*, were appointed to hire this second division laid out.

FIRST PROPOSALS TO SETTLERS.

It was now proposed that if any of the Proprietors to the number of 20, or upwards, will go and settle in the town of Gilmanston for the space of 5 years, to commence the 1st of April next, and will clear and break up two acres a year, each settler, they shall have the privilege of taking their lots together, at either end of the second division of lots, and shall be paid 40s. by each Proprietor. This proposition, however, was not successful. March 10, 1737. It was agreed to petition the General Court for authority to collect taxes, and in default of any Proprietor, to sell his right in the town, also to petition for longer time to settle the town.

SECOND DIVISION OF 40 ACRE LOTS LAID OUT.

March 9, 1738, Jeremy Calf, Benjamin Rollins and Oliver Smith, were chosen a Committee to lay out a second division of lots. June 7, Col. John Gilman, Lieut. Andrew Gilman, Timothy Pool, Brown Emerson, James Dudley, Nathaniel Thing, Josiah Gilman, Peter Coffin, Abraham Morrill, were joined to the Committee chosen in March last, for the purpose of laying out a second division of lots, and they were each to be allowed 12s. per day. This Committee were also empowered to lay out the

the Lake called Winnapusseakit, Aug. 1, 1652, we observed, and by observation found, that the latitude of the place was forty three degrees, forty minutes and twelve seconds, besides those minutes which are to be allowed for the three miles more North which run into the Lake. In witness whereof, we have subscribed our names Oct. 19, 1652.

Jur. coram me, John Endecott, Gubr.

JOHN SHERMAN,
JONATHAN INCE."

This was probably the first time the waters of the Lake were ever visited by white men.

first Minister's lot, the School lot, and the Parsonage lot where they may think proper. At the annual meeting, March 8, 1739, this Committee reported, that they commenced on the 20th of June, 1738, with 20 hired men ; that they cleared a way from the place where it was cleared before, i. e. from the first Block House, called *White Hall*, to Merrimack River ; and measured the distance as follows : " From *White Hall* to *Loon Pond*, 1 mile and a half,—from thence to *Block House Pond*, a mile and a half,—from thence to *Third Camp Meadow*, 4 miles,—from thence North West by North to *Skeiler's Meadow*, 3 miles,—the same course 5 miles to the Pond." On the 24th of the month, they divided into 4 companies ; two with each a surveyor, Edward Gilman and Ensign John Gilman, to lay out the lots ; a third to look out a way to Canterbury ; and a fourth to build a house for shelter. They were out 10 days. The expense was £19 10s. Edward Gilman, principal Surveyor, had 20s. per day. Ensign John Gilman, assistant, 15s. ; the attendants, 12s.

The Surveyor's Return of the *second division* of 40 acre lots (now in Gilford) embraced 5 ranges, beginning 80 rods E. S. E. from the mouth of the River, leading from the Lake, at a *Red Oak Tree*, spotted on 4 sides, and running Southward ; the first range contained 9 lots, each lot 40 rods wide, and 160 rods long, leaving 4 rods for a road. The second range contained 45 lots, each 40 rods wide, and 160 rods long, leaving 3 rods for ways between the 9th and 10th lots, 19th and 20th lots, and thus a way after every 9th lot. The third range contained 42 lots, 41 rods wide and 160 rods long, and ways between every 9th and 10th lot as before ; and 4 rods between the ranges. The fourth range contained 41 lots, 41 rods wide, and 160 rods long, with ways as before. And the fifth range contained 40 lots, 41 rods wide, and 160 rods long, with ways as the others ; leaving always a range way 4 rods wide between the ranges. This Return was accepted, and the Proprietors drew their lots. Peter Coffin held the lots to be drawn. It was now agreed again that Proprietors, who will settle, may have their choice of lots together ; and 40s. yearly paid to them by each Proprietor for their encouragement. A tax of 10s. more was assessed on the Proprietors, to meet expenses, making now a tax in all of £4, which had been assessed on each Proprietor.

PROGRESS PREVENTED BY THE FRENCH WAR.

From the conclusion of Governor Allen's short administration in 1699, through a period of more than 40 years, Massachusetts and New Hampshire had each its separate Lieut. Governor and Legislative Assembly, but both states had been placed under the administration of the same Governor. This was the case when Gilmanton was granted. Hence the Charter was signed by the Lieut. Governor only, though a share in the town was reserved for Governor Shute then residing in Boston, which was the usual residence of the Governor. This made New Hampshire a kind of appendage to Massachusetts, and was not very agreeable to the people, yet they submitted to it so long as the controversy respecting their limits continued. But soon after the establishment of the boundary lines in 1741, they petitioned for a separate Governor. Their wishes were favored in England, and Benning Wentworth of Portsmouth, received the appointment of Governor and Commander in Chief of New Hampshire. He was a popular man, and a favorite of the people, and his appointment was received with great enthusiasm and cordiality. But his administration was attended by two bloody wars with the French and Indians.

The first commenced about this time; although war was not openly declared between France and England until 1744, yet scouting parties of French and Indians ranged the forests, and rendered the situation of the frontier settlements exceedingly dangerous. From this time therefore, for several years, nothing was attempted towards the settlement of Gilmanton. What rendered this enterprize peculiarly perilous, was that Lake Winnepiogee on the northern boundary, was the rendezvous for the enemy's scouting parties, as it furnished them with fishing ground when their game and plunder failed; and the adjacent Mountains became their observatory, or post of observation, whence by descrying the rising smoke in the forests they could easily learn the position of every new settler for a vast region around. Moreover between the Rivers St. Francis in Canada and the Connecticut on the western boundary of New Hampshire, there was a safe and easy communication by short carrying places with which the Indians of the St. Francis tribe were well acquainted. By Baker's River and Squam Lake, the route was easy for them

to the waters of the Winnepissiogee. For settlers to take up their residence in Gilmanton, therefore, while the war continued, would be to throw themselves directly in the way of the St. Francis Indians, who more than any other tribe annoyed the frontier towns at that time. Indeed, "the people on the whole line of the frontier were in imminent danger from Indian depredations. They could hardly venture out to milk their cows. The Indians destroyed their crops, broke down their fences and laid open their fields, and their horses and cattle were killed. Often did the war whoops wake the sleep of the cradle and many of the inhabitants were taken and killed."

A line drawn from Rochester to Boscawen, Concord, Hopkinton, Hillsborough, Keene and Westmoreland, constituted the frontier line, and these towns were frequently annoyed by the hostile ravages of the Indians. The following table will give some view of the depredations of this period.

Time.	Places attacked.	No. Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	In'd kill'd.
1745. July 5.	Great Meadow, (Westmoreland)	1	0	0	3
July 10.	Upper Ashuelot, (Keene)	1	0	0	0
Oct. 11.	Great Meadow, (Westmoreland)	1	0	1	1
1746. Apr. 19.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	0	0	3	0
23.	Upper Ashuelot, (Keene)	2	0	1	2
27.	Hopkinton,	0	0	8	0
May 2.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	1	0	0	2
4.	Contoocook, (Boscawen)	2	0	1	0
6.	Lower Ashuelot, (Swanzey)	2	0	0	1
24.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	5	0	0	5
June 19.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	1	0	0	4
24.	Fort Dummer, (Hinsdale)	2	0	2	1
27.	Rochester,	4	1	2	0
July 3.	Fort Hinsdale, without success,	0	0	0	0
Aug. 3.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	1	0	0	0
6.	Winchester,	1	0	0	0
	Contoocook, (Boscawen)	0	0	2	0
	Penacook, (Concord)	5	0	2	6
Nov. 10.	Do. Do.	1	0	0	6
1747. Apr. 4.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	0	1	0	0

June 7.	Rochester,	0	0	0	1
July 28.	Penacook, (Concord)	1	1	0	0
28.	Suncook, (Pembroke)	1	0	0	0
	Nottingham,	3	0	0	0
	Winchester,	0	0	0	0
	Bridgeman's Fort, (Hinsdale)	3	0	2	0
	Number Four, (Charlestown) without success.				
1748. May 25.	Do. Do.	6	0	0	0
May 1.	Rochester,	1	0	0	0
June 16.	Hinsdale,	4	0	3	0
July 14.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	3	4	0	0
July 14.	Fort Hinsdale,	2	0	9	0
1749. June 17.	Number Four, (Charlestown)	1	0	1	0
		55	7	37	32

By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in Oct. 1748, peace was restored, and the Indians withdrew to Canada. The Proprietors of Gilmanton now resumed their operations preparatory to a settlement of the town.

LINES PERAMBULATED. BLOCK HOUSES REBUILT.

On the 17th of May, 1749, the Proprietors appointed a Committee consisting of Timothy Townsend, Joseph Badger, John Gilman, Jonathan Connor, Josiah Gilman, John Page, Esq., and Jethro Pearson, to visit Gilmanton; to perambulate the lines, to clear out the ways, to rebuild the Block Houses, and look out a site for a Saw Mill. This Committee were to receive a compensation of 40s. old tenor per day, and the hired men 35s. On the 6th day of July, the Committee made their return as follows, viz. " Commenced on the 12th day of June with 20 hired men, Nathan Sanborn, *Surveyor*, John Blake, *Pilot*; *Perambulated the boundary lines of the town from White Hall to the corner of Barnstead and Chichester to the Beach Tree marked B. C. G. thence N. E. 6 miles to a white Birch marked G., thence N. W. 2 miles to a Beach marked G. and from thence north 7 miles to the Pond*: New spotted the trees, cleared out the way from *White Hall* to the *Wares* near the mouth of the River. Built

a Block House by the side of third Camp Meadow and measured the distance from the Wares to Epsom Block House and found it 26 miles and numbered the miles on the trees." They were absent eleven days. Employed the Pilot and Surveyor 6 days. Whole expense £617.

SHARES FORFEITED. PROPOSALS TO SETTLERS AGAIN UNSUCCESSFUL.

Voted that 11 shares on which nothing has been paid and are forfeited according to the Charter, be advertised and sold unless redeemed. Voted, that hereafter the Collector be required to go to each man's house and collect the taxes, and that he be paid for the same. On the 11th of Oct., the Proprietors met and appointed John Page, Esq., Lieut. Jonathan Conner and Lieut. Jethro Pearson to run and spot the line between Gilman-ton and Canterbury at 40s. old tenor per day. It was now proposed that settlers not exceeding 40 in number, who should within a year from this date establish themselves in Gilmanton, should each have 50 acres of land laid out to him, 45 of upland and 5 of meadow, on condition that he should within the first year, build a dwelling house, clear and improve 3 acres of land yearly, and in case he should continue 6 years, he should be further entitled to 100 acres in common with the Proprietors of undivided land. The said shares to be laid out in the undivided lands as convenient for a *Parish*, by the Committee appointed to run and spot Canterbury line; the settlers having the privilege of choosing their lots. And each Proprietor is to pay 20s. old tenor to meet this expense.

In the winter of 1749 and 1750, some men following up the Soucook River from the settlements near its mouth in Concord and Pembroke, to one of the Ponds from which the River takes its rise, passed the winter in town, hunting and fishing and falling some trees on land which they intended to occupy. They withdrew however in the spring and did not return, as it appeared that Indian hostilities had not permanently ceased. Their camp was on the westerly margin of the Pond which they called *Shell Camp Pond*, about one mile south from the Academy Village.

MASONIAN CLAIM.

A new obstacle also arose to the occupancy of the soil. John Tufton Mason of Hampshire County, England, from whose residence the State received its name, *New Hampshire*, held an extensive claim on lands in the State, which he alleged were conveyed to him by the English Government. Of the lands claimed by him Gilmanton was a part. This claim he had transferred in 1746, to certain persons in Portsmouth, and from these "*Masonian Proprietors*," as they were called, a title to the lands in Gilmanton had never yet been obtained. Settlers were unwilling to occupy lands to which they could not have an undisputed title. On the 1st of November, therefore, Moses Leavitt, Esq., Hunking Wentworth, Esq. and Dr. Josiah Gilman were appointed to wait on Col. Theodore Atkinson and others, who claimed lands in this Province, and desire them to quit-claim Gilmanton, as they have done other new towns.

CART PATH FROM EPSOM. FURTHER PROPOSALS TO SETTLERS. CANTERBURY LINE.

At a meeting of the Proprietors on the 16th of May, 1750, John Page, Esq., Lieut. Jonathan Connor, Lieut. Jethro Pearson, Benjamin Morrill, Oliver Smith, Samuel Gilman, Jr., and Dr. Josiah Gilman were appointed to clear out a good cart path from Epsom to Gilmanton on that part where the first settlers shall establish themselves, and build a saw mill for them,—the Committee to have 40s. and the hired men 35s. per day. A tax of £10, old tenor, more was raised to meet these charges. The Proprietors also engaged, as soon as there should be ten families settled in Gilmanton, to employ a Minister to preach to them; and still further to encourage a settlement, it was agreed to give £100 old tenor to 20 of the first settlers each, to be paid one eighth every 3 months; and also that they have 2 forty acre lots each, provided they take them together. Ten more rights were declared to be forfeited, and sold, because the taxes had not been paid. On the 6th of Sept., the Committee to run of May, with hired several hands, and Nathan Sanborn, surveyor, Canterbury line reported, "that they commenced on the 25th

at 60s. old tenor, per day ; were 7 days running the line ; to look out the cart way 6 days ; and on 8th of June began to lay out the lots for settlers ; employed Nathan Sanborn 5 days in laying out the lots ; began to clear out the cart way on the 20th of August, with 22 men."

ARRANGEMENT WITH MASONIAN PROPRIETORS.

In 1752, June 30, a quit-claim deed from the Proprietors of John Tufton Mason, was obtained for 18 shares ; and Oliver Smith, James Norris, Jonathan Connor, and Jethro Pearson were appointed to take an *Exact Plan of Gilmanton*, and lay out the 18 shares, as mentioned in the articles of the deed. 20s. new tenor, was assessed on each share to meet the expenses.

The Committee appointed to lay out the Masonian Shares, reported that they entered upon the service Oct. 23d, employed several hired men, and Nathan Sanborn, surveyor, 12 days, at 60s. per day, amounting to £36, and paid him £8 for the *Plan of the town*. They laid out two ranges, containing 18 lots on the N. E. corner of the town. The whole expense was £188, old tenor.

DEED OF MASONIAN PROPRIETORS.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, }
This 30 day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1752. }

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the lands purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esq., in the Province of New Hampshire, held at Portsmouth, by adjournment, on the 30th day of June, Anno Domini 1752.

Voted that there be, and hereby is, granted to the Proprietors of Gilmanton in said Province, and their assigns, all the right, title, claim, interest, estate, property and demand of the Proprietors, herein first named, and who are the grantors in these Presents, on the terms and conditions herein after expressed, of, in, and unto, all the land contained within the bounds of the Charter, according to the true intent thereof made by the Lieut. Governor and Council for said Province, to the said Proprietors of Gilmantown, with the view of granting the same land in the year 1727, and the amendment or explanation thereof made in

the year 1729 ; only reserving in these Presents to the grantors eighteen shares, each equal in quantity and quality with the other single shares of the said Proprietors of Gilmantown, which reserved shares are to lie in a body altogether, to be laid on the Northerly part of the said Township, between their second Division and the North line of said Township from the Pond called Winnipisiogee Pond, and so running back till the whole quantity aforesaid shall be made up. That the said Proprietors of Gilmantown at their own expense, lay out the same reserved land, and make a *division* thereof as the said grantors shall hereafter direct and order ; and make an exact plan of the whole Township, and the quantity of land therein contained ; and also of the said Division, and return the same to the said grantors within ten months from this date. That convenient highways be left in said Divison, and through the Township to the said land so reserved. That the said Proprietors of Gilmantown make the settlement of said town, according to and in such manner, as the said Charter directs, within three years from this time, in case there is no Indian war within that time ; and if there is, then the like time to be allowed afterwards. That the said reserved shares be and the same are hereby exempted and exonerated of and from any part of the charge of making the said settlement ; and from all charges whatever that have arisen or that hereafter may arise concerning the said Township and the settlement thereof by any ways or means whatsoever, until improved by the owner of each respective share, or such as hold under them. That the said Gilmantown Proprietors, as may be conveniently, call a meeting of the said Proprietors and vote a confirmation of this vote, and the several articles and matters herein contained, on their part and behalf to be done, and their assent and consent to the same, and transmit an attested copy to the grantors herein mentioned.

A true Copy of Record,—Attest,
 GEORGE JAFFREY, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

NAMES OF MASONIAN PROPRIETORS.

These Masonian Proprietors were Theodore Atkinson, Mark Hunking, Wentworth, Richard Wibird, John Wentworth, George Jaffrey, Samuel Moore, Nathaniel Meserve, Thomas

Packer, Thomas Wallingford, Jotham Odiorne, Joshua Pierce, and John Moffat ; all inhabitants of Portsmouth, except Wallingford. Mason's claim was divided into 15 shares of £100 each. Atkinson purchased three fifteenths, Mark Hunking Wentworth two fifteenths, and each of the others one fifteenth.

NOTICES OF MASONIAN PROPRIETORS.

John Tufton Mason, a mariner of Boston, was b. 1713, was a descendant of Capt. John Mason, a merchant in London, and afterwards Governor of Newfoundland, who, in 1621, obtained of the Plymouth company, of which he was a member, a grant of land from Salem River to the Merrimack, and up to the heads thereof. Nov. 7, 1629, he obtained a new patent under the name of New Hampshire, embracing all the land back to the Canadas. He died Nov. 26, 1635. His daughter Jane m. John Tufton, whose son, Robert Tufton, took the name of Mason, and held the claim to New Hampshire. This claim was continued through his son Robert, his grandson John Tufton, and was revived in 1738 by his great grandson, *John Tufton Mason*, the subject of this notice, who in 1746, transferred his claim to the gentlemen above named, in Portsmouth, who were therefore called *Masonian Proprietors*. Many of them were also original Proprietors of Gilmanton, and have been already noticed. The others will here be briefly described.

Col. Samuel Moore commanded the New Hampshire Regiment, consisting of 8 companies and 300 men, in the expedition to *Louisburg* in 1745. This expedition was successful. On entering the garrison, and beholding the strength of the fortifications, the victors were astonished at their own success. The event filled America with joy, and even Europe with wonder. Rev. George Whitefield, then in this country, on application by Col. William Pepperell, who had the command of all the forces, gave the following motto to be inscribed on the flag of the expedition : "*Nil desperandum Christo duce,*" the import of which is, that "*Nothing need be despaired of where Christ takes the lead.*"

Col. Nathaniel Meserve was by profession a shipwright, in Portsmouth. He was at the siege of *Louisburg*, in 1745, and was peculiarly serviceable in constructing sledges on which can-

non were drawn through a deep morass. He was commander of a regiment of New Hampshire troops at *Fort Edward*, in 1756; had command of the Fort, and met with the approbation of the Earl of Loudon. In consequence of which, the Earl presented him with an elegant silver bowl, on which was inscribed, "*From the Right Honorable, the Earl of Loudon, to Col. Nathaniel Meserve, of New Hampshire, in testimony of his Lordship's approbation of his good services at Fort Edward, in 1756.*" He was present at a second siege of *Louisburg*, in 1758. He embarked with 108 carpenters. Soon after his arrival, the whole party, except 16, were attacked by the *small pox*, of which he and his oldest son died. He was a man of fine mechanical genius, of good moral character and a handsome fortune. He was also a distinguished officer.

George Meserve, son of Col. Nathaniel Meserve, became obnoxious to the inhabitants of the Colony, in 1755, on account of being Distributor of the Stamps, under the noted *Stamp Act*.

Dr. Thomas Packer was one of the earliest surgeons in Portsmouth, who had been regularly bred to his profession. He was born in London, and educated a surgeon; came to this country a young man; resided a short time in Salem, and removed to Portsmouth. After practicing some time, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Lieut. Col. in the Militia, and Judge of Probate, for many years. He was appointed Counsellor in 1719, which office he held until his death, in 1728.

Col. Thomas Wallingford was born in Bradford, Ms., in 1697, and came to Somersworth, where he usually resided. In early life he was poor; but he was fortunate in business, and became one of the richest men in the Province. He owned a large amount of real estate in Portsmouth, and was one of the Masonian Proprietors, by which means he gained a title to lands in various parts of the State. He was a Colonel in the Militia, and one of the Judges of the Superior Court. He died in Portsmouth, where he had gone on business, Aug. 4, 1771, and was carried to Somersworth to be buried.

Jótham Odiorne, son of John Odiorne, was Counsellor 1724, Masonian Proprietor 1746, and Judge of the Superior Court in 1767. He died in Newcastle, Aug. 16, 1768, aged 73.

Joshua Pierce was a Counsellor in 1731, and Masonian Proprietor 1746.

Col. John Moffat was a merchant in Portsmouth about 1740, and Masonian Proprietor in 1746.

PROGRESS HINDERED BY THE SECOND FRENCH WAR.

For the eight following years, little was done towards the settlement of the town. The Indian war was resumed and spread terror through the older settlements, and put a check upon the spirit of enterprise. A considerable number of shares were declared to be forfeited in consequence of the assessments not being paid; and the General Court was petitioned for liberty to sell the said shares to pay the taxes from time to time assessed. The peace of 1748 proved to be merely a cessation of hostilities. The French, having possession of Canada on the North and of Louisiana on the South, were desirous of establishing and retaining a line of Forts or Military Posts from the St. Lawrence by the Lakes and Mississippi River, to unite these two portions of their territory. To this the English strenuously objected, as it interfered with their claim, which extended indefinitely westward. All attempts at negotiation failed. The Indians too had uniformly continued to shew themselves hostile to the new settlements. The St. Francis tribe in particular, when invited to meet in conference to form a treaty of peace, sent a message purporting that the *blood had not yet been wiped away*. There was, therefore, no course left, but a resort to arms. Accordingly in 1754, the Colonies being again annoyed by scouting parties of Indians, began to prepare for war. The population of the country having now considerably increased, there was a disposition both in England and in the Colonies, to carry on a different mode of warfare than that heretofore pursued. In the preceding wars, they had contented themselves with merely adopting measures of defence. Aggressive movements had entered, but in few instances, into their plans. But it was now determined to change the theatre of war, and to carry hostilities into the enemy's ground.

Accordingly, a meeting of Commissioners from the several Colonies was held June 19, 1754, at Albany, to concert measures for their mutual protection and defence. Of the four delegates from New Hampshire, to this Convention three were Proprietors of Gilmanton, viz. *Theodore Atkinson*, *Richard Wibird*

and *Henry Sherburne*. The Articles of Union were agreed upon and signed, as was also the Declaration of Independence about 20 years afterwards, on the *fourth of July*. Although this Congress did not accomplish all that was desired by the Colonies, yet it gave them an impression of their strength, which fitted them for the subsequent measures of war. In the spring of 1755, three expeditions were undertaken against the French forts, *Du Quesne*, *Niagara* and *Crown Point*. For this last expedition New Hampshire furnished 500 men, and of these, one Company, composed principally of the Proprietors of Gilmanton, under the command of Capt. Nathaniel Folsom of Exeter, distinguished themselves by performing an essential service on the 8th of September, while stationed at Fort Edward. Being on a scouting party about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they fell in with a body of the enemy's troops under the command of Baron Dieskau, retreating from Fort George, where they had just been repulsed: Folsom posted his men behind the trees, and kept up such a well directed fire as to break up the enemy's ranks, and to cause their escape, leaving behind, their baggage waggons, ammunition, and several French prisoners, besides those killed and wounded. These were brought into the camp, the following day, in triumph. Immediately after this engagement, the New Hampshire Regiment was reinforced by 300 men, under the command of Col. Peter Gilman, among whom were several of the Proprietors of Gilmanton. These men were as alert and indefatigable as those who had preceded them. Indeed, such was their fondness for scouting, and so successfully did they perform this duty, that no other services was required of them. So expert were they in every service which required agility, and so habituated were they to fatigue and danger, that by the express desire of Lord Loudon, who succeeded Gov. Shirley in the command in 1756, *three Ranging Companies* were formed out of the New Hampshire troops, which continued in the service during the winter as well as in the summer. The command of these companies was given to Robert Rogers, John Stark and William Stark. Rogers was first in command, holding the rank of Major, and from his name they were usually called *Rogers' Rangers*. When Rogers and the Starks selected their men for the ranging service, they chose the most able bodied, brave, active and determined men the Militia afforded. Several of the Proprietors of Gilmanton, were cho-

sen for this service. When the companies were completed, they were put under pay of the Crown, were kept in the service during the war, and after peace the officers were allowed half pay on the British establishment. They were accustomed to scour the woods from Merrimack River to Lake George, with *snow shoes* and *skates* in the winter, and were eminently useful in skirmishing with the enemy, in procuring intelligence, and attacking detached parties of Indians.

The last distinguished service which they performed, was an assault upon the St. Francis Indians in 1759, at the Village St. Francis, on the River of the same name. In this attack, made just before day while the Indians were asleep, of about 300 of them, 200 were slain, and their village burned. Of the Rangers, one man only was killed and six or seven wounded. This successful expedition, together with the surrender of Quebec and Montreal, put an end the following year to the scenes of Indian warfare on the borders of New Hampshire, and the Proprietors began to turn their attention once more to the settlement of the town.*

FIRST OR LOWER PARISH BOUNDED. NEW PROPOSALS TO SETTLERS.

At the annual meeting in 1761, March 12, Major John Gilman, Capt. Jethro Pearson, John Page, Esq., Dea. Ebenezer Bachelder, Samuel Gilman, Jr., Esq., Capt. Nathaniel Folsom, Dr. Josiah Gilman, Mr. Elisha Sanborn, and Lieut. Jonathan Connor were appointed to run out 6 miles from Barnstead line for a Parish, and the surplus land which had not already been lotted, they were directed to measure into 100 acre lots, and it was agreed that *the 40 first settlers should have two of these, one*

* The expense of this war was paid by paper currency. In 1755, paper bills were issued under the denomination of *Novo tenor*, of which 15s. were equal in value to one dollar. Of this currency, the soldiers were promised £13 10s. per month, but it depreciated so much in the course of the year, that in the muster rolls, their pay was made up at £15. In 1756, there was another emission from the same plates, and their pay was £18. In 1757, it was £25. In 1758, they had 27s. sterling. In the three following years, they had 30s. sterling, besides a bounty at the time of their enlistment, equal to one month's pay. At length sterling money became the standard of all contracts; and though the paper continued passing as a currency, its value was regulated by the price of silver and the course of exchange.—[See Farmer's Belknap p. 321.]

on each side of the 40 acre lots ; and as soon as 10 settlers should move into town, the Proprietors were to build them a saw mill and a grist mill, said mills to be under the Proprietors' control for six years ; said settlers to build houses, clear land, and remain in town six years as before specified, except that they were not required to continue in town constantly the two first years. Two weeks were allowed the settlers to choose after the Committee make their return, and if they delay beyond this time, they are to lose their first chance. Those who choose their lots, are also to give bonds to the Clerk of the Proprietors that they will settle the land, or cause the same to be settled.

FIRST DIVISION OF 100 ACRE LOTS LAID OUT.

On the 6th of July, the Committee made their Return, which is as follows : "Began on 28th of May, and divided into two companies. First company : *Daniel Sanborn, surveyor*, with Jethro Pearson, overseer, and Summersbee Gilman, Antipas Gilman, Jonathan Connor, Jr., Thomas Piper, and John Bowden, assistants. Began at the corner tree, ran two miles and 148 rods, or within 24 rods of the corner of the *first division*, divided the same into 3 ranges, and left a way 3 rods wide between the ranges. The first range begins at the *corner tree*, and runs half a mile and 34 rods on Canterbury line, then N. E. 6 miles ; divided this range into 22 lots, each 80 rods wide. The second range has likewise 22 lots, and third range twenty lots ; all of the same quantity except the 20th lot in the third range, which is three times the quantity, on account of a Pond ; all numbering from Canterbury line ; each lot 104 acres, and a way between the 3d and 4th, 6th and 7th, 13th and 14th, 16th and 17th, and 19th and 20th lots, 3 rods wide, and a broad way between 10th and 11th lots, 6 rods wide. The 1st and 2d ranges are numbered on the upper end, and the 3d on the lower end of the lots.

"The second company had *John Page, Esq.*, surveyor, Elisha Sanborn, overseer, and John Bean, John Mudgett, Nathan Bachelder, Orlando Weed, and Ephraim Morrill, assistants. Began May 30, half a mile and 3 rods from the upper or N. W. side of the first division of 40 acre lots, laid out 3 ranges of 100 acre lots, each half a mile wide on Canterbury line, 19 lots in each range ; left 3 rods between every 2 ranges for a road ; also

3 rods between 3d and 4th and 6th and 7th lots, 6 rods between the 9th and 10th; then on account of a meadow, 3 rods between 13th and 14th and 16th and 17th lots. The first range numbers from Canterbury line; the second range numbers back so that Canterbury line again is No. 38, and 3d range begins No. 39; were employed 11 days." Among the supplies furnished for this labor, are recorded a barrel of biscuit, 50s., and 3 quarts of rum, 90s.

The Report of this Committee to lay out this 6 mile Parish, was accepted, the 100 acre lots confirmed, and the Clerk authorized to receive, in behalf of the Proprietors, bonds of settlers who should select their lots. Individuals now came forward, and, entering into agreement, gave securities and chose their lots. The following is a

SCHEDULE OF THOSE WHO GAVE BONDS FOR SETTLEMENT.

	Lower Division of 100 Acres.			Upper 100 Acres.	
John Page, Esq.	No. 1 in 8 Lots N. E.			1st 100.	
Capt. John Odlin,	No. 7,	3	Range,	10	1st Range.
Capt. Joseph Badger,	" 17,	3	"	17	"
Capt. Jethro Pearson,	" 1,	1	"	31	2d Range.
Lieut. Jonathan Connor,	" 5,	3	"	9	1st Range.
Dr. Josiah Gilman,	" 6,	3	"	11	"
Dea. Samuel Gilman, Jr.	" 4,	2	"	12	"
Orlando Weed, 1st lot,	" 11,	2	"	4	"
Orlando Weed, 2d lot,	" 13,	3	"	5	"
Elisha Sanborn,	" 11,	1	"	29	2d Range.
Antipas Gilman, Jr., 2 lots,	" 8,	3	"	8	1st Range.
Stephen Butler,	" 1,	2	"	37	2d Range.
John Mudgett,	" 4,	3	"	6	1st Range.
Dea. Ebenezer Bachelder,	" 12,	1	"	28	2d Range.
John Bowden,	" 15,	2	"	7	1st Range.
Humphrey Wilson,	" 2,	1	"	36	2d Range.
Reuben Morrill,	" 9,	3	"	10	"
Thomas Piper,	" 2,	3	"	52	3d Range.
Josiah Tilton,	" 3,	2	"	54	"
Enoch Poor,	" 15,	1	"	47	"
Edward Fifield,	" 21,	2	"	21	2d Range.
John Morrill,	" 3,	3	"	33	"

Thomas Edgerly,	"	8,	2	"	14 Gore.
Daniel Grant,	"	6,	2	"	33 2d Range.
Jonathan Bean,	"	7,	2	"	50 3d Range.
Ebenezer White,	"	16,	3	"	19 1st Range.
John Dudley,	"	13,	2	"	7 Gore.
Jonathan Gilman,	"	11,	3	"	5 Gore.
Jonathan Gilman,	"	12,	3	"	6 Gore.
Capt. Nathaniel Folsom,	"	9,	2	"	33 2d Range.
John Bean,	"	5,	2	"	45 3d Range.
Lieut. Ephraim Robinson,	"	10,	2	"	3 1st Range.
Ephraim Morrill,	"	9,	1	"	27 2d Range.
Benjamin Mudgett,	"	10,	3	"	1 1st Range.
Antipas Gilman,	"	15,	3	"	4 Gore.
Aaron Rawlins,	"	8,	1	"	21 2d Range.
Benjamin Edgerly,	"	10,	1	"	34 "
Joshua Bean,	"	2,	2	"	1 Gore.
Robert Hardie,	"	5,	1	"	12 Gore.
Thomas Parsons,	"	3,	1	"	13 Gore.
Thomas Parsons,	"	21,	1	"	
Rev. William Parsons,	"	4,	1	"	9 Gore.
Capt. Samuel Folsom,	"	17,	2	"	16 1st Range.
Major Daniel Gilman,	"	4,	lower	Gore,	10 up'r Gore.
Pearse Long,	"	14,	3	"	3 "
Daniel Elkins,	"	14,	1	"	26 2d Range.
Samuel Parsons,	"	22,	1	"	2 1st Range.
Ebenezer Smith,	"	1,	3	"	17 "
Payne Smith,	"	7,	1	"	13 "
Moses Page,		2 in the 8 lots,			55 3d Range.
Enoch Bean,	"	19,	1	"	45 "
Maj. John Gilman,		3 in 8 lots.			
Ebenezer Colcord,	"	10,	2	"	40 "
James Bean,	"	18,	1	"	46 "
Joseph French,	"	20,	2	"	14 1st Range.
Antipas Gilman, Jr.	"	1 & 2,	lo'r	Gore,	8 & 2 up. Gore.

BRIEF NOTICES OF SETTLERS.

John Page, Esq. the father of Ebenezer and Moses, and grandfather of Andrew and Dea. Winslow Page, was born June 17, 1696, and was son of Joseph and Elizabeth Page, of Salisbury,

Ms. He married Mary Winslow, May 16, 1720, and had nine children. He probably became Proprietor by purchase of forfeited shares. He officiated as Surveyor in several expeditions to Gilmanton, but never became a settler. Two of his sons, Ebenezer and Moses, moved their families here and died in town.

Capt. John Odlin was son of Rev. John Odlin, and brother of Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, of Exeter.

Capt. Joseph Badger, afterwards Gen. Joseph Badger of Gilmanton, was father of Hon. Joseph Badger, and grandfather of Hon. Wm. Badger, late Governor of New Hampshire. He was a citizen of Haverhill, Ms., became a Proprietor by purchasing shares that were forfeited and sold at auction. He became a settler, and some further notice will be given of him in the biographical portion of this History.

Capt. Jethro Pearson was a man of great energy of character, as is proved from the fact that nearly every expedition to Gilmanton, with which he was not connected, failed ; but when the Proprietors added the name of *Jethro Pearson* to the Committee, the service was generally, promptly performed. He visited the town, running lines and bounding lots, not less than six times, and did not relax his zeal until the town was settled.

Lieut. Jonathan Connor was very active in preparing the way for the settlement of the town, frequently visited it to aid in running the lots. He was born in Exeter, Dec. 5, 1699, and was son of Jeremiah Connor, noticed among the Proprietors, father of Jeremiah, an early settler, and grandfather of Jonathan Connor, now resident in town.

Dea. Samuel Gilman, Jr. m. the widow of Col. Zebulon Giddings, and was the father of Arthur Gilman, of Newburyport.

Orlando Weed, one of the first settlers, came from Poplin to this town. He had a brother *Bagley*, and a brother *David*, whose sons afterwards settled in town. His daughter, Dorothy Weed, was the first child born in town. He had a family of 10 children, and in 1780 moved from Gilmanton to Tamworth.

Stephen Butler of Brentwood, became a settler, and built a saw mill, but left the town at the expiration of the six years. His place was purchased and occupied by Col. Samuel Greeley.

John Mudgett, son of John Mudgett of Brentwood, was the brother of Benjamin and Scribner, and was the second settler who arrived in town, Dec. 27, 1761.

Dea. Ebenezer Bachelder was father of the wife of Dr. Smith.

John Bowden m. a sister of John Nelson, father of Jonathan Nelson, who settled in town, in 1773.

Humphrey Wilson, son of Thomas Wilson, of Exeter, was father of Capt. Nathaniel Wilson, a settler of the town, and grandfather of *Jeremiah Wilson, Esq.*, now resident in town.

Reuben, John, and *Ephraim Morrill* were brothers and sons of Ezekiel Morrill of Salisbury, Ms.

Thomas Piper, of New Market, had two sons and a daughter who settled in town, and his widow m. Joseph Huckins, of Gilmanston, in 1791.

Josiah Tilton, son of Samuel, and grandson of Ensign Daniel Tilton, was born April 1, 1709, at Hampton Falls. He was great uncle of Tilton French of this town.

Edward Fifield, the father of David Fifield, came to Gilmanston in his old age, and died in town.

CLERICAL PROPRIETORS.

Among the names of the Proprietors up to this period are found 12 clergymen, viz. Rev. Nicholas Gilman, Rev. John Odlin, Rev. Jabez Fitch, Rev. Matthew Plant, Rev. Henry Rust, Rev. John Chipman, Rev. Ward Clark, Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, Rev. Joseph Adams, Rev. Peter Coffin, Rev. Joseph Whipple, and Rev. William Parsons. The first seven were original Proprietors; the latter five of these became Proprietors by purchase of forfeited shares, and some notices of them will be here inserted.

Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, son of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of Hampton, grandson of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of Cambridge, and great-grandson of Daniel Gookin, who emigrated in 1621, was born Feb. 18, 1713, graduated at H. C. 1731, ordained Oct. 31, 1739, at North Hampton, and m. Judith Coffin, daughter of Capt. Eliphalet Coffin of Exeter, Jan. 1, 1741. He had two other wives, viz. *Ann Fitch*, daughter of Jabez Fitch of Portsmouth, and a daughter of Joshua Wingate of Hampton. His children by the second wife, were Capt. Nathaniel Gookin of Portsmouth, and a daughter. By his third wife, he had Hon. Nathaniel Gookin of North Hampton, and twin sisters, Hannah, who m. Rev. Timothy Upham, and Elizabeth who m. Dr. Edmund Chadwick of Deerfield. Mr. Gookin died Oct. 22, 1766.

Rev. Joseph Adams was born in Newbury, Ms., 1719, graduated at H. C. 1742, ordained in Stratham, June 24, 1756, m. a Miss Greenleaf of Newburyport, and died Feb. 24, 1785, at the age of 66.

Rev. Peter Coffin was graduated at H. C. 1733, and ordained in East Kingston in 1739. He was the first and only Congregational Minister ever settled in that town.

Rev. Joseph Whipple was born in Ipswich, 1701, graduated at H. C. 1720, ordained at Hampton Falls, Jan. 15, 1727, and died Feb. 17, 1757, aged 55.

Of *Rev. William Parsons* some account will be given in the Biographical portion of this History.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PROPRIETARY HISTORY.

SURVEYOR'S DIVISIONS.

It will be seen from the preceding History of the doings of the Proprietors, that the town of Gilmanton was laid out into lots at several different periods, and each portion thus allotted was called a *Division*. The *first division* was laid out in 1732, and consisted of five ranges of forty acre lots, containing about 45 lots in each range. By mistake, it commenced two and a half miles from the line of Barnstead, instead of two miles as was intended, and thus occasioned a Gore. It was designed to be given to settlers for a home lot, each settler having a choice of lots. In 1738, six years afterwards, a *second division* of 40 acre lots, consisting of five ranges of 45 lots each, was laid out, commencing in what is now called Gilford, 80 rods from the mouth of the River leading from the Lake, and extending south ward on the banks of the River. The object of this second division was also to induce settlers to take up their residence in town.

In 1761, about 23 years afterwards, a *third division* was laid out, consisting of three ranges of 100 acre lots, and a gore, below the first division towards Barnstead, called the *lower 100 acres*, and three ranges of 100 acre lots and a gore above the first division called the *upper 100 acres*. These three, viz. the first division of 40 acre lots laid out in 1732, and the upper and

lower [100 acre lots, above named, were set off in 1761 into a *Parish* of 6 miles. The error in the surveyor's returns was subsequently corrected and the Parish confirmed six miles and a half from Barnstead line. The remainder of the town was surveyed after the settlement took place ; the Committee who laid out the *fourth division*, being appointed in 1762, and their report being made and accepted in 1765.

LOCATION OF THE BLOCK HOUSES.

The first object worthy of notice with which we meet in the returns of the Surveyors, is the location of the Block Houses. The first of these, which was to have been built at, or near the South East corner of the first division of 40 acre lots, seems to have been erected a little west of the residence of Jeremiah Wilson, Esq., where the rock which served as the fire place, at the original camp, called *White Hall*, is yet to be seen. This Block House was 18 feet square, and was built of hewn logs so large as not to be easily perforated by a bullet. It was designed not only as a place of shelter, but also as a garrison in case of attack by the Indians.

About the same time, and for a similar purpose, a second Block House was erected near the outlet of the Lake, at what was then, and still is, denominated the *Wares*. This was but 14 feet square, and was hewn only on the sides where the logs when put together, came in contact. Subsequently a third Block House was erected by the side of what they called Block House Pond, one mile and a half from Loon Pond, which seems from the distance, and their line of march to have been the Pond now denominated *Shell Camp Pond*, about a mile South of the Academy. At a still later period, a fourth Block House was erected at Third Camp Meadow, which is supposed to be the one now overflowed and made a reservoir by the manufacturing company in town. These Block Houses were rebuilt after the French War ceased in 1748. But as the town was not settled until after the conquest of Canada, and the expiration of Indian hostilities, they were never used as garrisons, and gradually went to decay, so that their precise location cannot be fixed by the oldest persons now living in town.

LOCATION OF THE PROPRIETORS' MILLS.

The next thing which especially claims attention in the Proprietors' surveys, is the location of the first mills erected in town. It was among the things guarantied to the settlers, by the Proprietors, that as soon as there should be ten families located in town, there should be erected for their accomodation a *saw mill* and a *grist mill*. The work of erecting these mills, however, was commenced immediately after the settlers gave bonds, and before many of them had taken up a residence in town. In Oct., 1761, the iron work of the saw mill was conveyed to the ground by Benjamin Connor, on horse back, for which he received on the 28th of the same month £12, and Nov. 2d, he received £16 more. This mill was erected by Stephen Butler, on a stream which has since been called from his name, *Butler's Brook*; and he was paid in full for his labor on the same, July 12th, 1762. This mill was located by the Committee, who laid out the third division of 100 acre lots, on lot No. 12, second range of lower 100 acres, and was sold by the Proprietors in 1767, together with the 100 acre lot on which it stood, to Josiah Robinson, and by him to Orlando Weed, for £535. It proved to be unfortunately located, and the place was early abandoned, as a mill site.

In the autumn of 1762, arrangements were commenced for the erection of the grist mill. Oct. 28, six pounds were paid by the Proprietors' Treasurer for a man and horse to Amesbury, to bring the iron work for the grist mill; and Nov. 16, Thomas Piper of New Market, was paid £25 for carrying the iron work for the grist mill to Gilmanton. Nov. 17, James Thurston was paid £68 2s. 6d. for iron work for the grist mill. At the same date, Samuel Connor was paid for carting the mill stones for the grist mill, £175. It appears that these were conveyed in November on wheels so far towards Gilmanton as there was a cart path opened, and thence by sledding in the winter to the mill site, which was on the stream called *Mill Brook*, half a mile south of Gen. Joseph Badger's residence, where Gutterson's Mills afterwards stood. John Dudley was engaged in the erection of this mill, and received for labor on the same, Oct. 28, 1762, cash £41. The mill was put in operation the following spring, 1763. Previous to this, the settlers were obliged to carry their grain to

Epsom on their backs, and on horses in summer, and on hand sleds in the winter. The grist mill was sold by the Proprietors in 1770, to Edward Gilman.

PROPRIETORS' ROADS.

Previous to 1761, the ways to Gilmanton were mere *horse-paths*, to be followed by spotted trees. In some cases they were cleared out so as to be passable in winter with ox sleds, when the snows were deep. But in the autumn of 1761, arrangements were made to open a cart path from Epsom to the line of the town. Accordingly, in October of this year, a party of ten men were employed 12 days in making the road from Epsom to Gilmanton, among whom was *John Page, overseer*, at £6 per day, old tenor, and Orlando Weed, Samuel Gilman, Joshua Bean, Ephraim Morrill, and John and Benjamin Mudgett, at £4 per day. Whole expense, £556 10s. 6d.

A second party worked 14 days; *Orlando Weed, overseer*, at £6, and Jeremiah Conner, Benjamin and Thomas Edgerly, Joshua Bean, Benjamin and John Mudgett, at £4 per day; total expense, £494 10s. They received the order for this work on 22d of February, 1762. All of the above named workmen, excepting John Page, Esq., became inhabitants of the town.

From this time until 1764, *private path ways* were made as each settler found convenient, from the line of the town to his own lot.

In 1764, the Proprietors laid out a road from the line of Loudon to the grist mill. This road is the one leading from Jeremiah Wilson's, by Parish's Tavern and Silas Foss', to William Smith's and Gutterson's Mills, and was the first laid out and made for a cart path in town. In 1770, by order of the General Court, the *Province Road*, as it was called, leading from Portsmouth to Canada, was laid out through Gilmanton; but the Proprietors by vote refused to meet the expense of making it. The road was therefore wrought and made by *Richard Jenness and John McDuffie*, agents for the Province, and a tax of £331 9s. 5d. was laid upon the town. The Selectmen, therefore, on the first of June, 1771, apportioned this sum upon all the lands in town. The tax on each 40 acre lot was 4s. 4d., and on each 100 acre lot, 10s. 10d. All the lots whose owners did not pay

were sold by the Constable, Ephraim Morrill, at the house of Antipas Gilman, first innholder, on the 15th of Jan., 1772, to the highest bidder. One hundred and twenty-five lots were sold, or so much of them as would pay the Province Road tax. The deed was given, Jan. 30, 1772. The same year the *Peaked Hill Road* was laid out. And in 1775, the North Road through town was surveyed. The last two, however, were wrought by the town, and will be more particularly described in another portion of this History.

ORIGIN OF THE LOCAL NAMES.

When the Proprietors first visited Gilmanton, there were certain natural objects which they knew by the Indian names, and these they did not have occasion to alter. To other objects they gave names, and titles as circumstances from time to time dictated. Of the origin and meaning of the Indian names which are still retained, no knowledge is now possessed.

Winnipissiogee, pronounced Win-e-pe-saw-ke, is one of the Indian names, and is applied to the Lake on the North, and to the River proceeding from the Lake, which forms the North Western boundary of the town. For a time, the Proprietors called this River Merrimack; but this error was subsequently corrected, when it came to be known that it was only a branch of the Merrimack. The reasons which led the Indians to the application of this title, have probably passed into oblivion.

Suncook is another Indian name, given not only to the River but to the Pond from which it rises, and also to a Range of Mountains extending from this Pond nearly the whole length of the town. The signification and origin of this, like that of *Winnipissiogee*, is unknown. The River, after meandering through the towns of Barnstead, Pittsfield, Chichester and Pembroke, discharges itself into the Merrimack, and there meets the waters of the *Winnipissiogee*, which rising in the same vicinity, have taken another route, passing through Sanbornton, Northfield, Franklin, Boscawen, Concord, and Pembroke, and here unite and flow on together to mingle in the same vast ocean.

Loon Pond derives its title from the water fowl of that name, which formerly abounded upon its shores.

Rocky Pond is so called from the nature of the soil in which it is embosomed.

Shellcamp Pond was thus named by certain hunters, who, in the winter of 1749 and 1750, ventured into this wilderness with their guns, traps, and fishing apparatus, and encamped for the winter on the Western shore of this Pond. They found a large, hollow, pine tree fallen in a favorable position for a shelter, and in this *shell* of a tree, they made their *camp* during their stay. It was ever after called by them Shellcamp Pond.

The *Soucook River*, another Indian designation, has its rise in the three Ponds above named, and passing through Loudon, becomes the boundary line between Concord and Pembroke, and falling into the Merrimack, there mingles its waters with those of the Winnipissigee and Suncook, to swell the current of the ever flowing Merrimack.

Wears. This name which was originally spelled *Weiers*, is derived from places prepared in shoal water for the draught of fish nets. The law has usually required that they be so set up as not to hinder the passage of boats. The form of a *wear* was as follows: stone walls were built down the stream in an inclined line, till they came together at an angle of 45 degrees. At this angle a cage was placed, composed of hoops, and twigs fastened to them. The walls conducted the fishes down to the cage, and thus they were taken in great numbers. In the coves and shallow waters of the outlet of the Lake, there was a favorable opportunity for such wears, which were improved by the hunters and surveyors of the town. Before the settlement took place, hunters went up from Canterbury and Boscawen to the Lake, carrying with them their guns and traps, together with their meal and salt, and camped out for months in the winter, subsisting on their game and fish. They built wears on the River, near the outlet, and it has ever since borne the name of the *Wears*.

It appears that there were other places of shoal water used for wares besides this, because this is often referred to as the *Great Wears* and the *Upper Wears*, and the records show a reference to Folsom's Wears, which were at the falls near which Lake Village now stands.

Gunstock. A mountain and a stream near it, in the part now called Gilford, received this name. The origin of this appellation is stated by aged people to be, that a company of hunters, in felling a tree near this brook or mountain, were so unfortunate as to break the stock of one of their guns. In speaking of the

place afterward, they called it first the Brook where they broke their gunstock, and then Gunstock Brook and the Mountain near it, Gunstock Mountain. It is on Gunstock Brook that Gilford Village now stands.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN.

1761.

During the summer of 1761, several individuals had selected their lots, commenced clearing, built a camp and laid in some provisions, with the design of attempting to pass the winter in town. Benjamin and John Mudgett, two brothers from Brentwood, were of this number. They had erected a camp on lot No. 3, third range, first division of 100 acre lots, a little Northwest of the spot where the school house in district No. 1, now stands, and late in the fall went down to bring up their families, but their removal was for some time delayed by the deep snows of that winter. They at length however commenced their journey, *and on the memorable evening of 26th of Dec. 1761, Benjamin Mudgett and his wife arrived in town*, having come that day from Epsom, a distance of not less than 12 miles, *on foot*, and if tradition be correct, *on snow shoes* also. It is related of Mrs. Mudgett, that she became exceedingly wearied long before they reached the camp, and often halted to rest. At length when about a mile from the end of her journey, she came to the conclusion that she could go no further, and sat down upon the cold snow saying to her husband, "*I may as well die here as any where ; if I attempt to go farther it will kill me, and if I stop here I shall but die.*"

We can but faintly imagine the feelings which possessed their bosoms at this moment. In the waste howling wilderness, separated from all friends, who could assist them, by many a weary mile travelled over, the shades of night now drawing around them, and yet at an oppressive distance from the poor shelter, which had been provided for their accommodation. But they had hearts not easily subdued by discouragements like these ; and after a little respite, she made one more effort, and they at length reached their "*home in the wilderness.*" Mrs. Mudgett

was the first white woman, who set foot on the soil of Gilmanton, and she passed one night in town with no other woman nearer than Epsom! On the next day Dec. 27th, John Mudgett and wife with great weariness reached town, having found little better travelling than their predecessors. On the 10th of January following, about 15 days later, Orlando Weed and wife joined them and here these three families remained through the winter; their nearest neighbors being in Epsom, at that time a day's journey removed from them. How dreary their situation must have been, will appear from the following entry, made in a journal kept by Mr. Benjamin Kimball of Concord, "*The winter of this year (1762) was very severe. Snows were so frequent and so deep as to prevent passing in any direction for two months, being nearly six feet on the level.*" Had they been visited with sickness, or had fire consumed their provisions, their sufferings must have been intense, even if they had not perished.

The arrival of the first family has heretofore been fixed on the 27th of Dec., but this point is settled by the following certificate made by Mrs. Mudgett at the age of 78, the original copy of which is still preserved.

"I, Hannah Mudgett the wife of Benjamin Mudgett, hereby certify that I was born in the town of Brentwood, on the 9th of June, 1739, was married to Benjamin Mudgett on the 21st of Dec. 1761, and arrived in Gilmanton on the evening of the 26th of Dec. the same year, where I have lived ever since. I moreover state that I was the first white woman who ever set foot in Gilmanton, was the first woman who ever came here to settle, and that I passed one night in town before any other woman arrived. This, I now state in my 78th year.

her
Hannah X Mudgett."
mark.

Nov. 3, 1817.

Mrs. Mudgett was the daughter of Joshua Bean, who, by two marriages, had 21 children, 5 of whom, 4 sons and one daughter, early settled in town. He followed them from Brentwood with the rest of his family, and became a resident in Gilmanton, about 1780, and died in town.

Mrs. Mudgett lived in Gilmanton until the inhabitants had increased in number to more than 5000. This was before Gilford was disannexed. The latter years of her life, she spent in Mer-

edith with one of her sons, near Bickford's Mills, where she died July 9, 1884, at the advanced age of 95.

Samuel, son of Mrs. Mudgett, b. Feb. 15, 1764, was the first male child born in town. There is a tradition of an attempt by Major Richard Sinkler of Barnstead, to supplant this heir of Mrs. Mudgett, in receiving a right of land, which was said to be offered by the Proprietors to the first son born in town. The tradition represents Major Sinkler as erecting a camp, just over the line in Gilmanton, and as moving his family there just before the birth of a son, with a design to obtain by stealth the Right of land, without becoming a settler. The story is of doubtful authority, inasmuch as no record appears on the Proprietors' books of their having made an offer of land to the first son born in Gilmanton. Moreover, the town of Barnstead had no inhabitants at this period, nor until 1767, three years after this son was born. Major Sinkler was an actual settler of Gilmanton, and a resident on lot No. 1, first range of lower 100 acres for many years. He was one of the petitioners for the first town meeting in 1766, who were all real settlers of the town.

1762.

In the course of the next season, 1762, seven families were added to the settlement; viz. those of Thomas and Jonathan Edgerly, Samuel Gilman, John Kimball, Joseph Smith, Thomas Taylor, Lemuel Rand, and Ithiel Clifford. Samuel Gilman's was the fifth family which moved into town, and they settled where Capt. Jonathan Brown now lives. These all selected their lots in the lower or first division of 100 acres, in the part of the town next to Barnstead. The Mudgetts settled on the lot No. 3, second range, Smith, No. 4, Taylor and Rand, No. 5, the Edgerlys, No. 8, Weed, No. 10, in the same range; and Kimball selected No. 4, Gilman, No. 8, and Clifford, No. 14, of the third range.

At a meeting of the Proprietors on the 19th of April, it was determined that the first Parish should extend 6 miles and a half on Canterbury line; Joseph Badger, John Gilman, John Dudley, Antipas Gilman and Samuel Gilman were appointed to lay out the surplus land or gores in this first Parish into 100 acre lots, allowing proper highways; to perambulate the lines of the first division of 40 acre lots, new number them and new spot the trees.

Also, the said Committee were directed to divide the Masonian shares into lots according to the Quitclaim deed, and to lay out the remainder of the township into 100 acre lots, or so much of it that each Proprietor might have two of them. The Committee were authorized also to select the Minister's right and Pastonage, and School lots in each division, where they may think best. The Committee accordingly proceeded to lay out 12 ranges running parallel with Canterbury line, and extending N. W. from the first Parish line to Winnepissiogee River, containing 15 lots each range ; also 5 ranges of 100 acre lots, (now Gifford,) numbered from 13 to 18, containing 18 lots each range, on the N. E. side of the second division of 40 acre lots, and extending from the 12th range of 100 acre lots to Lake Winnepissiogee. This Committee made their return in 1765, when the report was accepted, and the lots chosen. It was moreover agreed that 20 more of the Proprietors have liberty to choose their lots in the first Parish, by giving bonds of settlement in the same manner as the 40 have done.

The settlement now went rapidly forward. Many settlers commenced operations, and prepared to move their families into town the following season. Jeremiah Conner had cleared some land and built a camp ; and Capt. Joseph Badger and his two sons William and Joseph, had put in some seed and erected a *Log House*. At the close of their labors for the season, the two sons of Capt. Badger above named performed the journey to Haverhill, Ms., the place of their residence, on foot in a single day, a distance of about sixty miles. William however, as was supposed from the fatigues and exposures of the season, lost his health, went into a decline, and died the following spring.

1763.

On the 19th of January, 1763, *Jeremiah Conner* and family moved into town from Exeter. This was the eleventh family that had arrived. Mary Conner, their eldest daughter, the widow of the late John Folsom, stated a short time before her death, which was at the age of 90 years, that she could well remember the journey when her father moved to Gilmanton, that she was then 8 years old, that they came from Exeter to Deerfield in a double sleigh, and thence on horse back, that she rode on the same horse with her father, that the snow was very deep, and in

fording Suncook River in Chichester, then open, she came near falling into it, that there were eight miles of woods from Reuben Sanborn's the last house in Chichester, to their home in Gilmanton. Mr. Conner settled on lot No. 5, third range of 100 acres. Mrs. Folsom also related that in the team which brought her father's furniture came a large yoke of oxen. Soon after their arrival there was another plentiful snow-fall. The next day, Mr. Conner attempted to drive them to a meadow where was a stack of hay, but one missed the path and plunged into a hollow and there he became confined in the snow, and could not get out. All effort to relieve him only imbedded him deeper in the snow until he was so imprisoned that he was obliged to remain through the winter. Mr. Conner conveyed the fodder to him daily in his pit. The spot continued to bear the name of "*ox pit*," in the family for many years after. *Joshua Bean*, a brother of Benjamin Mudgett's wife, moved into town the same winter.

In the month of March, *Jeremiah Richardson* and *John Fox*, (a brother of Mr. Richardson's wife) arrived with their families from Exeter, having come from Epsom on *snow shoes*, the women bringing each an infant in her arms, and the men hauling each a bed and other articles on *hand sleds*. The snow would sometimes give way under them, and the women with their children would sink down so deeply, that they could not extricate themselves. They would then lay the children down upon the snow, gather themselves up, and catching their little charge start on again. Such a mode of removing would almost seem incredible in modern times, but the fact comes well attested, being furnished by a member of one of the families. Mr. Richardson was a large man, and possessed great bodily strength. He is said repeatedly to have carried a bushel of corn on his back from Exeter to Gilmanton. When they arrived, they took lodgings with *Lemuel Rand*, in a house which had but one room. In that *one room* the three families ate and slept; the beds being all gathered into a corner during the day, and spread upon the floor at night. In this manner they lived nearly two months, before the deep snows were so far reduced that they were able to erect another house.

Gilman Lougee the first tailor, came also in the month of March. Mr. Lougee started from Exeter with an ox team upon a stiff snow crust, but when he arrived at Pleasant Pond in Deer-

field, the crust broke under the weight of the cattle and his load, so that he was under the necessity of sending them back, and of getting such articles as he could upon *hand sleds*, and transporting his beds, and the smallest of his children, then 5 in number, in this way, the whole of the remaining distance. His wife and the older children, accomplished the whole journey from Pleasant Pond on foot.

The deep snows of this and the preceding winter, had proved a serious annoyance to the settlers. Orlando Weed and his boys had during the summer cut the hay upon some of the meadows, and having stacked it, they took several colts from Exeter to winter; but in consequence of the depth of snow, they could not be transferred from one meadow to another and they came near dying from starvation. Mr. Weed and his sons were obliged to visit the meadows daily on snow shoes, and transport the hay several miles on *hand sleds*.

In the Spring of this year, *Stephen Dudley, Jude Bean*, and *Samuel Parsons*, from Exeter, moved into town; *Capt. Joseph Badger* of Haverhill, came also in the Spring, and sowed and planted, but in consequence of the sickness and death of his son William, in the month of May, he did not remove his family until July. His was the eighteenth family, and at the raising of his barn that season, the first framed building erected in town, he had, as he often afterwards related, every man, woman and child to take supper with him.

On the first of August, *Rev. William Parsons* from South Hampton arrived, having been employed by the Proprietors to preach to the settlers. Mr. Parsons with his family moved into town on horseback. They were accompanied by some friends from South Hampton, who rode up to see them safely settled. The Rev. Mr. Fogg of Kensington was of the company. About an hour before sunset, they passed the team with his load of furniture, then on Ring's Hill in Chichester. He told Mr. Gould French, who was with the team, he must hasten, and try to get through that night. Mr. French had not gone far, however, before he found that the path was becoming too narrow, no cart having gone through before him. With an axe he cleared his way, until darkness overtook him. Being at the distance of four or five miles from Gilmanton, and no dwelling near, he took off his oxen, and chained them to the

wheels, and feeding them with supplies which he had brought with him, laid down to seek repose upon the top of the load; not, however, without fears from the assaults of wild beasts. At length he fell asleep. About midnight, he was aroused by the rapid approach of animals, which came full speed along the path he was occupying. At first, he thought his fears of wild beasts were about to be realized, and, being unarmed, he knew not what to do. He soon discovered, however, that it was only the horses, which, by the company who the night previous had arrived in Gilmanton, had been let loose to feed in the bushes. They had taken it into their heads, very unceremoniously, to retrace their steps by night. Mr. French, jumping from his load, had the good fortune by means of ropes to secure them all to his cart, and once more took his elevated position to finish his slumbers. From his repose he was not again disturbed until about sun-rise, when aroused by the hallooing of the men in pursuit of their horses. They were not a little rejoiced that the progress of the animals had been arrested; thus saving them the inconvenience of returning to South Hampton on foot. By the aid of these men in preparing the way, Mr. French in the course of the forenoon arrived safely with the furniture, it being the first load of goods that ever came into town on wheels; the previous transportations having all been on sleds. At the close of this year there were 20 families in town.

1764.

In the following year, 1764, the Proprietors laid out a road from the line of Canterbury to the grist mill. The settlement was increased by a number of families, among whom were *Samuel Ladd*, *Philip Payne*, and *Richard Sinkler*, together with three families, who moved in during the month of November, viz.: *Capt. Summersbee Gilman* on the 10th, *Capt. John Moody* on the 15th, and *John Sanborn* on the 22d of the month.

Mr. Sanborn was moved by Lieut. Peter Folsom of New Market, and settled on lot No. 16, first range of 40 acres, where Col. David M. Clough now lives. Capt. Moody settled on No. 5, of the upper 100 acres, in the first parish. At that time he had no neighbors within four miles on the South, and none on the North nearer than Canada line. Capt. Gilman settled on No.

33, first range of 40 acres, afterwards Judge Cogswell's place. His team was the first that had passed with wheels over the new road from the town line to the grist mill, and, descending what is called *Garrett Hill*, the cart was upset, and all the crockery which they had brought from Exeter, was broken. Capt. Gilman had previously raised a house, when, there not being men enough, the women stood at the foot of the posts, to guide them to their places in the sill.

1765.

In June, 1765, *Nicholas Gilman* arrived with his family from Brentwood, and settled on lot No. 1, third range of lower 100 acres. Samuel Morrison and Joseph Philbrook from Exeter, came this year, and Ephraim Morrill from Salisbury, came in 1766. Mr. Morrison settled on No. 3, of the first gore. There is an interesting incident related of Mr. Morrison, which serves to illustrate the character of the primitive settlers of the town. Being much engaged in clearing up his land, he lost his reckoning, and mistaking the Sabbath for Saturday, continued his work through the day. When Monday morning came, he put on his Sabbath suit, which, at that time, was not very much superior to his every day one, and being prepared for meeting, made his way by spotted trees to the house of his nearest neighbor, Joseph Philbrook, who lived on his route to the place of worship. To his surprise, he found him at work in his blacksmith shop, and immediately reproved him for breaking the Sabbath. Mr. Philbrook assured him it was not Sabbath day, but Monday. Mr. Morrison repeated the certainty of its being the Sabbath day, and re-asserted his sin of Sabbath breaking; and it was not until Mr. Philbrook assured him that he attended meeting on the preceding day, and informed him who preached, that his mind became convinced of his error. He immediately returned home, called his family together, and told them the mistake; and "now," said he, "let us strictly keep this day to the Lord in return for the Sabbath which we have profaned by our labor." The day was accordingly devoted to acts of worship in the family, and Mr. Morrison was never known again to fall into a similar error while he resided in town.

Mr. Philbrook, who was the first blacksmith in town, settled on No. 13, first range of 40 acres. Not long after their arrival,

there occurred a circumstance worthy of record, in reference to Mr. Philbrook's wife. Having heard one afternoon, that Mrs. Morrison, the wife of their nearest neighbor, was ill, she concluded, after supper, to call and see her. She went out, leaving her husband, who was fatigued with labor, at home. It began to be dark as she left her own door, and she had no path to follow but one indicated by spotted trees. On a sudden there came up a dense fog or sea turn, and ere she was aware, she was unable to discern the spots on the trees. She hurried along, however, hoping to keep the direction, and reach the house at which she was aiming. But in this she was disappointed. When she supposed she had gone far enough, she began to halloo, with the hope of being heard, and relieved from her embarrassing situation. But this hope was not realized. She then attempted to retrace her steps ; but here her perplexity was as great as before. Having become bewildered, she was doubtful what course she had come. To go back in the dark was utterly impossible, and to remain in the woods, through the night, would be perilous. She therefore continued to call for help until she could call no longer ; and to wander on, feeling her way in the dark, until exhausted with fatigue. She now made up her mind that she must here pass the night, notwithstanding her dread of wild beasts, which she heard prowling at no great distance around her. She dared not to sit down, or think of taking repose, lest she should become their prey. Having therefore found a short space, where she could walk back and forth, she determined to keep all harm at a distance by vocal prayer, and singing psalms and hymns, with which she had stored her mind. Thus early was this wilderness, in the midnight hour, made to resound with the praises of God, and thus was her soul sustained in the perils of darkness, while prayer and praise were made her defence !

Her husband, supposing that she had found the woman more ill than she had anticipated, and had concluded to pass the night, retired quietly to rest. But as she did not return in the morning, he early repaired to his neighbor's house, and learning that she had not been there, he immediately conjectured her situation, and started forth to rescue his lost wife. By the sound of his horn, she was enabled to ascertain the direction of her home ; and turning her steps thitherward, she arrived in season to eat a joyful

breakfast with her husband, for which she had now a sharpened appetite.

This circumstance she related but a short time before her death, in her 94th year, with a minuteness and interest which showed that it made, as well it might, a very deep impression upon her mind. This family lived near the late residence of Mr. Joseph Lougee; the house, to which she was going, stood on the lot afterwards occupied by Mr. John Gilman, the father of Dea. Theophilus Gilman; and the spot to which she wandered, and where she passed the night, was in the valley near Mill Brook, North Eastward from the present residence of Capt. Nicholas Gilman.

1767.

The year 1767 was also marked by the addition of several important families to the settlement. On the 13th of February, Lieut. Jeremiah Cogswell arrived with his family from Haverhill, Ms. Among the other families who came this year, were those of *Thomas Flanders, David Elkins, Abner Evans, David Edgerly, Samuel Avery*, and also *John Gilman*, the first house-joiner, who moved in October. Lieut. Cogswell settled on lot No. 1, second range of 100 acres, John Gilman on the 1st gore, Mr. Flanders No. 21, Mr. Elkins No. 18, 2d range of 40 acres, David Edgerly No. 11, 1st range of 100 acres, and Mr. Avery No. 3, 2d range.

On the 9th of June, the Committee who were appointed to lay out the 8 lots on the North East corner of the town, made their return to the Proprietors, and it was accepted.

POPULATION IN 1767.

There were now 45 families in town. The whole population amounted to 250 souls; 139 males, 111 females. None were over 60 years of age, 47 married men, 44 married females, and 1 widow, 18 unmarried men between 16 and 60, 73 boys under 16, and 67 girls and unmarried females.

The inhabitants having now become sufficiently numerous to hold town meetings in Gilmanton, the Proprietary History will, from this time, be combined with the Civil History; as it embraces only a few incidental acts in the subsequent years.

Occasional meetings, only, of the Proprietors were held after this time, as the police affairs and the annual business were managed by the inhabitants themselves. A few summary notices are all that will be added to this portion of the History.

SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENT BY THE PROPRIETORS.

Names.	Time.	Lots.	Ranges.
Benjamin Mudgett,	Dec. 26, 1761.	No. 4,	2, low. 100 ac.
John Mudgett,	Dec. 27, 1761.	" "	2, "
Orlando Weed,	Jan. 10, 1762.	" 10,	2, "
Lemuel Rand,	1762.	" 5,	2, "
Samuel Gilman, Brentwood,	1762.	" 8,	3, "
Jonathan Edgerly,	1762.	" 8,	2, "
Thomas Edgerly,	1762.	" 8,	2, "
Thomas Taylor,	1762.	" 4,	2, "
Joseph Smith,	1762.	" 3,	2, "
John Kimball,	1762.	" 4,	3, "
Jeremiah Conner, Exeter,	Jan. 18, 1763.	" 5,	3, "
Joshua Bean,	March, 1763.	" 2,	2, "
Jeremiah Richardson, Exeter,	" 1763.	" 6,	2, "
John Fox, Exeter,	" 1763.	" 6,	2, "
Ithiel Clifford,	1763.	" 14,	3, "
Gilman Lougee,	" 1763.		
Joseph Badger, Haverhill,	July, 1763.	" 16 and 17,	"
Rev. William Parsons,	Aug. 1, 1763.	" 4,	1, "
Jude Bean,	1763.	" 4,	2, "
Samuel Parsons, Exeter,	1763.	" 1,	1, "
Stephen Dudley, Exeter,	1764.		
Philip Payne,	1764.		
Richard Sinkler,	1764.	" 1,	1, "
Summersbee Gilman, Exeter,	1764.	" 33,	1, "
John Moody, Kingston,	1764.	" 5,	upper 100 ac.
John Sanborn, New Market,	1764.	" 16,	1, 40 acres.
Samuel Morrison,	1765.	" 2,	of lower gore.
Nicholas Gilman, Brentw'd, June,	1765.	" 1,	3, low. 100 ac.
Joseph Philbrook, Exeter,	1765.	" 26,	1, 40 acres.
Ephraim Morrill, Brentwood,	1766.	" 9,	1, low. 100 ac.
Samuel Ladd, Exeter,	1766.		
Dudley Young,	1766.	" 13,	2, "
Winthrop Gilman,	1766.	" 13,	2, 40 acres.

Joseph Badger, Jr., Haverhill	1766.	"	7, upper 100 ac.
Jeremiah Cogswell, Feb. 18,	1767.	"	1, 2, low. 100 ac.
Thomas Flanders,	1767.	"	21, 2, 40 acres.
David Elkins,	1767.	"	18, 2, 40 acres.
Abner Evans,	1767.		
Samuel Avery,	1767.	"	3, 2, low. 100 ac.
David Edgerly,	1767.	"	11, 1, "
John Gilman, Exeter,	1767.	"	3, 1st gore.

PROPRIETORS' TOWN OFFICERS.

Annual Meetings.	Moderators.	Clerks.	Treasurers.
Mar. 14, 1728.	Maj. John Gilman,	Bart. Thing,	Maj. J. Gilman.
Mar. 13, 1729.	Samuel Thing,	"	"
Mar. 12, 1730.	Maj. J. Gilman,	"	"
Mar. 11, 1731.	"	"	Bart. Thing.
Mar. 9, 1732.	Andrew Wiggin,	"	"
Mar. 8, 1733.	Eliphalet Coffin,	"	"
Mar. 14, 1734.	Nicholas Gilman,	"	"
Mar. 13, 1735.	Nathaniel Gilman,	"	"
Mar. 12, 1736.	John Robinson,	"	"
Mar. 10, 1737.	Col. J. Gilman,	Dr. Josiah Gilman,	J. Gilman
Mar. 9, 1738.	John Robinson,	"	"
Mar. 8, 1739.	Col. John Gilman,	"	"
Mar. 13, 1740.	"	"	"
Mar. 12, 1741.	Capt. Moses Leavitt,	"	"
Mar. 11, 1742.	Edward Gilman,	"	"
Mar. 10, 1743.	Nicholas Perryman,	"	"
Mar. 8, 1744.	Col. Peter Gilman,	"	"
Mar. 14, 1745.	Theophilus Smith,	"	"
Mar. 13, 1746.	Col. Peter Gilman,	"	"
Mar. 12, 1747.	Nathaniel Bartlett,	"	"
Mar. 10, 1748.	Theophilus Smith,	"	"
Mar. 9, 1749.	Theophilus Smith,	"	"
Mar. 8, 1750.	John Page, Esq.	"	"
Mar. 14, 1751.	"	"	"
Mar. 12, 1752.	"	"	"
Mar. 8, 1753.	Theophilus Smith,	"	"
Mar. 14, 1754.	Joseph Worth,	"	"
Mar. 13, 1755.	Theophilus Smith,	"	"
Mar. 11, 1756.	Robert Light,	"	"

Mar. 10, 1757.	Daniel Gilman,	Noah Emery,	"
Mar. 9, 1758.	Theophilus Smith,	Josiah Gilman,	"
Mar. 8, 1759.	"	Theo. Smith,	Theop. Smith.
Mar. 13, 1760.	"	Josiah Gilman,	"
Mar. 12, 1761.	S. Gilman, jr. Esq.	"	"
Mar. 11, 1762.	Maj. Daniel Gilman,	"	"
Mar. 10, 1763.	Capt. John Odlin,	"	"
Mar. 8, 1764.	Maj. Daniel Gilman,	"	"
Mar. 14, 1765.	"	"	"
Mar. 13, 1766.	"	"	"

PROPRIETORS' SELECTMEN.

- 1728. Major John Gilman, Capt. John Gilman, Capt. Jonathan Wadleigh.
- 1729. Capt. John Gilman, Capt. Jonathan Wadleigh, Dea. Thomas Wilson.
- 1730. Capt. John Gilman, Capt. Jonathan Wadleigh, Dea. Thomas Wilson.
- 1731. Capt. John Gilman, Capt. Jonathan Wadleigh, Dea. Thomas Wilson, Benj. Thing, Capt. Eliphalet Coffin.
- 1732. Capt. John Gilman, Dea. Thomas Wilson, Capt. William Moore, Eliphalet Coffin, Benjamin Thing.
- 1733. Capt. John Gilman, Dea. Thomas Wilson, Capt. William Moore, Eliphalet Coffin, Benjamin Thing.
- 1734. John Robinson, Benjamin Thing, Eliphalet Coffin.
- 1735. Thomas Wilson, John Robinson, Peter Gilman.
- 1736. Thomas Wilson, John Robinson, Peter Gilman, Benjamin Thing, Joseph Worth.
- 1737. Edward Gilman, Benjamin Thing, Joseph Worth, Oliver Smith.
- 1738. Benjamin Thing, Daniel Thing, Nathaniel Gilman, Oliver Smith.
- 1739. Benjamin Thing, Nathaniel Gilman, Theophilus Smith.
- 1740. Benjamin Thing, Nathaniel Gilman, Theophilus Smith.
- 1741. Benjamin Thing, Nicholas Pereman, Theophilus Smith.
- 1742. Nicholas Pereman, Theophilus Smith, John Gilman.
- 1743. Ezekiel Gilman, Theophilus Smith, John Gilman.
- 1744. Theophilus Smith, Daniel Thing, Oliver Smith.
- 1745. Theophilus Smith, Daniel Thing, Oliver Smith.
- 1746. Theophilus Smith, Dudley Odlin, Nathaniel Bartlett.

- 1747. Theophilus Smith, Nathaniel Bartlett, Ebenezer Light.
- 1748. Theophilus Smith, Samuel Gilman, jr., Ebenezer Light.
- 1749. Ebenezer Light, Nathaniel Bartlett, Samuel Gilman, jr.
- 1750. Samuel Gilman, jr., Nathaniel Bartlett, Ebenezer Light.
- 1751. Samuel Gilman, jr., Nathaniel Bartlett, Ebenezer Light.
- 1752. Samuel Gilman, jr., Nathaniel Bartlett, Ebenezer Light.
- 1753. Samuel Gilman, jr., Nathaniel Bartlett, Ebenezer Light.
- 1754. Robert Light, Nath'l Bartlett, Ebenezer Light, Daniel Grant, Jethro Pearson.
- 1755. Ebenezer Light, Daniel Grant, Noah Emery.
- 1756. Samuel Melcher, Jonathan Gilman, Nathaniel Folsom, Jonathan Brown, Noah Emery.
- 1757. Ebenezer Light, Daniel Grant, Nathaniel Folsom.
- 1758. Nathaniel Folsom, Daniel Grant, Antipas Gilman.
- 1759. Nathaniel Folsom, Daniel Grant, Antipas Gilman.
- 1760. Nathaniel Folsom, Daniel Grant, Antipas Gilman.
- 1761. Nathaniel Folsom, Daniel Grant, Antipas Gilman.
- 1762. Nathaniel Folsom, Daniel Grant, Antipas Gilman, jr.
- 1763. Nathaniel Folsom, Daniel Grant, Antipas Gilman, jr.
- 1764. Nathaniel Folsom, Daniel Grant, Antipas Gilman, jr.
- 1765. Nathaniel Folsom, Daniel Grant, Antipas Gilman, jr.
- 1766. Nathaniel Folsom, Daniel Grant, Antipas Gilman, jr.

CIVIL HISTORY.

1 7 6 6 .

-It appears from the town Records, that on the 31st of July, 1766, the *first town meeting* was notified by Joseph Badger, Esq., his Majesty's Justice of the Peace ; the same having been petitioned for, by ten or more of his Majesty's subjects. The petitioners for this meeting, then inhabitants of the town, were the following, viz. *William Parsons, Jeremiah Conner, John Sanborn, Samuel Gilman, Jeremiah Richardson, Samuel Parsons, Richard Sinkler, Thomas Taylor, Summersbee Gilman, Jude Bean, Samuel Ladd, Stephen Dudley, and Lemuel Rand.* The meeting was held at the dwelling house of Samuel Gilman, who lived on lot No. 8, third range of 100 acres, now owned

by Capt. Jonathan Brown, and which has for several years, been occupied for a training field. At this meeting, *Summersbee Gilman* was chosen Moderator, Joseph Badger, Town Clerk, and Joseph Badger, John Sanborn and Stephen Dudley, Selectmen.

A second town meeting was held on the 15th of September, at the same place, at which 18 shillings lawful money, on each poll, was raised to be expended upon the roads, and each day's work was fixed at 3s.

1767.

On the 12th of the following March, 1767, the first *annual town meeting* was held at the dwelling house of Orlando Weed, on lot No. 10, second range of 100 acres, now owned by Samuel and Thomas Potter. At this meeting, *Stephen Dudley* was chosen Moderator, Joseph Badger, Town Clerk, and Joseph Badger, John Sanborn and John Mudgett, Selectmen. It is said that, at this meeting all the voters could stand on one *plank*.

1768.

In the year 1768, some important and valuable citizens were added to the infant settlement, among whom was *Dr. William Smith, the first physician*, who arrived on the 15th of October, Samuel and Abner Clough on the 22d, and Matthias Sawyer on the 25th of the same month, and Col. Antipas Gilman in November following. Dudley Young, Winthrop Gilman, Simeon Bean and Daniel Stevens, were also settlers of the same year. The annual town meeting was on the 10th of March. It was voted to raise £50 lawful money, to be expended on the highways, and to allow 3s. per day for a man and 3s. for a yoke of oxen, also 3d. on the £ to the constables for collecting the taxes.

1769.

On the last week in February, 1769, Ebenezer Page, father of Dea. Winslow Page, and on the first week in March, Capt. Nathaniel Wilson, father of Jeremiah Wilson, Esq., arrived, and during the year, Eliphalet and Edward Gilman, Andrew Glidden and Jonathan Bachelder became citizens. The annual town meeting in this year was held on the 9th of March, at the dwelling house of Stephen Dudley. At this meeting Joshua

Bean, Dudley Young and John Mudgett were chosen Selectmen, and Dr. William Smith, Town Clerk, an office to which he was annually re-elected 24 years successively. At this meeting also some very important measures were adopted, among which was a vote to hire a school master 8 months the ensuing year; a vote to fall 20 acres of trees on the Parsonage and School lots; to raise £100 to defray town charges, and also to build two school houses, and to locate one of them near Lemuel Rand's, and to raise £15 to defray the expense. Mr. Rand lived on lot No. 5, second range of lower 100 acres, since owned and occupied by the late John Ham, Esq. Mr. Rand's house was on the road leading from Parish's Tavern towards the Iron Works on the left-hand side. The *first school house* was erected in accordance with this vote, and was near the spot where the *tavern house* now stands.

In the autumn of this 7th year of the settlement, there came a severe frost and cut off all the crops. Provisions were brought on horse-back from Exeter, and from Concord and other places, by men on their backs, or on hand sleds in the winter, at a great inconvenience. It is said that Jeremiah Richardson, repeatedly brought a bushel of corn at a time on his shoulder from Exeter, a distance of 40 miles. The same may also have been true of some others.

1770.

In 1770, Edward Scribner Mudgett, John Buzzell, Reuben Allen, Jonathan Clark and Simeon Hatch, commenced operations and established themselves as citizens. The annual town meeting was held on the 8th of March, at Jonathan Edgerly's, on lot No. 8, second range, lower 100 acres, where Capt. Gilman Kelly now lives. At this meeting £20 were raised to defray the expense of the town school this year. On the 5th of June, 1770, the Proprietors held their last meeting in Exeter. At this meeting they voted, that in future the meetings of the Proprietors should be held in Gilmanton, and Joseph Badger was appointed Clerk. They also by vote, refused to make the "*Province Road*," which had been laid out from Portsmouth to Canada, through Gilmanton, by an act of the General Court.

It appears that the *new Clerk* of the Proprietors, had some difficulty in obtaining the Records; for the following charge is

found in the Treasurer's accounts, "*June, 1770, to going to Portsmouth to ask advice how to get the Records, 12s.*" and on the 6th of Nov. 1770, Ebenezer Smith and Antipas Gilman of said town, were appointed to receive the Books containing the Records from Dr. Josiah Gilman, the former Clerk, and give him a receipt for the same, and deliver them to Joseph Badger, the present Clerk. It further appears that some complaints had been made in relation to the Masonian shares, and in reference to the line between Gilmanton and Barnstead; for Ebenezer Smith, Joseph Badger, Rev. William Parsons and Antipas Gilman, were chosen a Committee to attend General Court, explain the Plan of the town, and Proprietors' books, if there be any mistake in the numbering of the lots of the Masonian shares, or of any others, and to show that the line between Gilmanton and Barnstead is plain, and that there is no need of a Committee of General Court in reference to these subjects.

Joseph Badger, John Dudley and Antipas Gilman, were appointed to see that the bounds between Barnstead and Gilmanton, are kept up, and to lay out as many lots as will supply the Proprietors; also Joseph Badger, Ebenezer Smith and Antipas Gilman, were appointed to lay out the Shares of the two Governors, viz. 500 acres to Gov. Shute, and 500 to Lieut. Gov. Wentworth; this being the amount comprised in each Proprietor's share.

1771.

On the 19th of March, 1771, Strafford County was formed, and the town of Gilmanton, which had heretofore belonged to Rockingham County, was now embraced within the limits of Strafford County. During the year, Samuel and David Fifield, Paine Smith and John Allen, moved into the place. The annual meeting was held on the 14th of March, at the house of Col. Antipas Gilman, the *first Inholder* in the town. Col. Gilman's house was on lot No. 2, of the first gore, nearly opposite where Richard C. Tilton now lives. The article to see what the town will raise to hire a Minister, was dismissed; the term of the Proprietors' engagements to furnish preaching not having yet expired. Voted to allow the constable 6d. per pound for collecting taxes. On the 1st of June, an assessment was made by the Selectmen upon all the lands in Gilmanton of £331 9s. 5d.; it

being the tax ordered by the General Court of the Province, to pay Richard Jenness and John McDuffie, Esqrs. for making the *Province Road* through this town.

Sept. 10. The Proprietors voted to pay the Province Road tax on the Masonian shares, and to sell so much public land as would meet this expense; and that Ebenezer Smith, Esq. and Antipas Gilman be a Committee to sell the same. They also voted that the Rev. William Parsons, Joseph Badger, and Ebenezer Smith, Esqrs. and Antipas Gilman, be a Committee to draw the numbers that still remain in the boxes for Proprietors, who have not drawn. The 15th of Oct., was appointed as the day to draw, and Dea. Ebenezer Bachelder was designated as the agent to put his hand into the box, and draw for the Proprietors. Joseph Badger, Esq. was chosen Treasurer. No. 43, in the third range and 43, in the fourth range of the second division of 40 acres, (now Gilford,) were entered as Ministerial lots instead of 41 and 42 in the fourth range as first chosen.

1772.

In 1772, the annual town meeting was on the 12th of March, at the house of Stephen Dudley. The article respecting the employing of a minister was again dismissed, it being understood that the Proprietors were to hire preaching for the first ten years.

Israel Farrar moved into town in March, also Edward Smith, John Marsh, Joseph Avery, Isaac Bachelder, James Folsom, Philip Paine, Lowell Sanborn, Benjamin Weeks and Elisha Weed, became inhabitants this year. The Proprietors at their meeting on the 17th of June, appointed Joseph Badger and Ebenezer Smith, Esqrs. and Antipas Gilman, their agents to prosecute in law the bonds of those settlers, who did not fulfill their engagement to settle. The town had now been settled 10 years, and from this time immigration became very rapid and continued to increase until the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

The Proprietors voted to give Samuel Norris 30 acres of lot No. 3, fifth range, of 100 acres Upper Parish, as compensation for his share drawn, most of which was found to be in a pond. Voted to Joseph Badger the remainder of the same lot No. 3, as compensation for collecting the *Province Road tax*.

1773.

In March, 1773, Lieut. Peter Folsom moved into town, and Simeon Copp came April 14. The following settlers also came in the course of the year, viz. Rev. Isaac Smith, Col. Samuel Greely, Lieut. Ebenezer Eastman, Peter Folsom, Noah Dow, Charles Currier, George Weymouth, Jasper Elkins, Joshua Gilman with his sons, Peter, Joshua, jr., Samuel and Nicholas Gilman; Joseph Huckins, George Dennett, Jotham Gilman, Matthias, John and Samuel Weeks, Samuel Hatch, Thomas Mudgett, Joseph Bryant, William Sibley, *the first merchant*, Isaiah and Daniel Clough, and Col. Robert Moulton. Also, Samuel and John Dudley now commenced operations for themselves.

At the annual town meeting, on the 11th of March, the town voted to give the *range way* to those whose land is crossed by the *Province Road*; also voted the same satisfaction for the *Peaked Hill Road*.

On the 22d of May, Mr. Nicholas Gilman died of consumption, leaving a family consisting of a wife and 7 children. Mr. Gilman was the first adult male, who died in the town; and his grave is yet to be seen on land owned by the late John Shepard, Esq.

In November of this year, a Baptist Church was gathered, which was afterwards greatly strengthened by the labors of Dr. Samuel Shepard of Brentwood, a physician and preacher, who occasionally visited the town; and some time in the autumn of the same year, Rev. Isaac Smith first preached to the Congregational people of the town.

1774.

The year 1774 was one of great importance in the History of the town. Two meeting houses were erected; one by the town for the use of the Congregationalists, and one by individuals for the accommodation of the Baptists. A Congregational Church was organized, and a minister, the Rev. Isaac Smith, was ordained over it. At the annual meeting on the 10th of March, besides the usual town business, voted to build a school house at *Peaked Hill*. And at a meeting on the 18th of April, Benjamin Weeks, Samuel Dudley, David Edgerly, Samuel Hatch, Thomas Mudgett, Orlando Weed, Joseph Bryant, Jeremiah Conner, John Allen, Reuben Allen and John Weeks were *set off* for a separate

School District, to be called No. 2, and to be taught at Orlando Weed's, on the *Broad Road*, so called. Voted to lay out a road from Meredith Bridge to Sanbornton. Ezekiel Hoit, John Shepard, Samuel Osgood, Jacob Tucker, Jonathan Dow, Benjamin Huckins, Solomon Kenneson, and Enoch Bean became inhabitants.

1775.

At the annual town meeting, on the 9th of March, it was voted to make and finish the *North Road* through the town, and that the people at *Avery Town*, so called, now Iron Works Village, have their part of school kept among them. Also, it was agreed to leave out of the Minister tax all persons who shall produce a certificate from the Wardens of the Baptist Church, that they have attended that meeting three-fourths of the time, and have paid their tax to that society.

At the opening of this season, the Revolutionary War commenced, in which struggle Gilmanton bore an honorable part. The New Hampshire Assembly in 1774, had chosen a Committee of Correspondence with the other Colonies on their common dangers, and the means of averting them. The result was a determination to assume a United Government, and to convene a *General Congress* of the American Colonies. For this purpose, the several Colonies were called upon to send Representatives to meet in Philadelphia on the 5th of September. The New Hampshire Assembly, which had been prorogued by Gov. Wentworth, on account of its Revolutionary spirit, came together at the call of the Committee of Correspondence, and though commanded by the Governor to disperse, nevertheless proceeded to write to every town, inviting them to send deputies to meet in Convention at Exeter, to choose Representatives to the *First Congress*. They also appointed a day of fasting and prayer, on account of the gloomy aspect of the times, which was observed with religious solemnity in most of the towns.

At the appointed time, a *Convention* of 85 delegates was convened, and Nathaniel Folsom and John Sullivan were chosen to represent New Hampshire in the *First American Congress*. A *second Convention* of delegates met at Exeter, in Jan., 1775, and elected John Sullivan and John Langdon to the *Second Continental Congress*. They also appointed a Committee of Cor-

responsibility to watch over the public safety. At the request of this Committee, a *third Convention* was convened at Exeter, in May, only a few weeks, after hostilities had commenced at Lexington. To this Convention, which consisted of delegates from 102 towns, Col. Antipas Gilman was appointed by the town of Gilmanton. The Convention took a bold stand, and adopted energetic measures for the support of the American cause. They resolved to assume the Government of the Colony, voted to raise 3000 men for the Army, appointed a new Secretary and Treasurer of the Province, and chose a Committee of Supplies for the Army, and a Committee of Safety, which served as the Executive of the Province, and possessed, in the recess of the Convention, very extensive powers.

But the hardy and independent sons of these forests did not feel contented in those Revolutionary times, with merely deliberating in the councils of their country. They were ready to meet the enemy in the field. Accordingly, soon after the news of the battle at Lexington reached town, 12 of the inhabitants of Gilmanton, *Lieut. Ebenezer Eastman* at their head, volunteered and marched forth to the rescue. This officer, in the absence of the captain, commanded a company in the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June. The following interesting incident connected with this event, was published in one of the newspapers in 1832. "While the battle was raging on the heights of Charlestown, as it was afterwards ascertained, the anxious wife of *Lieut. Eastman*, together with the people of the town, was attending public worship at the usual place. While they were there assembled, it was announced that a battle had been fought, and that her husband was slain. Frantic with grief at the news she had heard, and yet not willing to believe it, for it seemed to be only a vague report, she retired from meeting to her home, made some hasty arrangements, and with no friend to accompany her, with no mode of conveyance but on horse-back, with no road to travel even, but a track to be followed in some places by spots on the trees of the forest ; she left home with her only child, an infant, in her arms, to wind her way as she might to her father's house in Brentwood, a distance of not less than 40 miles. When she arrived at her father's, the news of the battle was confirmed, but the fate of her husband was not yet known. Leaving her infant with a friend, she proceeded to

Charlestown, and found her husband alive, and in good health. An explanation of the report of the battle's reaching Gilmanton, a distance, as they then travelled, of at least 90 miles, on the very day on which it was fought, is to be found in the fact, that the roaring of the cannon was heard at a surprising distance; and in the feverish state of the public mind, by which every movement of the enemy was magnified, by the time the news had travelled 50 or 100 miles, into a battle. And that individuals should be mentioned as having been slain, was just as natural as that the human mind is prone to exaggerate." Lieut. Eastman and his men were enrolled in Capt. Kinsman's company on the 23d of April, and were discharged on the 1st day of August, having been in the service 3 months and 16 days.

The following is a list of their names. *Ebenezer Eastman, Lieutenant; Joshua Danforth, 2d Sergeant; John Mudgett, Corporal; Privates, Thomas Flanders, Stephen Dudley, Jr., John Folsom, Joses Moulton, Edward Sinkler, Thomas Frohock, Dudley and Levi Hutchinson, Benjamin, son of John Cotton, Jonathan, son of Thomas Currier, and Nathaniel, son of John Fox.*

Lieut. Eastman and his company were a part of the detachment, who were, the night preceding the battle, sent upon Breed's Hill to throw up an entrenchment. The men entered upon the work with great energy. The rule adopted in labor was that there should be a relief every two hours. But some of them, among whom was Thomas Frohock from Gilmanton, refused to take relief, and continued digging from 12 o'clock until the dawn of day, when they had completed a redoubt 8 rods square. Lieut. Eastman's company, however, did not occupy any part of the entrenchment, being posted with the rest of the N. H. troops under Col. Stark, on the left wing of the Army, behind a fence, whence "they sorely galled the British as they advanced to the attack, and cut them down by whole ranks at once."

After the retreat was accomplished, Major Andrew McClary of Epsom, having occasion to return across Charlestown Neck, took Lieut. Eastman as his attendant. To the suggestion of Eastman that he was exposed to be cut down by the enemy's cannon, still continuing to play upon their course, he had but just replied, that "the ball was not yet cast, which was to kill him," when there was a flash from a floating vessel, and Major

McClary fell by Eastman's side. The ball had passed through the abdomen, tearing him to pieces, and leaving scarcely a sign of life. After tying around his mangled body the only handkerchief he had in his possession, he left him gasping in death, and immediately returned to the main body of the Army.

A Committee of five were on the 17th of July, chosen for the purpose of preserving the *peace and good order of society*, according to an act of the Provincial Congress, and Ebenezer Page, Samuel Fifield, Jonathan Clark, Orlando Weed, and Dr. William Smith, composed this Committee.

On the 1st of December, the town was divided by the Selectmen and Committee of Safety into two Militia Companies.

Among the settlers of this year, were Benjamin Gilman, Simon Clough, Paul Bickford, Daniel Folsom, Robert Glidden, Stephen and David Bean, Edward Gilman, Jr., Eliphalet Gilman, and Jonathan Ross.

A *second census* was taken by order of the Provincial Congress, Sept. 25, 1775, of which the following is the result. Males under 16 years of age, 238 ; males from 16 to 50, 151 ; males above 50, 16 ; persons gone into the Army, 12 ; the whole number of females, 357 ; negroes and slaves, 4.

1776.

In the month of May, 1776, Joseph Philbrook, a very worthy citizen, died, leaving a widow and two children. He was the first individual buried in the grave-yard, near the First Congregational Meeting House. He had been one of the Selectmen ; was, at the time of his death, one of the Building Committee of the Meeting House ; and was a Lieutenant in the Militia. Later in the season, Samuel Gilman, James Folsom, and Samuel Dudley, all died of what was called the "*Camp Fever*," a disease which prevailed as an epidemic, and swept off several very valuable citizens.

In July of this year, 16 soldiers were enlisted from the town of Gilmanton to reinforce the Northern Army. They consisted of *Joseph Badger, Jr., Captain*, John Parsons, Ensign, Bradbury Sinkler, Corporal, Richard Sinkler, Drummer, and Joshua Sinkler, Fifer. Privates, Jeremiah Richardson, Robert Tibbetts, Stephen Dudley, Jr., David Clough, John Avery, Thomas Currier, Jonathan James, Stephen Huckins, Nathaniel Dow, Jonathan

Marstin, Jonathan Magoon, Samuel Maloon, John Drake, Ebenezer Garland, Jr., Winthrop Durgin, John Rawlings, Benjamin Burleigh. There were 93 in the company. They went to reinforce the Army in Canada, and were out 3 months and 8 days. They were paid £7 6s. each for travelling expenses, and of their wages each £10 5s. 6d. in advance. Their service was performed principally at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, in Col. Bedell's Regiment, and was very arduous and important to the country.

During the same year, *Capt. John Moody* enlisted 20 men, joined the Army, and marched under Washington to New York. They were out 3 months and 8 days. The following is a list of the men. John Moody, *Captain*; Privates, Nathaniel Badger, William Sibley, Robert Bryant, John Mudgett, Moses Miles, Samuel Gilman, Jr., John Dow, Joseph Smith, Elisha Hutchinson, Lemuel Rand, Samuel Osgood, David Bean, Joseph Mudgett, William Tilton, Stephen Wells, Levi Hutchinson, Pearson Smith, Thomas Frohock, John Taylor, Ezekiel Moulton.

On the 22d of November, a town meeting was held in connection with the town of Barnstead, at the house of William Parsons, Jr., for the choice of a Representative to the Assembly, to meet in Exeter in December of this year. Joseph Badger, Esq., was unanimously chosen. Also votes were cast for two members of the Council, to be sent from this county. The candidates, both for Representatives and Counsellors, were to be men possessed of real estate to the amount of £200, lawful money. At this Assembly or Convention, a Constitution or Plan of Government was adopted, to continue in force during the War. It went immediately into operation, and Meshech Weare of Hampton Falls was appointed President of the Province, which office he held by re-elections for 9 years.

John Worth, Joseph Osgood, and Barzilla Hinds were settlers of this year.

1777.

On the 20th of January, the town voted that the 16 soldiers, enlisted last July for the Northern Department, be paid 8 dollars each man by tax; and that £30 be expended to purchase ammunition. On the 13th of March, the annual town meeting was held for the first time at the Congregational Meeting House.

It was voted that £20 be laid out to clear the Parsonage lot, and that the Selectmen be empowered to contract with Jonathan Folsom in relation to making improvements on the School lot in the upper Parish. Dea. Stephen Dudley, Lieut. Jeremiah Cogswell, Capt. Joseph Badger, Lieut. Noah Dow, and Capt. Nathaniel Wilson were chosen a Committee of Safety for Gilmanton.

On the 1st of April, the town met to make arrangements to raise 20 men, the proportion assigned to the town towards making out 3 Regiments in this State for the Continental Army. A Committee was chosen to join the Militia Officers in raising the men, and empowered to agree with them for any sum they should judge reasonable. This Committee consisted of Stephen Dudley, Edward Gilman, Capt. Summersbee Gilman, Capt. Joseph Badger, Antipas Gilman, Lieut. Ebenezer Eastman, John Sanborn, William Parsons, Jr., Lemuel Rand, and Ensign Samuel Fifield.

The following are the 20 men obtained by this Committee, viz.: *Ezekiel Gilman, Thomas Currier, Moses Miles, Joses Moulton, John Taylor, John Dow, Benjamin Cotton, William Willey, Ambrose Thurston, Sargeant Currier, Nathaniel Dow, John Clough, David Mudgett, Thomas Bail, Thomas Piper*, all of Gilmanton; and *John Welsh*, of Nottingham, *Jonathan Fullerton* of Raymond, *Pearson Huntress* of Conway, *David Clifford, Jr.*, Kingston, *Jonathan Hazelton*, Fryeburg, Me., hired by the town, in all 20 men for the Continental Army. These persons enlisted for 3 years, or during the War. The tax made this year for the above enlistment, was £545 0s. 11d.; and it was agreed that those persons who have heretofore gone into the service, shall be allowed so far that if it shall appear to the Committee that they have done their full proportion in this War, they shall have an order from the Selectmen upon the Constable for their tax, so as to be freed from paying the soldiers.

On the 23d of June, the town chose Dudley Young, Capt. Summersbee Gilman, Ensign John Dudley, Lieut. Samuel Ladd, Ensign Samuel Fifield, *to regulate the prices of things in the town.*

Four Regiments of *minute men*, as they were called from the fact that they were required to be ready at a minute's warning,

had been enlisted out of the Militia of the State, and in July, 1777, a company of these was called from Gilmanton and vicinity into the service. This company, consisting of 35 men, under the command of *Capt. Nathaniel Wilson*, joined Col. Thomas Stickney's Regiment and Gen. John Stark's Brigade in the defence of the Western frontiers from the ravages of Burgoyne's Army. They fell in with the enemy, Aug. 15, at Bennington, and occupied the right wing in that well fought battle, which turned the fortunes of the British Commander, and led the way to the speedy surrender of his whole Army to the American Forces. This service did great honor to the military valor of the town.

The following is a copy of the *Pay Roll* of the Company.

Pay Roll of *Capt. Nathaniel Wilson's Company*, of Col. Thomas Stickney's Regiment in Gen. Stark's Brigade, from the 22d day of July, A. D. 1777, to the 22d day of September, 1777, both days included.

Names.	Rank.	Wages & travel.			Adv'ce pay't.			Wages due.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nathaniel Wilson, Capt.	26	8	0		0	00	0	26	8	0
Samuel Ladd, Lieut.	19	1	6		0	00	0	19	1	6
Winthrop Smart, Ens'n,	14	8	0		0	00	0	14	8	0
<i>Sergeants.</i>										
Elisha Hutchinson,	11	19	3		4	10	0	7	9	3
Peter Gilman,	11	19	3		4	10	0	7	9	3
John Clark,	11	19	3		4	10	0	7	9	3
Ezekiel Flanders,	11	19	3		4	10	0	7	9	3
<i>Corporals.</i>										
Dudley Gilman,	11	11	1	1-2	4	10	0	7	1	1 1-2
Andrew Jacobs,	11	11	1	1-2	4	10	0	7	1	1 1-2
Benjamin Stevens,	11	11	1	1-2	4	10	0	7	1	1 1-2
Daniel Dudley,	11	11	1	1-2	4	10	0	7	1	1 1-2
<i>Privates.</i>										
Nathaniel Webster,	11	3	0		4	10		6	13	
Jeremiah Richardson,	11	3	0		4	10		6	13	
John Fox,	11	3	0		4	10		6	13	
Solomon Kenniston,	11	3	0		4	10		6	13	
Simon Clough,	11	3	0		4	10		6	13	
Nathaniel Kimball,	11	3	0		4	10		6	13	
Robert Tibbetts,	11	3	0		4	10		6	13	

Jethro Bachelder,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Edward Gilman,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
John Tucker,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Samuel Ffield,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Elisha Swett,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Joseph Roberts,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Jacob Chamberlain,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Joseph Flanders,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Jesse Lougee,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Benjamin W. Dean,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Joseph Nelson,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Winthrop Durgin,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
David Jacobs,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
John Avery,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Paul Tasker,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Benjamin Emerson,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
Charles Rundlett,	11	3	0	4	10	6	13
35 men.	421	11	0	144	0	0	277 10 0

They were out 2 months and 1 day, from the 18th of July to the 22d of September, 1777; their distance of travel, 160 miles; their pay 3*d.* per mile. June 9, 1778, Lieut. S. Ladd gave Joseph Badger, Esq., an order on Col. Thomas Stickney for what was due when in the service, under his command, which now exists, and is in the hands of G. W. Nesmith, Esq., Franklin.

Commissary's Certificate.

This may certify, that Capt. Wilson drew no provisions for himself or his subalterns, and but one pound and a quarter of beef, and one pound of bread or flour per man, per day, while at Charlestown, for his company.

[Signed]

ELIJAH GROUT, *Comm'y.*

Sept. 15, 1777.

A true Copy.

State of New Hampshire : } Agreeable to orders, from Colonel
 Rockingham, ss. } Stickney. A Return of the Sol-
 diers that I have enlisted to serve for the Parish of Loudon in
 the Continental Army, from the 12th day of this Instant three
 months, is as follows, Namely: Timothy Bachelder, Dudley

Swain, Moses Danford, Enoch Bagley, and Levi Shaw of Gilmanston, and Anthony Potter, of Concord.—A true Return.

Loudon, July 17, 1777.

JOSIAH TILTON, *Captain*.

Many of the officers besides Gen. Stark and some of the soldiers in this battle, formerly belonged to *Rogers' Rangers*. It is a fact worthy of notice, that while these men made powerful allies for the British cause in the French War, they became terrible foes to the Crown in the war of the Revolution. Nearly every captain and probably all the higher officers, who from New Hampshire, engaged in the Revolutionary service, were from these companies of *Rangers*; and it was from the fact of their having been trained up in such a school, and having been inured to hardships and accustomed to the Indian mode of warfare, that they exhibited such coolness, bravery and valor, and gained such credit in the engagements at Bunker Hill, Bennington and else where. The New Hampshire troops led on by the choice spirits of the Rangers, never faltered in the privations of the camp, or amidst the dangers of the battle-field. Nor would they lay down their arms till their Independence was achieved, and their country's freedom secured.

1778.

On the 19th of January, 1778, the town chose a Committee to see that the families of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, absent in the army, are supplied with the necessaries of life, agreeably to a resolve of the Council and Assembly of the State of New Hampshire. They also instructed their Representative to vote for a full and free representation of all the people in this State to meet in Convention to form a permanent plan of Government for the State. At the annual town meeting, March 12, Col. Joseph Badger was chosen Representative to meet in Convention at Concord, on the 10th day of June, to frame a Constitution. It was further voted, that the school be kept at *six places*; at *Avery town*, near *Robert Moulton's*, at *Dr. Smith's*, *Joshua Bean's mill*, at *Nehemiah Lougee's*, and at *Peaked Hill*.

The Proprietors held a meeting on the 5th of June, and voted that Moses Morrill have the liberty of getting *Iron Ore* on any of the Proprietors' common lands, or ponds, for 8 years, provided

that his works be erected and fitted to go into operation in 12 months from this day. Joseph Badger, Orlando Weed and William Parsons, were authorized to sell to him lot No. 18, second range, lower 100 acres, with privilege of the stream thereon, which they sold to him accordingly, and gave a deed on the 29th of July, for £180 lawful money. This sum was by vote of the Proprietors, paid to the town to aid in finishing the Congregational Meeting House.

On the 30th of November, the towns of Gilmanton and Barnstead again convened at the house of William Parsons, Jr. and chose Joseph Badger, Representative to the Assembly to meet at Exeter, on the third Wednesday in December, also carried votes for two members of the Council as before. David Weed, Hezekiah Beede, Benjamin and James Huckins, Joseph Meloon, Moses Stevens, John Marsh and Moses Page settled this year. There was no call for soldiers from Gilmanton this year, except the 20 men who enlisted for three years, and who continued in the service.

1779.

At the annual town meeting, March 11, 1779, Col. Samuel Greely's school district was set off; six hundred pounds were raised for highways, and £5 per day were allowed for a man and the same for oxen. Lieut. Ebenezer Eastman appeared and paid a fine for not serving as constable. On the 16th of July, Capt. Nathaniel Wilson and Capt. John Moody were appointed to hire the soldiers wanted from this town, to make up the Continental Battalions, at any price; and then lay a tax on the town to pay them. On the 30th of July, this Committee reported the names of men who could be hired. The town voted to employ them, and to raise £1119 1s. to pay those who had already done service.

On the 8th of November, there was a town meeting to choose a Committee, to fix the *prices of things*, agreeably to the recommendation of the Convention. A tax was raised at this meeting to hire soldiers, amounting to £757 0s. 8d. Moses Stevens was sued for his taxes for the year 1778. Joseph Osgood, Isaac Bachelder, Edward Folsom, Joseph Young, Reuben Perkins, Paul Bickford, Caleb James, Dr. Jonathan Hill, became inhabitants of the town.

At a meeting of the town on the twentieth of September, Joseph Badger was appointed a delegate to the Convention contemplated in Concord, on the 22d inst., to consider the sinking state of the currency.* This Convention was proposed by a letter received from the Selectmen of Portsmouth.

1780.

At the annual town meeting, March 9th, the highway tax was raised to £24 on the single head or poll, and a day's work fixed at £12 for a man and the same for oxen. A supply of beef for the Continental Army, was called for during the summer. On the third of July, the town met and authorized the Selectmen to provide the beef and to pay for the same in corn. It was voted also, that five bushels of corn shall be paid to each soldier per month, who goes into this present campaign, over and above what the State gives.

May 10. The Proprietors voted that lots No. 4 and 6, in the eighth range, except 5 acres at the *Wears*, reserved for a mill privilege, be sold, and the money obtained for them be laid out for building Gilmanton's part of the bridge over the river at the *Wears*, so far as needed, and the remainder, if any, be laid out in clearing the *main road* from said bridge to the first Parish, and that Ebenezer Smith be the agent to sell said lots, and that the mill privilege be given to the people in that part of the town

* The following Table will show the scale of the gradual depreciation of the
CONTINENTAL MONEY.

£100 paper in 1777 equal to
£100 silver.

	1778.				1779.				1780.				1781.			
	£	s.	d.	q.	£	s.	d.	q.	£	s.	d.	q.	£	s.	d.	q.
Jan. 31.	100				30	15	4	2	13	9	6	2	3	8	1	3
Feb. 28.	96	3	0	3	28	11	5	0	11	10	4	3	3	0	2	1
Mar. 31.	94	6	9	2	26	13	4	0	10				2	13	6	1
April 30.	90	18	2		25				9	1	1	3	2	10		
May 31.	87	14	4	2	25				8	4	7	1	2	1	8	
June 30.	83	6	8		25				7	9	0	1	1	15	1	
July 31.	80				23	10	7		6	5	4	3	1	13	4	
Aug. 31.	66	13	4		22	4	5	1	6	2	8	1	1	11	8	3
Sept. 30.	57	2	10	1	21	1	0	2	5	11	1	1	1	10	9	
Oct. 31.	36	7	3	1	20				4	18	6	1	1	9	10	
Nov. 30.	33	6	8		18	6	11	2	4	6	7	3	1	8	6	3
Dec. 31.	32	5	1	3	15	15	5	1	4	3	6	3	1	7	4	3

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forever. Voted, that the 13th lot in the 7th range of 100 acres, and the 10th lot in the 12th range of 100 acres, be hereby given and granted for the use of the ministry forever.

The 19th of May, was remarkable for its uncommon *darkness*, and its appearance and effects were not unlike those described in other portions of New England. The morning was cloudy, and between 10 and 11 o'clock darkness came on. All was wrapped in gloom! Fowls went to roost, and the cattle collected round the barn-yards, as at the approach of night. Lights were necessary at dinner and through the afternoon. The night following the darkness was so intense, that the sky could not be distinguished from the ground, and those who were from home, though well acquainted with the roads, could not without extreme difficulty find their own dwellings. This has been called by way of distinction the *dark day*.

Ebenezer Smith, Esq., Joseph Badger, Esq. and Col. Antipas Gilman, were appointed to lay out the common land yet left unsurveyed, and on the 6th of December, the Proprietors met again and voted to accept the report of the Committee to lay out the *last division* of lots. This division was drawn, and Moses Nichols by appointment, held the lots and drew for the Proprietors. The settlers of this year were Samuel Elkins, Edward Fifield, John Swett, Josiah Robinson, Jeremiah Smith, Abiathar Sanborn, Charles Rundlett, and Benjamin French. Stephen Gale came the day before the dark day.

The number of deaths this year was 7; one man aged 85, another 75, and a young man 20 years old died in the Army.

1781.

On the 12th of February, 1781, the town voted to raise money sufficient to hire the quota of men called for from Gilmanton, in the Continental Army, and chose a Committee to hire them. At the annual meeting, Mar. 8, the town raised £1200 lawful money; to meet the town expenses, and authorized the Selectmen to provide the beef required as this town's proportion to supply the Continental Army. At a meeting of the town, May 7th, it was agreed to choose a delegate to the Convention at Concord, for the purpose of forming a Constitution for the State. At another meeting of the town, called July 6th, it was voted to hire the soldiers needed from Gilmanton, to fill up the Continen-

tal Army, and that the town will pay them wages for the time they are out, in addition to what they may draw from the State. And it was further agreed that those who are disposed to class among themselves and furnish soldiers, shall be exempted from any penalty to which the town may be exposed, in case soldiers are not obtained.

In September of this year, a portion of the militia was called into the service, consisting of *Peter Gilman, Ensign, Nicholas Gilman, 3d Sergeant, Reuben Perkins, Samuel Sibley, son of William Sibley, John Chase, son of James Chase, James Allen, Edward Bean and Joseph Crosby.* The service commenced Sept. 6, 1781, and they were discharged Nov. 6, 1781, having been out two months.

Six hundred pounds were put into the hands of Joseph Badger to carry on the suit between Moses Stevens and the town.

The marriages recorded this year were 8. The settlers were Benjamin Woodbridge Dean, Abraham Folsom, George Montgomery, Ezekiel Gilman, Benjamin Stevens, Daniel Evans, Stephen Gilman, Josiah Weeks, Elisha Swett, John Bradbury, Daniel Gale, Samuel Folsom Gilman and Nathaniel Webster.

1782.

On the 7th of January, 1782, a Committee consisting of Gen. Joseph Badger, Rev. William Parsons, Capt. John Moody, Dea. Stephen Dudley, Col. Antipas Gilman, Col. Joseph Badger and Benjamin Woodbridge Dean, was appointed to examine the Constitution formed by the Convention at Concord, and on the 17th the town voted to reject the form of Government recommended by this Constitution. At the annual town meeting, on the 14th of March, it was agreed that Col. Ebenezer Smith should be called upon to sell the two lots voted him by the Proprietors of Gilmanton, to build half the bridge over the Winnipissiogee River, above Abraham Folsom's Mills. The Independence of the United States having been now acknowledged by Great Britain, the town on the 24th of June voted not to furnish further soldiers for the War. Voted to leave it to Col. Ebenezer Smith and Joseph Roberts to say what the town shall allow the men who hired George Montgomery to serve as a Continental soldier, for the town in the last War. Voted to give to Ezekiel Gilman £6 yearly, during his service in the War for the town. Moses

Stevens recovered judgment against the town in the suit pending between them. Voted to accept the Report of Col. Smith, pay his attendance *and 8 bowls of toddy!* and pay Montgomery what was paid Nehemiah Leavitt.

The following soldiers not mentioned in the preceding lists, were in the service of the town, at some time during the war; but the period of their service is not defined by any documents now at hand. Their names are Nehemiah Leavitt, Henry Danforth, William Hamblet, James Head, James Horn, George Montgomery, Jonathan Taylor, Jabez James, Joseph Ham, Ammi Choat, John Cotton, Joseph Morrill, Robinson Smith, Benjamin Libbey, and London Daily, a colored man. These make the whole number of men, including officers and soldiers, 125; 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 sergeants, and 4 corporals.

The town of Gilmanton lost 7 men in the Army during the War, among whom was *Joses Moulton*, who was killed instantly by a ball which pierced through his body, and *John Dow*, who was wounded, and afterwards by fording a river, took cold and died. *John Taylor*, who was with them, narrowly escaped. A ball from the enemy passed through his coat, and grazed his elbow; and by another, the breech of his gun was shot away. A very liberal spirit was manifested by the town towards the families of the soldiers. Provision was made for their support and comfort in the absence of their husbands, and in the more severe and toilsome campaigns, the town voted the soldiers additional pay.

The expense of the War to the town was great. So rapid was the depreciation of paper money, that the Continental War tax, made Nov. 8, 1779, was £1119 1s. 0d. In May, 1780, the tax made for the War was £27412 14s., and in September, 1781, it was £33249 4s. This caused great distress and embarrassment in the Army, as well as among the people at home. "Four months' pay of a soldier would not buy his family a bushel of wheat, and the pay of a Colonel would not purchase oats for his horse." But they submitted to the distress and privation without a murmur, being buoyed up continually by the hope of liberty and independence.

The inhabitants of the town also submitted to the oppressive taxation cheerfully, and, finally, with great unanimity. Although when the *Test Act* was presented in 1776, *thirty-five* of the

citizens dissented, refusing from conscientious scruples to sign it; yet none of them refused to be taxed to maintain the struggle for independence; but in their remonstrance to the Government, in which they assign the reasons of their dissent, they express their willingness to be assessed to aid in bearing the expense of the War. Many of them afterwards caught the Revolutionary spirit, and actually entered the Army.

The following is a copy of the *Test Act* passed by the American Congress, and presented to the people in every town for their signatures, together with the names of those citizens of Gilmanton, who signed it. The act was adopted by Congress, April 12, 1776, and signed and returned Aug. 28, 1776, certified by Edward Smith and John Sanborn, Selectmen.

ASSOCIATION TEST PAPER.

"We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United Colonies."

Signed by 115 citizens.

Joseph Badger,
William Smith,
Jacob Kelly,
Ebenezer Eastman,
Daniel Folsom,
John Moody,
Ezekiel Hoit,
Jacob Tucker,
John Haines,
Joshua Gilman,
Benjamin Huckins,
Joseph Badger, Jr.
Israel Farrar,
Benjamin James,
Jonathan James,
John Parsons,
Noah Dow,
Samuel Greely,
Joseph Huckins,

David Fifield,
Samuel Fifield,
William Sibley,
Isaac Smith,
Joseph Huckins, Jr.
George Dennett,
Thomas Flanders,
David Bean,
Peaslee Badger,
Peter Gilman,
Joshua Gilman, Jr.
Samuel Gilman,
Stephen Bean,
Ephraim Morrill, Jr.
James Huckins,
Jonathan Folsom,
Robert Moulton,
Matthias Sawyer,
Daniel Stevens,

Robert Glidden,
Nathaniel Kimball,
Andrew Page,
Simon Clough,
Andrew Glidden,
Samuel Hazen,
Samuel Avery,
Jasper Elkins,
Elisha Odlin,
Samuel Ladd,
Benjamin W. Dean,
Thomas Taylor,
David Elkins,
Summersbee Gilman,
David Clough,
Edward Gilman,
Nathaniel Elkins,
David Avery,
Edward Smith,
Ambrose Hinds,
John Sanborn,
Nathaniel Webster,
Edward Fox,
Abner Clough,
John Jaffrey,
Elisha Weed,
Matthias Weeks,
Thomas Chattle,
Ephraim Morrill,
Jonathan Gilman,
Joseph Parsons,
William Rand, Jr.
Lemuel Rand,
Ebenezer Page,
Jeremiah Cogswell,
Nathaniel Wilson,
Jeremiah Richardson,
Isaac Bachelder,
Winthrop Gilman,

Dudley Young,
Dudley Hutchinson,
Jonathan Gilman, Jr.
Jotham Gilman,
Jesse Lougee,
Samuel Osgood,
John Worth,
Solomon Kenneson,
Ebenezer Stevens,
Eliphalet Gilman,
John Melcher,
Elisha Hutchinson,
Abiathar Sanborn,
Lowell Sanborn,
Jonathan Ross,
Samuel Clough,
Samuel Clark,
Benjamin Weeks,
Daniel Dudley,
Stephen Dudley,
John Dudley,
Benjamin Dow,
Jeremiah Conner,
Antipas Gilman,
Benjamin Gilman,
Samuel Brooks,
Nehemiah Lougee,
Abner Evans,
Daniel Evans,
Jonathan Hutchinson,
Jude Bean,
John Marsh,
Henry Marsh,
Josiah Avery,
Joseph Osgood,
Joseph Huckins,
William Parsons,
John Gilman,
John Buzzell.

Those who dissented from this affirmation, sent to the Government a respectful letter, in which they declare that they cordially approve of the Declaration of Independence, made on the 4th of July preceding, and that they would consent to be taxed for the support of the American cause ; but they had conscientious scruples against defending their country *with arms*. This letter was signed by the following men, 35 in all, viz. :

Samuel Avery,	Jonathan Gilman,
Payne Smith,	John Shepard,
Daniel Clough,	Amos Paine,
John Fox,	Isaiah Clough,
Reuben Allen,	Edward Locke,
Thomas Mudgett,	Abraham Folsom,
Noah Weeks,	George Weymouth,
Samuel Weeks,	Charles Currier,
Nathaniel Webster,	Scribner Mudgett,
Simeon Mudgett,	Jonathan Dow,
Gideon Bean,	Joseph Avery,
Joshua Bean,	Hosea Hatch,
Gilman Lougee,	Joseph Clifford,
Gilman Lougee, Jr.	Jonathan Bachelder,
Philip Paine,	Simeon Bean,
Joseph Morrill,	Joseph Young,
David Edgerly,	Enoch Bean.
Orlando Weed,	

The above is an interesting document, showing not only the spirit of the times, but also who were the tax paying citizens at this date.

FRAMING OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

The Independence of America being achieved, and the British yoke being thrown off, it became a subject of supreme importance that a wise and stable form of Government should be adopted. In the work of framing a Constitution for the State, the town of Gilmanton took an active part, having a delegate, Hon. Joseph Badger, in the Convention from the commencement to the close of its sessions.

This Convention first assembled at Concord in June, 1781. It was organized by choosing the *Hon. George Atkinson* of

Portsmouth, President, and *Jonathan M. Sewall* of Portsmouth, Secretary. The other leading members were Judge Pickering and Dr. Cutter of Portsmouth, Gen. Sullivan of Durham, Gen. Peabody of Atkinson, Gen. Folsom of Exeter, Judge Wingate of Stratham, Hon. Timothy Walker of Concord, Hon. Ebenezer Webster of Salisbury, Hon. Joseph Badger, Sen. of Gilmanton, Hon. Ebenezer Smith of Meredith, Wyseman Claggett, Esq. of Litchfield, Hon. Timothy Farrar of New Ipswich, Francis Blood of Temple, and Daniel Newcomb of Keene. After a session of a few days, and the discussion and adoption of some general principles, the Convention adjourned to meet in September, having appointed a Committee of 7 to prepare the draft of a Constitution.

The Committee consisted of *Gen. Peabody*, who was chairman, *Judge Pickering*, *J. M. Sewall*, *Judge Farrar*, and the *Rev. Mr. Goddard* of Swanzey, and 2 others. They appointed a sub-Committee of Judge Pickering to draft the Form of Government, and J. M. Sewall the Bill of Rights.

In the month of September, the Convention assembled again, received the Report of the Committee, and agreed on a Constitution, which was printed and sent forth with explanations to be accepted or rejected by the towns. It was this Constitution that the town of Gilmanton, on the 11th of January, voted to reject, as did most of the other towns in the State. At the third session of the Convention in January, 1782, it was found that the objections to the first draft were so numerous and various, as to render it necessary to prepare a second. The record of their proceedings is lost, but it is believed the business of a new draft was referred to the same Committee. At a subsequent session in August, the Committee reported a second draft, which, after discussion and amendment, was printed and again sent out for the approval or rejection by the towns. At this meeting, the Secretary being absent, Gen. Sullivan was appointed Secretary pro tem.

At a meeting on the 2d of Dec., the town of Gilmanton voted to accept the Plan of Government last proposed by the Convention at Concord, with the amendment proposed by the Committee. In the month of December, the Convention held its *fifth* session, when it appeared that this second draft of the Constitution was very generally approved by the people. But some amendments

were still found necessary. The temporary Plan of Government expired by its limitation, but was revived by vote of the people, for one year, until the Constitution should be perfected. They, therefore, adjourned to meet in June, 1783, when sundry alterations and amendments were adopted, and the Constitution again printed and sent out to the people for their final decision. Receiving the approbation of the great majority of the people, the Convention met for the *ninth* time, in October, 1783. Mr. Atkinson, the President, being absent on account of ill-health, Gen. Nathaniel Folsom of Exeter, was chosen President pro tem., and the Constitution was established by the Convention to take effect on the first Wednesday in June, 1784.

To the pens of Messrs. Pickering and Sewall, the State is indebted for many of the most important articles of the Constitution; but they only embodied the combined wisdom of the whole Convention, to whose patient labors the present generation are indebted for that excellent Instrument, which has received the recent approval of a large majority of the voters in the State in their decision in November, 1844, not to revise the Constitution. It went into operation at the proposed time, the Government being organized at Concord, accompanied by a religious service called the *Election Sermon*, which service was annually repeated until 1831, nearly half a century.

The following is a list of the preachers on this Anniversary.

<i>A. D.</i>	<i>By whom.</i>	<i>Of what place.</i>	<i>Text.</i>
1784	Samuel M'Clintock, D.D.	Greenland.	Jer. xviii. 7-10.
1785	Jeremy Belknap, D.D.	Dover.	Ps. cxliv. 11-15.
1786	Samuel Haven, D. D.	Portsmouth.	Mat. xxvi. 45-47.
1787	Joseph Buckminster, D.D.	Portsmouth.	James i. 5.
1788	Samuel Langdon, D. D.	Hampton Falls.	Deut. iv. 5-8.
1789	Oliver Noble, A. M.	Newcastle.	
1790	John C. Ogden, A. M.	Portsmouth.	Neh. v. 19.
1791	Israel Evans, A. M.	Concord.	Gal. v. 1.
1792	William Morrison, A. M.	Londonderry.	Rom. xiii. 3.
1793	<i>No sermon preached.</i>		
1794	Amos Wood, A. B.	Weare.	Isaiah, ix. 7.
1795	John Smith, D. D.	Hanover.	*Isaiah, xlvii 8.

* Not printed.

1796	Wm. F. Rowland, A. M.	Exeter.	2 Sam. xxiii. 3.
1797	Stephen Peabody, A. M.	Atkinson.	Ex. xviii. 21.
1798	Robert Gray, A. M.	Dover.	Gen. xii. 2.
1799	Seth Payson, D. D.	Rindge.	Eccl. ix. 18.
1800	Noah Worcester, D. D.	Thornton.	Judges, iii. 11.
1801	Jacob Burnap, D. D.	Merrimack.	Ps. lxxxvii. 4-6.
1802	Joseph Woodman, A. M.	Sanbornton.	Hos. vii. 9.
1803	Aaron Hall, A. M.	Keene.	2 Chr. xix. 6.
1804	Nathaniel Porter, D. D.	Conway.	1 Chr. xii. 32.
1805	Reed Paige, A. M.	Hancock.	Rom. xiii. 4.
1806	James Miltimore, A. M.	Stratham.	Job, xxix. 14.
1807	Nathan Bradstreet, A. M.	Chester.	Luke, vii. 4-5.
1808	Asa M'Farland, D. D.	Concord.	2 Pet. i. 19.
1809	Wm. F. Rowland, A. M.	Exeter.	Gal. v. 14.
1810	Roswell Shurtleff, D. D.	Hanover.	Rom. xiii. 1-5.
1811	Thomas Beede, A. M.	Wilton.	John, vii. 48.
1812	Moses Bradford, A. M.	Francestown.	1 Tim. i. 15.
1813	John H. Church, D. D.	Pelham.	2 Chr. xv. 2.
1814	Peter Holt, A. M.	Epping.	Dan. ii. 44.
1815	David Sutherland, A. M.	Bath.	Rev. i. 7.
1816	Pliny Dickinson, A. M.	Walpole.	2 Chr. xxiv. 2.
1817	Daniel Merrill, A. M.	Nottingham West.	Mat. vi. 10.
1818	William Allen, D. D.	Hanover.	Joshua, i. 8.
1819	Nathan Parker, D. D.	Portsmouth.	John, viii. 12.
1820	James B. Howe, A. M.	Claremont.	John, ix. 29.
1821	Eph'm P. Bradford, A.B.	New-Boston.	Isa. xxi. 11.
1822	Jonathan French, A. M.	Northampton.	2 Chr. i. 10.
1823	Daniel Dana, D. D.	Londonderry.	Prov. xiv. 34.
1824	Bennet Tyler, D. D.	Hanover.	Gen. xx. 11.
1825	Phinehas Cooke, A. M.	Acworth.	Mat. xxii. 20.
1826	Ferdinand Ellis, A. M.	Exeter.	Ps. lxxxii. 6-7.
1827	Nath'l W. Williams, A.M.	Concord.	
1828	Nathaniel Bouton, A. M.	Concord.	
1829	Humphrey Moore, A. M.	Milford.	1 Cor. xii. 21.
1830	Jaazaniah Crosby, A. M.	Charlestown.	
1831	Nathan Lord, D. D.	Hanover.	1 Cor. xiii. 5.

Titles of honorary degrees, such as were conferred after the preceding discourses were delivered, are added.

SOME NOTICES OF MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.

Hon. John Pickering, LL.D., was born at Newington, 1737, and was fitted for College by Rev. Joseph Adams, Minister of that place. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1761. He early became a professor of religion, and first turned his attention to Divinity, but afterwards read law, was admitted to the Bar, opened an office in Greenland, and became distinguished in his profession; received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College, was a delegate to the Convention for forming the Constitution, of which body he was one of the drafting Committee, and drew with his own pen many of its Articles. He was several years a Representative of Portsmouth, afterwards Senator for the District, and Counsellor for the County. In 1790, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court, in 1795, District Judge for New Hampshire of the United States Circuit Court. In the latter years of life, he became deranged, and was removed from the Bench, and died on the 13th of April, 1805.

Dr. Ammi R. Cutter was born at North Yarmouth, Me., 1735, and was the eldest son of Rev. Ammi R. Cutter, the first Minister of that place. He graduated at H. C. 1752, at the age of 17; studied medicine with Dr. Clement Jackson of Portsmouth; was immediately appointed Surgeon of a Regiment, and was at the capture of Louisburg, 1758. After his return, he commenced business in Portsmouth. In 1777, he was Surgeon in the Army, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He once more returned to his practice in Portsmouth, which he continued for nearly 60 years. He was one of the delegates to the Convention which formed the Constitution, which was the only instance in which he consented to leave his professional duties for political life. He was for several years President of the N. H. Medical Society. He died Dec. 8, 1820, aged 86 years.

Jonathan M. Sewall, Esq., was born in Salem, Ms., 1748. He was a counsellor at Law, and a respectable poet. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and drafted the Bill of Rights; he d. in Portsmouth, Mar. 29, 1808.

Hon. Nathaniel Peabody, son of Dr. Jacob Peabody of Topsfield, Ms., was born Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1740, O. S. *that is*, March 1, 1741, New Style. His mother was Susanna, daughter of Rev. John Rogers, for 50 years minister of Boxford, Ms.

She was of the tenth generation in a direct line from John Rogers, the Martyr. Having studied medicine with his father, he settled at Atkinson, and had extensive practice. In October, 1774, he was appointed Lieut. Colonel, and in December of the same year, he in company with Langdon, Bartlett and Sullivan, took possession of Fort William and Mary at Newcastle, and carried off a quantity of stores, ammunitions, &c. He was afterwards appointed General in the Militia. In 1779, he was a delegate to Congress, and in 1780, on a Committee to improve the Military System. In 1782 and 1783, he was a delegate to the Convention, and chairman of the Committee, to frame the Constitution of the State. He was successively Representative, Senator and Counsellor in the State Government, besides holding various other public offices. His wife was Abigail, daughter of Samuel Little, Esq., of Atkinson, whom he married March 1, 1763, but they had no children. In 1791, he received A. M. at Dartmouth College. He became embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, and died within the limits of the prison at Exeter, June 27, 1823, aged 82.

Hon. John Sullivan was a son of John Sullivan, and was born in Berwick, Me. 1741. He was of Scottish extraction, and his family were in indigent circumstances. He was brought up in the family of Samuel Livermore, Esq., an eminent lawyer in Portsmouth, entered his office as a student and became himself a lawyer of eminence in Durham. He was a distinguished General during the Revolutionary War, was afterwards a Member of Congress, and for three years President of the State of New Hampshire, and was subsequently Judge of the United States District Court, in all of which stations he exhibited ability and commanded respect. He deserves a high rank among the Revolutionary Patriots. He died at his seat in Durham, Jan. 23, 1795, aged 54.

Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, son of Jonathan Folsom of Exeter, was born 1726. He commanded a company at Fort Edward, 1755, where he distinguished himself by a destructive fire upon the enemy; was a Representative to the first Congress in 1774, was Counsellor in 1778, was a General of the Militia, and President pro tem. of the Convention which framed the Constitution of New Hampshire in 1783, and died May 26, 1790, aged 64.

Hon. Paine Wingate, son of Rev. Paine Wingate of Ames-

bury, and grandson of Col. Joshua Wingate of Hampton, who died 1795, aged 90, and whose father John Wingate was an early settler in Dover, was born March 14, 1739. He was graduated at H. C. 1759, and settled at Hampton Falls 1763, and was dismissed 1771. He was a member of the State Legislature, a Senator and Representative to Congress, and was one the Judges of the Superior Court from 1798 to 1809. He died March 7, 1838, in the 99th year of his age.

Hon. Timothy Walker, son of Rev. Timothy Walker of Concord, was born in 1737, grad. at H. C. 1756. He at first studied divinity, but relinquished that pursuit to aid in the Revolutionary struggle. He commanded a Regiment of minute men, and was afterwards Paymaster in the Army; was a member of the Convention to frame the Constitution of the State; was elected Representative and Senator of the State Legislature, and was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and died May 5, 1822.

Hon. Ebenezer Webster was a son of Ebenezer Webster, and grandson of Ebenezer Webster, one of the grantees of Kingston, in 1692, and a settler about 1700, whose father, Thomas Webster, died in Hampton, 1715, aged 83. He was born in Kingston, 1739. At the age of 18, he joined Rogers' Company of Rangers, which went with skates and snow-shoes to Lake George, and ranged the country to defend the frontiers from the attack of the Indians. He was out two years in company with Stark and Putnam, from 1757 to 1759. In 1763, he settled in Salisbury. In 1777, he commanded a company at the battle of Bennington, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. In 1783, he was a Representative and afterwards a Senator in the State Legislature. In 1791, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and died in 1806, aged 67. His sons, Hon. Daniel Webster, born Jan. 18, 1782, grad. at D. C. 1801, and Hon. Ezekiel Webster, two years older, grad. at the same College 1804, and died 1829.

Similar notices of other members of the Convention, might be added, did the limits of the History permit.

1783.

A Committee settled with Joseph Badger, Esq. and Capt. John Moody for hiring soldiers, and providing beef for the Ar-

my, and the town, at the annual meeting, March 13th, approved of their doings. Lieut. Ebenezer Eastman and Thomas Currier were allowed each £3 lawful money, for services in the Army. The Selectmen were authorized to build "*a pound*" on the school lot, near the Congregational Meeting House. At a meeting of the town on the 18th of August, the Representatives were instructed to vote for an amendment of the 8th Article of the Constitution, as proposed by Congress, and a vote was passed by the town to repair the Province Road through the Lower Parish as far on said road as Josiah Weeks', at the town's expense. Josiah Weeks lived just above the Province Road Meeting House on the same side nearly opposite the Parsonage House of that Society. Col. Antipas Gilman was appointed agent to oversee the repairs, and was authorized to pay 3s. per day to the workmen until the last of September, and 2s. afterwards. The town voted once more to accept the plan of Government with the last amendment, 23 voting in the affirmative and none in the negative. Samuel Brown, Abel Hunt, Simeon Hoyt, John Cotton, Joseph Clark, Samuel Clark, John Lougee, Joseph Kent, William Price, and Samuel Potter, moved into town this year.

1784.

On the 11th of March, the annual town meeting was held; the article in the warrant to bring in votes for President and Representatives, under the new Constitution, seems for the first time to have been acted upon. Votes for President, were for Mesech Weare 35. Dea. Stephen Dudley and John Shepard, Esq. were appointed *Overseers of the Poor*. Such was the depreciation in the currency, and the difficulty of paying the war and other taxes, that the town voted not to raise money for the support of the schools this year. Dr. Hill and sundry others had paid Capt. Hall in beef creatures instead of paying the Selectmen for the beef the town authorized them to purchase. The town voted that the Constables collect the beef tax of them notwithstanding, and they were to settle with Capt. Hall. But it was agreed not to distress Dr. Hill until he had sued Capt. Hall and recovered damages, provided that he proceed with his case at the next Court.

The settlers of this year, were Samuel Smith, Jabez James, Isaiah Clough, Simeon Taylor, Col. Thomas Cogswell, Sergeant

Currier, Thomas Frohock, James Pickering, merchant, Caleb Shotwell, John Nelson, Charles Rundlett, John Tilton, Mark Emerson, Mark Emerson, Jr., James Chase, and Abraham Parsons.

1785.

March 10, 1785, a Committee was chosen to divide the town into school districts, also voted to raise £150 to support the schools the ensuing year. It was further agreed that all the orders that were given for the cattle which Capt. Hall received, excepting Dr. Hill's and Capt. Summersbee Gilman's orders, should be received by the Constables, and that their orders be received also, on condition that Dr. Hill give the full contents of his execution to the town, which is in Col. Davis' hands free of expense, and that Capt. Summersbee Gilman deliver to the Selectmen all the Continental money of the new emission, which is in his hands. On the 28th of March, the town voted to accept the report of the Committee to set off the school districts, 14 in number. Sundry persons petitioned to have their portion of the school money, which was granted. Four soldiers, six months men, were paid for their services in the War. Stephen Leavitt, Jeremiah Sanborn, Moses Emerson, Benjamin Burnham, Josiah Avery, William Morrison, Ebenezer Clark, Henry Plummer and Eliphalet Griffin settled this year.

The Articles in the Warrant at the Annual Meeting, March 10, to bring in votes for President and Representative to the State Legislature, were passed over without action. At a meeting, August 10, brought in votes for County Treasurer and Recorder of Deeds. David Edgerly and Edward Fox, two of the citizens, died in November.

1786.

At the annual meeting, March 9, it was agreed to repair the bridge over the Suncook River near Evans' Mills, and a Committee was raised to visit the School Districts, and to make alterations as might be thought proper. Peaslee Badger and Andrew Page suffered loss by fire, on account of which their taxes were abated. At a meeting, Sept. 4, the town voted to complete making the Road laid out by Simeon Hoit's. The town met also on the 4th of Dec. On an Article in the Warrant, to see if the

town would accept the plan proposed by a Committee of the Legislature for the *emission of paper money*, 35 voted in the negative, and 5 in favor. It was also agreed to pay 10 dollars bounty for every grown wolf, and 5 dollars for every whelp which might be caught the ensuing year. The selectmen were directed to procure a cow for the use of Abner Evans. Nathaniel Ladd and his family were supported by the town, and the widow Sarah Gilman had her taxes abated. Daniel Grant, Joseph Clarke, Hibbard Morrill, David Meder, Aaron Moses, and Dudley Prescott, were settlers of this year.

1787.

In 1787, March 8th, the Selectmen were instructed to petition the inhabitants of Pittsfield, to alter or turn the road round Cata-mount. An article to see if the town would pay Lieut. Eastman, John Fox, and Stephen Dudley, Jr., for seven guns taken away from them at Winter Hill, in 1775, by order of Gen. Stark, was voted in the negative; it being considered the duty of the State to furnish fire arms in time of war, and to remunerate any persons whose guns were taken from them for the service. £150 were raised for the schools this year; and the inhabitants of the upper Parish were taxed to Rev. Messrs. Powers and Smith, it being understood that they should enjoy the preaching of these two settled Ministers of the town in proportion to what they should pay, and at such places as they might choose. Votes were unanimously cast for Joseph Pierce, Register of Deeds. The votes cast for President of the State under the new Constitution, were for his Excellency John Sullivan, Esq., 175; for Senators, Ebenezer Thompson, Esq. 187, Ebenezer Smith, Esq. 187.

1788.

The town held its annual meeting in 1788, on the 13th of March, when it was voted that the Ministers preach in the upper Parish as last year; that each man work two days upon the road in the summer, and one in the winter; that ten dollars bounty be given for full grown wolves, five dollars for whelps heads, and £9 per head for catamounts, if killed within two months, and £6 if killed after that time. Col. Joseph Badger, Jr., Col. Joseph Greely, and John Shepard, Esq., were appointed to ascertain the line on the North East side of the School lot, and

to lay out the broad high way near the Meeting House into house lots, with a view *to build up a village*. On the 27th of March, the Committee on *House Lots* reported,—“*that they had laid out the broad high way between the school lot and Lieut. Daniel Gales' lot, 60 rods in length, 4 1-2 rods at the North West end, and 15 rods at the South West end; laid out 11 house lots and numbered them.*” The Report was accepted, and the Selectmen were empowered and authorized to sell and convey these lots to purchasers who might wish to obtain them at a reasonable price. The town granted the petition of School Districts No. 1 and 2, to be permitted to divide into a third. Matthias Weeks was paid for killing four wolves £12, and John Weeks for killing two wolves, £6. On the 29th of November, the freemen of the town for the first time carried their votes for Representatives to Congress, and for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. The vote stood thus: for Representative, *Thomas Cogswell, Esq.*, 59; for elector, *Hon. Joseph Badger*, 72. Permission was given to *Simeon Hoit* and *Ebenezer Smith* to erect a mill or mills on Gunstock Brook, lot No. 10, 13th range, (now *Gilford Village*,) for the space of 15 years, and to clear on each side the Brook two acres for the benefit of the mill yard, providing, however, that they give bonds not to cut timber or wood from the adjacent lots; and if the people of that part of the town wish to build a meeting house within 15 years, that they have leave to saw free of expense; and when the time has expired the mill may be removed, if the town does not purchase. Col. Antipas Gilman, Col. Joseph Badger, Jr., and Capt. Joseph Young were authorized to lease the same to the said Hoit and Smith. The Article to see whether the town will set off the South West part of the upper Parish into a separate town, was dismissed. Stephen Bean, Samuel Sibley, Peter Folsom, John Lougee, Samuel Brown, are first named on the records of this year.

1789.

At the town meeting the 12th Mar., it was agreed that the upper Parish should have preaching, as the last year. Voted to repair the bridge over the Suncook River, on the road leading to Dover, by calling on the different Districts, to work in turn so far as may be necessary. Ezekiel Hoit was authorized to buy rum

for Suncook Bridge repairs. Voted to pay a bounty of £3 for every grown wolf, and half as much for every whelp. It was agreed that School Districts No. 6 and No. 10 be divided so as to form another out of the two. The Selectmen were authorized to procure a cow for George Dennett, in case he put out so many of his children as are suitable; also to do the same for Isaac Marsh. The town met on the 22d of June, to cast their votes for Representative to Congress, there having been no choice in March. 21 votes were cast for Abiel Foster, Esq. Samuel Shepard, Dudley Gilman, Jonathan Dow, Reuben Osgood, Samuel Jewett, are first mentioned on the records of this year.

1790.

In 1790, March 11th, the town met to do the annual business. It was agreed to continue the work of repairing the Suncook Bridge by Districts, and that the Selectmen procure a *barrel of rum* to be laid out on the Suncook Bridge and Meredith Bridge at discretion. At an adjourned meeting, March 25th, the town released Joseph Young from serving as Selectman, and appointed Lieut. Dudley Thing in his stead. The town also met on the 13th of August, and appointed Thomas Cogswell, Esq., Col. Samuel Greely, and Col. Joseph Badger, Jr., a Committee to devise a *plan to detect thieves*, in case there should be any thing stolen in town. This vote originated from the fact that Moses Page had his horse stolen; and so far as is known, it was the first instance of the kind which had taken place in the town. On the 13th of December, the freemen of the town met to cast their votes for Representatives to Congress. The following is the state of the vote: for Jeremiah Smith, Esq., 24; Nicholas Gilman, Esq., 10; Abiel Foster, Esq., 16. Thomas Cogswell, Esq. 20. The votes for Senator in the State Legislature were for Joseph Badger, Jr., Esq., 39; Ebenezer Smith, Esq., 63. The settlers mentioned on the records of this year were Jeduthun Farrar, Philbrick Rand, David Sanborn, Joseph Garmon, David Clough, and Dr. Obadiah Parish.

1791.

At the annual meeting, March 9, 1791, the town voted to loan to Moses Page 30 dollars to aid him in recovering his horse, which had been stolen, and to catch the thief; said money to be

secured, and repaid. It was agreed to refer the business of building the abutments of Meredith Bridge, on the Gilmanton side of the River, to the Selectmen ; also to allow John Thurston 18s. for taking care of his sister, and to abate £3 12s. on his tax to John Dudley, whose leg was broken while at work on the roads. An additional school district was made out of Districts No. 6 and No. 10. On the 8th of August, the town held a meeting and chose Col. Thomas Cogswell a delegate to meet in Convention at Concord, on the 1st Wednesday of September following, to revise the Constitution. It was now seven years since the State Constitution was adopted, and a Convention of delegates was assembled for the purpose of revising it. Of this Convention, *Hon. Samuel Livermore* was President, and *John Calfe*, Secretary. They met again by adjournment in February, and in May, 1792. The changes proposed at this Convention were to erase the 6th Article of the Bill of Rights—to substitute January for June as the time of the annual meeting of the Legislature—to enlarge the Senate from 12 to 15 members—to reduce the number of Representatives to sixty—to strike out the clause which requires members of the Legislature to profess themselves to be of the Protestant religion, and to exclude lawyers from either branch of the Legislature. All of these propositions failed. Some slight alterations were made ; among which was the change of the title of the Chief Magistrate from President to Governor. Two reasons mainly led to this : other States had chosen this title, and it would the more readily be distinguished from the office of the President of the United States. The town decided to rebuild the *pound*, and to place it near Joseph Huckins'. The names of the settlers this year were the following : Samuel Thurston, Henry Plummer, James Ames, John Tilton, John Clough, Caleb Foster, Samuel Hodgdon, Andrew Woodman, John Elkins, Jeremiah Chandler, Emerson Porter, Thomas Burns, Edward Jenness Long, John Lougee, and Dr. — Silver.

1792.

At the annual town meeting March 8th, 1792, the town voted to build a bridge over the Winnipissiogee River at Gipson's Falls, if the town of Sanbornton would agree to build one half of the same. This proposition was acceded to by Sanbornton, and the

bridge from this circumstance was called *Union Bridge*. At this meeting a Committee of 20 was chosen to take into consideration the appropriation of the School Right in the town to the use of a *public Academy*. This Committee reported favorably to the object. A particular account of their doings may be found in the Literary History of the town.

A petition was presented from the upper Parish, to be set off into another town. This petition was referred to a Committee of 12. On request, liberty was given to the people of Gunstock Parish to saw lumber for their Meeting House at the mill of Simeon Hoit and Ebenezer Smith, agreeably to the conditions on which said mills were built. It was further agreed that the Congregational people of the upper Parish be taxed the same as the other part of the town, and that they have the liberty to lay out their money for preaching as they may see fit.

On the 13th of November, the town met to cast their votes for Electors of President and for Representatives to Congress. The vote was declared as follows: for Joseph Badger, Esq., Elector, 56; for Thomas Cogswell, Esq., Representative, 49. The Widow Seavey was warned out of town by Noah Weeks, constable. Dr. Silver was paid for attendance upon Dennett. Emerson Porter was paid for a barrel of rum for the Bridge. Nathaniel Bachelder was paid for timber used in building the Bridge. Stephen Folsom was paid for work on Union Bridge, and Daniel Evans was paid for boarding his mother. The names on the records of this year for the first time, are Ezekiel French, Aaron Moses, Noah Marsh, Jacob Rundlett, John Wadleigh, Malachi Davis, Daniel Tossey, and Daniel Gookin.

1793.

The annual town meeting was held on the 14th of March, 1793. *The town decided that "no person shall on any public meeting day, or any Court day, sell any spirituous liquors either on the common lands or highways within 50 rods of the place where such town meeting or Court is held, on penalty of 20s. for every such offence."*

A vote of the town was also passed, locating the Academy on the site which it now occupies. A particular history of its location will be found in the Literary History of the town. At this meeting, the votes were cast for the Chief Magistrate for the

first time under the new title of Governor. The result of the vote was as follows: for Governor, Josiah Bartlett, 252; for Counsellor, Joseph Badger, Esq., 235; for Senator, Ebenezer Smith, Esq., 223; for Recorder of Deeds, Joseph Parsons, 495.

The privilege was granted to the people of Gunstock Parish to cut timber on the mill lot in that Parish, and saw in Hoit and Smith's mill, if it be for a meeting house only.

The additional names upon the Records this year, were True Page, Caleb Marston, Enoch Hunt, David Tilton, Jonathan Prescott, Jonathan Rundlett, John Chase, Jonathan Leavitt, Bezaleel Beede, Dr. Williams, Enoch Badger, Jonathan Downing, Wiggins Taylor, Nathaniel Dow, Joshua Pickering.

1794.

The annual town meeting was held on the 13th of March. The following is a full schedule of the vote. For Governor, John Taylor Gilman 312, Abiel Foster 18; for Counsellor, Hon. Joseph Badger, 303; for Senator, Ebenezer Smith, 281; for Recorder of Deeds, Joseph Parsons, 404; for Representatives, Joseph Badger, Jr. Esq., and Col. Samuel Greely. It was by the application and instrumentality of these Representatives, that, on the twentieth of June, 1794, the Charter of the Academy, an Institution which has been such an honor and blessing to the town, was obtained. It was enacted by the town that each citizen should pay his proportion in building or repairing school houses in the district to which he belonged, *and that in case spirituous liquors were sold on any public day, except at those houses which had been licensed by the Selectmen for that purpose, the Selectmen should prosecute at the expense of the town any person who should thus offend against the expressed wish of the town.* On the 25th of August, the town met to cast their votes for Representatives to Congress. The following was the state of the vote; Jeremiah Smith 34, Abiel Foster 34, John Prentice 32, John S. Sherburne 25. On the 8th of December, the town met again for the choice of Representatives, there being no choice on the former trial, and cast 218 votes for Abiel Foster. The Article to see whether the town would vote to raise money to build the Academy House and Court House, was decided in the negative. The following names are found on the Records of this year as settlers: Daniel Hoit, Jonas

Flagg, Stephen Swett, Daniel Fitzgerald, Paul Merrill, Jonathan Lyford.

1795.

At the annual meeting on the 12th of March, the votes for State and County Officers were as follows: for Governor, John T. Gilman, 136; for Counsellor, Joseph Badger, Esq., 198; for Senator, Ebenezer Smith, 149; for Recorder of Deeds, John Plummer, 150. It was agreed to hold the next town meeting in the meeting house by Josiah Weeks', in the upper Parish. On the Article to see if the town would build a stone bridge by John Lougee's fulling mill, it was agreed to refer the subject to a Committee. Voted to pay ten dollars each to Matthias Weeks for two wolves he had killed since the bounty was discontinued. The Minister tax was raised in the upper Parish as in past years, and Joseph Badger, Jr., Joseph Young, and Col. Samuel Ladd, were chosen to lay out the money.

1796.

At the annual meeting, March 11th, the votes were for Governor, John Taylor Gilman, 166; Counsellor, Joseph Badger, Jr., 175; Senator, Ebenezer Smith, 176. The town voted to raise 1200 dollars for the schools the ensuing year. On the 29th of August, the town met to choose Representatives to Congress, and on the 7th of November, to choose Electors of President. On the Records of this year as settlers, are found the names of Stephen Moody, Daniel Avery, Peter Dudley, Joseph Richardson, Ezekiel Rowe, Manoah Glidden, Jacob Rowe, Robert Smith, and Enoch Watson.

1797.

On the 9th of March, the town meeting was held for the first time at the Court House in the Academy building, and was fixed there in future, excepting such meetings as relate to meeting houses and Ministers.

1798.

At the annual meeting, March 8th, the following gentlemen, viz.: Rev. Isaac Smith, Dr. Daniel Jacobs, Dr. Simon Foster, Stephen Moody, Esq., and Nehemiah Sleeper, Esq., were ap-

pointed to examine the schools, to see that the teachers are well qualified, and the schools well regulated.

1799.

On the 14th of March, the town voted to procure a seal standard of weights and measures, according to law, and the Selectmen were instructed to furnish a device or mark to be put upon them.

On the 28th of March, the Committee, consisting of Joseph Badger, Jr., Samuel Shepard, Samuel Ladd, Samuel Greely, Joseph Parsons, and John Shepard, appointed to divide the Ministerial lands among the several religious societies in town, *reported that after examining the Charter and votes of the town, and Proprietors' Records, it is, in their opinion, best not to do any thing upon the subject.* Voted to pay John Shepard and Ezekiel Hoit \$88.20 for their time and expenses in procuring the President's Order in the year 1799.

1800.

On the 13th of March, the annual meeting was held for town business. The same Committee was continued for examining schools. The votes for Governor were for John T. Gilman 200, for Timothy Walker 188; for Counsellor, Aaron Wingate, 224; Senator, Nathan Taylor, 195. The votes for revising the Constitution of the State, were 124, against it, 124.

1801.

On the 10th of March, 1801, the town met for the transaction of the annual business, and the following was adopted as a *By-law of the town of Gilmanton.*

"Whereas travellers and teamsters are greatly incommoded in the winter season by neat cattle, sheep and swine, which are suffered to go at large on the highways and to eat and destroy the hay and provender given to the horses and cattle of such travellers and teamsters, when they stop near Meredith Bridge, the Academy, the dwelling house of Mr. Emerson Porter, and the dwelling house of Cotton Gilman, in the town of Gilmanton; and whereas the inhabitants of said town and others, who attend public worship in sleighs, on Sundays at the several meeting houses in said town, during the winter season, are much troubled

by the neat cattle and sheep, which usually range about the said several meeting houses and eat the hay and straw out of the sleighs of such attendants during the times of public worship. Therefore, to prevent which, it is voted by the inhabitants of said town, that the following regulation be received and adopted as a standing by-law of said town as soon as the same shall be approved by the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Strafford, viz. That from and after the 20th day of November to the last day of March, in each year, no neat cattle, sheep or swine, shall be suffered to go at large on any highway in said town, within one third part of a mile from Meredith Bridge, the Academy, the dwelling house of Mr. Emerson Porter, or the dwelling house of Mr. Gilman, nor shall any neat cattle or sheep be suffered to go at large on Sundays between the said 20th and the said last day of March, in each year, within the like distance from any meeting house in said town, where public worship is usually performed on the Lord's day, (excepting and reserving in all cases the necessary time for neat cattle and sheep to go to water and return,) on penalty that the owner or owners thereof, or the person having the care of such neat creature or creatures, sheep or swine, forfeit and pay one dollar for each offence to be recovered by action of debt before any Justice of the Peace in the County of Strafford, by any person who will sue for the same, with costs of prosecution, unless it shall appear that such creature or creatures, sheep or swine, were going at large without the knowledge or negligence of the owner or person having the care of the same as aforesaid. Provided, nevertheless, that no action shall be sustained for any penalty accruing from this by-law, unless the writ be issued out and legally served within thirty days from the time of committing the offence."

1802.

The annual meeting of the town was held Mar. 11th. *Dudley Leavitt* was chosen one of the Selectmen, and at the adjourned meeting, March 18th, he was at his request excused, and *Thomas Cogswell, Esq.* was chosen in his stead. The collectors appointed for the year, were in the first Collection District, *Nathan Morrill*, in the second District, *Benjamin Page*, in the third District, *Elisha Sanborn*, and in the fourth District, *Benjamin Sanborn*.

1803.

At the annual meeting March 10th, one Article in the Warrant was to see, if the town will permit *Pest houses* to be set up within its limits for the innoculation of persons for the *small pox*. This was decided in the negative. It was also proposed to join with the town of Meredith in building a bridge across the Winnipissiogee at the "*Upper Wears*." This proposition was referred to the Selectmen, to act according to their discretion.

1804.

March 13th, the town met for annual business. On a petition of Benjamin Weeks, Esq., and others, to have the town build a bridge over Miles' Brook, it was voted to refer the subject to the Selectmen. The same disposal was made of a petition of Benjamin James and others, relative to a bridge over the Winnipissiogee at *Burleigh's Mills*. The article to see whether the town will vote to request the Rev. Isaac Smith to perform but one service on each Sabbath during the winter months, was dismissed without action. The Selectmen were instructed to procure a *plan of the town*, containing the outlines of the Roads, Ponds, Mountains, &c. for the purpose of aiding to make a map of the State, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State, passed Dec. 30th, 1803. This plan was drawn by Samuel Shepard, Esq. The Map of the State was made by Philip Carrigain, Esq.


1805.

On the 19th of March, 1805, a Committee consisting of Samuel Greely, Samuel Shepard, Ezekiel Hoit, Dudley Prescott, David Edgerly, and Stephen Moody, Esq., reported the following as the *By-Laws of the Work House*, which were adopted, viz.

"The town shall provide some suitable building to be used for a House of Correction, for *keeping, correcting*, and setting at work of all rogues, vagabonds, common beggars, lewd, idle, and disorderly persons, who may be committed by proper authority. That said house be under the immediate direction of a Superintendent, to be chosen by the town, whose duty it shall be to provide and distribute to the persons committed to his charge, a suf-

ficiency of wholesome, nutritious food ; cheap but decent and comfortable clothing and lodging, and all other things necessary for their situation. That the said Superintendent shall keep all persons committed to his charge, whose age and health will permit, constantly employed at all proper times and seasonable hours in some useful labor for the benefit of themselves and families, if they have any, otherwise the proceeds of their labor to be appropriated towards the support of the institution. The Superintendent may employ the persons committed to his charge in husbandry, any of the mechanical arts, or in any other occupation suited to their respective capacities, in which their labor will be most productive, and may appoint as many agents, under him, at his own expense as he shall think fit, to keep such persons properly occupied. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to see all rules and regulations made from time to time by the town, for the government of said house, carried into effect. All persons committed to the house of correction, whose age and health will permit, shall be liable to be called upon at five o'clock in the morning and employed by the Superintendent until seven in the evening from the 21st of March till the 21st of September, and from the 21st of Sept. till the 21st of March, they may be called up at six o'clock in the morning, and be employed till nine in the evening. If any person committed to the house of correction, shall refuse, without good reason or cause, to employ himself or herself diligently in such occupation as they shall be directed to pursue by the Superintendent, or shall be guilty of riotous and disorderly conduct, or refuse to retire to bed at seasonable hours, or be guilty of profanity, drunkenness, or pilfering, he or she shall be liable to be punished by being kept fasting not exceeding forty eight hours, by wearing fetters or shackles, not exceeding one week, or whipped on the naked back with a cat or rod not exceeding fifteen stripes for one offence at the discretion of the Superintendent, who is to inflict the same.

It shall be the duty of the Selectmen for the time being, to visit the house of correction as often as occasion may require, to see that the persons confined are properly provided with food, clothing and lodging, the sick and infirm with suitable medicine and assistance, that cleanliness and good order are kept up among them, that the labor required of them is not excessive and



unreasonable, and that the Superintendent in all respects discharges his duty.

And whereas, in the opinion of your Committee, the proper subjects to be confined in a house of correction, are for the present so few that they may conveniently be accommodated in a private house, it is, therefore, recommended to the town to contract with some suitable person to take the charge of all the lewd and disorderly persons, who may be committed to the house of correction, at a stipulated price, to be agreed on by the Selectmen and said contractors. That said contractor be chosen Superintendent, and his house to be considered to all intents and purposes the house of correction of the town, and that as such, subject to the foregoing regulation for the present year. And it is further recommended to the town, to choose one judicious person in each village in the town, or place of resort, whose business it shall be to take notice of all idle, disorderly persons who misspend their time and property at taverns, retail houses, and places of resort, and complain to the proper authority of such persons as are guilty of such offences as subject them to be committed to the house of correction, that they may be proceeded with as the law directs."

1806.

The annual meeting was on the 11th of March. Moses Peaslee, Elisha Sanborn, David Bean, Jr., and John Follet were appointed Constables, and John Chase, keeper of the house of correction. On the 26th of August, Dudley Leavitt, the town Clerk, resigned, and Dr. Simon Foster was chosen to the office.

1807.

On the 20th of March, 1807, the following additional rule was adopted by the town in respect to the house of correction, viz.

"That any person who may be committed to the house of correction, shall be liable to pay the cost of arrest and commitment, and that after the time of confinement, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to retain such offender in his custody until the profits of labor shall pay the cost of commitment; the time and the price of labor to be judged of by the Selectmen."

At a meeting of the town on the 26th of May, the Selectmen were authorized to rebuild the *Pound*, and to build it of stone.

The location was changed, and the new Pound was placed a little Southward of William Peaslee's, where it now stands.

The Proprietors, at their meeting, July 1st, 1807, voted that "whereas timber is from time to time cut off from lot No. 10, in the 18th range, and No. 13, in the 7th range, lots reserved for the Ministry in the upper Parish, that, therefore, Joseph Badger, Jr., Benjamin Weeks, and Dudley Prescott, be a Committee to sell those lots and invest the money accruing from the same, so that the interest may be used annually for the Ministry." Daniel Gale, 3d, was by the town appointed Treasurer of this fund. At the same meeting, it was agreed by the Proprietors to sell the privilege at Folsom's Falls, consisting of about 5 acres. The same Committee were authorized to give a deed to the purchasers.

1808.

At the annual meeting, March 8th, a petition was presented to have the upper Parish set off to be united with a part of Meredith. The town voted that it was not expedient to set off the upper Parish as a town to be annexed to a part of Meredith. In the month of January, Gilmanton Academy was consumed by fire. It was agreed to raise \$500 towards rebuilding the Academy, and preparing it for town use, and also to lease a part of the School lot near Rev. Mr. Smith's Meeting House, together with a part of the broad high way adjacent, and use the proceeds for the same purpose. Near the close of the meeting, it was voted to reconsider the resolution raising \$500 for rebuilding the Academy. At a meeting of the town on the 29th of August, Stephen Moody, Esq., John Ham, Esq., Samuel Greeley, Esq., Daniel Hoit, and Daniel Avery were chosen to report an Address to the President of the United States. The Address was reported and accepted, and a copy of it was ordered to be put on file.

1809.

In March of this year, four School Committees were chosen, viz.: In the first collection district, John Ham, Esq., John Shepard, Esq., and Lieut. David Sanborn; in the 2d collection district, Rev. Isaac Smith, Stephen Moody, Esq., and Capt. Thomas Burnus; in the 3d collection district, William Badger,

Esq., Daniel Gale, 3d, and Lieut. Isaac Bean ; in the 4th collection district, Capt. John Smith, Nebemiah Sleeper, Esq., and William Blaisdell.

On the 29th of June, at a meeting of the town notified and held at the public house of Horatio G. Prescott at Meredith Bridge Village in Gilmanton, two Committees were chosen to appropriate each one half of the interest of two lots of land left by the Proprietors for the use of the Ministry, in such a manner that the different denominations shall receive in proportion to their taxes, one half for the support of the Ministry in Gunstock, and the other half for the support of the Ministry in Tioga, so called. The Committee for Gunstock was Jacob Blaisdell, Benjamin Weeks, Esq., and Lieut. Philbrick Rand. The Committee for Tioga was William Badger, Esq., John Burleigh, Joseph Young, Esq., Noah Leavitt, and John Lyford.

This year ten dollars bounty was voted for full grown wolves, five dollars for whelps, and five dollars for wild cats, to be disfigured by the Selectmen so that they could not be presented for bounty the second time.

1810.

March 13th, the annual town meeting was held, and it was voted to raise \$250 for rebuilding the Academy, and preparing it for the town's use. On the 30th of April, it was voted not to divide the town, according to a petition presented for that purpose. Chose Lieut. David Sanborn an agent to settle the estate of Nathaniel Ladd, deceased. A town meeting was called on the 28th of May to see if the town would divide, and also to see if the town would reconsider the vote to raise \$250 to finish the Academy Building for town use. The two Articles named above were both voted in the negative. It was agreed to alter the Province Road at the Winding Hill, by David Bean's.

1811.

On the 27th of May, a disinterested Committee was appointed to describe the boundary lines of Gunstock, so called, to be set off as a new town. This Committee consisted of Nathan Taylor, Esq. of Sanbornton, James McDuffie, and Enoch Wood, Esqrs. This Committee reported on the 31st of May, that they had attended to the duty assigned, and have agreed to report the

line between the 11th and 12th ranges of 100 acres; thence N. E. on the Parish line 160 rods to the East corner of No. 1; 12th range; thence North 75° East, three miles and 90 rods to the line of Alton, at the East end of lot No. 7, in the 1st range of the Masonian lots; and the lots cut by said line may be considered as belonging to the town in which the owner lives, if resident on the lot. But if it belong to a non-resident, it shall remain where it is situated. The Report was accepted.

1812.

On the 12th of March, on the petition to have the town consent by vote to set off Gunstock Parish into a separate town, the vote failed of being carried. But on the Article to see whether the town would oppose in the Legislature the application about to be made by the citizens of Gunstock Parish, for an act of incorporation, it was voted in the negative. The application, therefore, was successful, and *on the 16th of June that part of Gilmanton called Gunstock was disannexed, and, by an act of the State Legislature, erected into a separate town, called GILFORD.*

The conditions of this Act, as may be seen by a reference to it, were a just and proportionate division of the town charges up to this date, and a proportionate responsibility in supporting the non-resident paupers and their offspring, for which the town may hereafter be liable.

From this date which completes half a century from the settlement of the town, the civil proceedings are too recent, and too much within the recollections of the present generation to become minutely matters of History. From this period, therefore, a few of the more important facts and events only will be inserted, and the Civil History will close.

In the winter and spring of 1813, an alarming epidemic, called the *Spotted Fever*, prevailed extensively in several neighborhoods, especially at the Iron Works, and in some of the Northern school districts in the town, and proved fatal in many instances. At the annual meeting, March 10th, the town voted to grant assistance in a sum not exceeding 500 dollars to those families which were afflicted with the Spotted Fever. The town also appointed a *Health Committee*, consisting of Col. Samuel Greeley, David Edgerly, Esq., and Micajah Kelly, who with the Se-

lectmen were to appoint a sub-Committee in each school district to seek out persons and families in distress.

The Spotted Fever again made its appearance in the North part of the town, in the month of December, 1814. Mr. Jonathan Sanborn lost a child aged eight years on the 15th, another aged seventeen years, taken sick the 17th and died the 18th, and they were both buried *the same day, and in the same grave*. Mr. Theophilus Sanborn had a child taken sick the 17th, and died the 19th, another was taken on the 18th, and died on the 20th. They were both buried on the 21st, and in the same grave. Several other families were exceedingly distressed with this fatal disease, and the number of deaths was considerable.

TOWN PAUPERS.

March 14th, 1815, the following rules were adopted in respect to the poor of the town, viz.: "It shall be the duty of the Selectmen or Overseers of the Poor, to put up at auction the present year that part of the town paupers who bring themselves or their families to want by intemperance or other vices, and whereas many persons mispend their time and property at the grog-shop or tavern, and thereby become poor and indigent, in consequence of which the number of the town's poor have been and may continue to be greatly increased; therefore to remedy this evil as far as may be, it shall be the duty of the Selectmen to refuse license to such taverners and retailers as permit persons to drink to excess in their stores or houses, or sell without a license.

And the Selectmen or Overseers of the Poor may likewise put up at auction such other of the town paupers as in their discretion they may think proper; provided, that no person shall bid off the keeping of said paupers unless in the opinion of the Selectmen, he is able to provide comfortably for them during the year for which he is paid for keeping them by the town at the rate at which he bid them off."

This method of supporting the poor of the town prevailed until the year 1830, when the farm originally owned by Jotham Gilman, was purchased of Lewis W. Gilman, his grandson, and has ever since been the *home* of the poor of Gilmanton.

At the annual town meeting, March 12th, 1816, it was voted, that "it shall be the duty of the Selectmen to refuse license to

such retailers and taverners as are in the habit of permitting persons to drink to excess in their stores or houses or appendages thereof, and to prosecute at the town's expense, not exceeding 50 dollars, all such as sell without license." Reuben Page, one of the Selectmen, died of Typhus Fever. On the 3d of May, the town met and chose Ezekiel Hoit to supply his place in the board of Selectmen.

On the 11th of March, 1817, Joseph Jackson in the 1st collection district, Andrew Mack in the 2d, and John Wells in the 3d, were appointed a *Visiting Committee* to inspect the schools, and were to be allowed one dollar per day for their services.

On the 9th of March, 1819, the following rule was voted, viz.: "that the Selectmen erect one or more sets of stocks at the House of Correction in the town, and all persons who shall neglect their lawful employment, and misspend their time and earnings at the taverns and grog-shops, shall be sent to the House of Correction, and be detained there according to the rules of said House." And a Committee consisting of Winslow Page, Thomas Parsons, Joseph Gilman, Jr., David E. Sanborn, William Hutchinson, Jeremiah Sawyer, Jonathan Hill, Josiah Farrar, Ebenezer Eastman, and Israel French, was appointed to report to the Selectmen cases of drunkenness, and taverners and retailers, who encouraged or permitted drunkenness on their premises.

Stephen Moody and Daniel Gale, 2d, were also appointed to sell the Parsonage lands.

On the 9th of March, 1824, an additional law was passed by the town as follows, viz.:

"That from and after the time when this law shall be approved by the Court of Sessions, no horse, horse kind, mule, jack, neat creature, sheep, or swine, shall be suffered to go at large at any season of the year, within one half mile of the Academy, nor within the like distance from any store or tavern, (excepting and reserving in all cases the necessary time for horses, cattle, and sheep to go to water,) on penalty of one dollar for each offence. Provided, however, that any poor person owning a cow, and unable to pay for pasturing the same, may be exempted from the penalty by obtaining permission from the Selectmen for such cow to run at large."

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE CIVIL HISTORY.

TOWN ROADS.

Soon after the town assumed the management of its own civil affairs, a tax was assessed for making Roads. Accordingly the Selectmen proceeded to lay out from time to time Highways. In the original plan of the town, Rangeways and Highways were marked out for Roads, and these were left by the surveyors between the Lots and Ranges, to be occupied or to be given in exchange for portions of the adjacent Lots, that might be considered more suitable for Roads. The following is a list of the Roads which have been laid out, together with the date of the survey.

From Samuel Parsons' or Canterbury, now Loudon line, by Lemuel Rand's to Gen. Badger's. July 28, 1767. This road was cut out and used as a winter road sometime in 1762, or 1763, and was laid out and partly wrought by the Proprietors in 1764.

From Canterbury line, at Nicholas Gilman's on the 1st lot, by Benjamin Mudgett's, to Jeremiah Conner's on the 5th lot, 3d range. July 28, 1767.

Between the 7th and 8th lots in the 2d range, to accommodate John Fox. Sept. 22, 1767.

From Lemuel Rand's by John Sanborn's to the 16th lot, 1st range, (now Howe's store.) Sept. 22, 1767.

From Stephen Dudley's to the Salem road. Nov. 10, 1767.

From Gilman Lougee's by Simeon Mudgett's, Ephraim Morrill's and Samuel Hatch's, to David Edgerly's on the Broad way. Dec. 25, 1769.

Between the 2d and 3d range, lots 12 and 13, to Barnstead line. March 5, 1770.

From Joseph Avery's (Iron Works,) to Samuel Ladd's, (now Moses Price's.) Nov. 20, 1770.

From Eliphalet and Jotham Gilman's to Joseph Philbrick's. Aug. 29, 1771.

From the road that leads from the town line to Joseph Badger's Eastward, between lots 15 and 16, 3d range. March 4, 1772.

From Suncook River to Enoch Bean's Mill. July 20, 1773.

From Loudon line, between the 1st and 2d range, 40 acres, to the Province road. Dec. 30, 1773.

Through lot 32d, upper 100 acres, lower Parish. March 8, 1774.

From the Corner to Canterbury line. March 8, 1774.

From John Buzzell's by Gideon Bean's. March 8, 1774.

From David Edgerly's to the Broad road. Oct. 18, 1774.

Samuel Gilman's road by what is now the training field. Oct. 1, 1774.

Between Samuel Dudley's and B. Weeks' to Barnstead line. Oct. 18, 1774.

By Charles Currier's to Joseph Badger's, Jr. (now Gov. Badger's.) Oct. 18, 1774.

From Jonathan Gilman's, now Lewis W. Gilman's, to the Meeting House. April 17, 1775.

From David Bean's, now Nathaniel Folsom's, to the Meeting House. Feb. 25, 1777.

By Eliphalet Gilman's to the Province road. Feb. 25, 1779.

From the Province road to Benjamin Huckins'. March 3, 1779.

From the upper Gore to Loudon. May 25, 1779.

From Capt. John Moody's to Joseph Morrill's. May 25, 1779.

By Lieut Peter Folsom's to Levi Hutchinson's. March 6, 1780.

By Abel Hunt's. Aug. 7, 1782.

To Copp's Ferry. Aug. 23, 1782.

By Gideon Bean's. Jan. 10, 1783.

From Joseph Badger's, Esq., to Nehemiah Lougee's. August 22, 1783.

From Andrew Glidden's to the Iron Works. Dec. 16, 1783.

From Peaslee Badger's to Noah Week's, Folsom's Mills, Simon Hoit's, &c. Aug. 27, 1785.

From Samuel Smith's to Meredith Bridge. Sept. 20, 1785.

Daniel Grant's by Col. David Sanborn's. Oct. 10, 1786.

From Dudley Prescott's to the Province road. Jan. 10, 1787.

By Samuel Clark's, Joseph Young's to the Province road. Jan. 10, 1787.

From Ezekiel Hoit's to Capt. Summersbee Gilman's. Jan. 10, 1787.

From Thomas Flanders', Jr., to Cogswell's Mill. Jan. 22, 1787.

From Thomas Foster's to the Pond, &c. Dec. 20, 1787.

- From Gunstock Mills to Ebenezer Smith's. Dec. 20, 1787.
From Samuel Smith's to Copp's Ferry. Dec. 20, 1787.
From Hibbard Morrill's to Clark's Dec. 20, 1787.
From Winding Hill to Daniel Grant's. March 10, 1788.
By John Buzzell's to Elisha Swett's. Oct. 22, 1788.
From Copp's Ferry by Dudley Gilman's to Henry Plummer's.
May 28, 1788.
From Ebenezer Stevens' to Mudgett's road. Sept. 13, 1788.
From Greely's Mill to Northfield line. Sept. 9, 1788.
From Samuel Clark's to John Clough's. Sept. 9, 1788.
From Stephen Chase's to Israel Farrar's. Oct. 11, 1788.
From the Province road to Simeon Hoit's. Oct. 28, 1788.
From Philbrick Rand's to David Clough's. Jan. 6, 1789.
From Daniel Elkins's to Abraham Parson's. Feb. 26, 1789.
From Baptist Meeting House to John Meserve's. June 23,
1789.
From Timothy Smith's to Charles Rundlett's. Sept. 10,
1789.
From Stephen Chase's to Winthrop Thing's. Nov. 5, 1789.
From Stephen Chase's to Jeremiah Richardson's. Nov. 5,
1789.
From Joseph Badger's, Jr., to Nicholas Folsom's. Dec. 7,
1789.
From David Ames' to Thomas Frohock's. Aug. 27, 1789.
From Josiah Sawyer's to Ephraim Brown's. Oct. 6, 1789.
From Young's Mill to the Ferry road. Aug. 29, 1789.
From Levi Gilman's to Gunstock road. Jan. 20, 1790.
From Nathaniel Kimball's to Moses Page's. March 10, 1790.
From Nathan Hoit's to David Clough's. Jan. 14, 1791.
From Simeon Mudgett's to Barnstead line. May 2, 1791.
From Henry Plummer's to Samuel Smith's. Feb. 9, 1792.
From Nicholas Folsom's to Fellows' Mills Brook. Feb. 9,
1792.
From S. F. Gilman's by Ezekiel Gilman's to Jacob Jewett's.
June 18, 1792.
From Sherburne Dearborn's to Jonathan Perkins'. June 18,
1792.
From Union Bridge to Fellows' Mills Brook. Feb. 23, 1793.
From Nathaniel Gale's to Union Bridge road. June 28,
1793.

By John Chase's to Reuben Allen's, and the old road to Union Bridge. Sept. 5, 1794.

By Daniel Hoit's. Sept. 2, 1794.

From John Gilman's, 3d, to Samuel Gilman's. Sept. 2, 1794.

From Charles Currier's to Thomas Burns'. May 20, 1794.

From Stephen Hutchinson's to Aaron Moses'. December 4, 1794.

From Stephen Prescott's to Jonathan Edwards'. Dec. 4, 1794.

By Israel Farrar's. March 1, 1796.

From Peaslee Badger's to the Province road. Dec. 10, 1796.

From Jeremiah Rowe's to Samuel Thurstin's. June 30, 1797.

From Jones' Mill to Joseph Osgood's. Aug. 27, 1798.

From Jonathan Perkins' to Union Bridge road. Aug. 27, 1798.

From William Hunt's to Josiah Tilton's. March 28, 1799.

From J. Burley's to Nathan Swain's. July 7, 1800.

From Joseph Clifford's to Loudon line. Sept. 15, 1800.

From Bumford's Mills to John Lyford's. Oct. 8, 1800.

From Jeremy Rowe's to Meredith Bridge. Oct. 24, 1800.

From Jeremy Sanborn's, by R. Lamper's, Daniel Bodge's, to the Province road. Sept. 1, 1800.

By Enoch Watson's. April 7, 1801.

From Thomas Foster's to James Ames'. Aug. 12, 1801.

From John Smith's to Upper Wears. Nov. 3, 1801.

From Edward Bean's to Moses Page's. Nov. 26, 1802.

From Robert Moulton's to Alton line. March 12, 1802.

From Capt. N. Morrill's to Barnstead line. May 6, 1803.

By Josiah Ladd's. April 18, 1787.

From Great Wears to D. Hale's. Sept. 21, 1803.

Nathaniel Davis' road on Governor's Island. September 21, 1803.

From Smith Kimball's to R. Piper's. Aug. 29, 1803.

From Theophilus Sanborn's to Andrew Page's. March 10, 1804.

Capt. J. Smith's to the Great Wears. Sept. 14, 1805.

From Ebenezer Stevens' to Jones' Mills. March 6, 1806.

From James Elkins' to E. Brown's. Oct. 2, 1807.

From David Gould's to Joseph Potter's. Nov. 11, 1807.

From David Hale's to the Wears. March 5, 1808.

From A. Jackson's to S. Thurstin's. Oct. 17, 1808.

Road to Samuel Prescott's. Feb. 23, 1809.

Bartholomew Gale's to Meredith Bridge. June 5, 1812.

TOWN BRIDGES.

Suncook Bridge over the Suncook River, at the lower falls in the Iron Works Village, was first built in the year 1775, and a thorough repair was ordered by the town in 1786, and completed in 1789; being done by several highway districts, working a portion of their yearly tax upon it.

Meredith Bridge was first built in 1770, when the Province road was made. It was re-built on the Gilmanton side in 1790, by a tax on the adjacent highway districts.

Folsom's Bridge leading to Meredith at the Lake Village, was built in 1782; the part belonging to Gilmanton, being made by an appropriation of two lots of land voted for that purpose by the Proprietors of the town in 1780.

Union Bridge was built in 1792, by a union with Sanbornton, in reference to the work, the two towns bearing the expense jointly. This circumstance gave name to the Bridge. The River was previously crossed at this place by ferry boats.

Wears Bridge was built in 1803, by an arrangement with the town of Meredith.

Burleigh's Bridge was built in 1805, and at a later period *Mosquito Bridge*, as it was called, leading over the Winnipissio-gee, just below the Great Bay, was erected. This was repaired in 1844, and has since been called the *New Bridge*.

Davis' Bridge, thirty rods in length, leading to Davis' Island in Lake Winnipissio-gee, was erected previous to 1820.

Besides these the town has at different periods built two other bridges over the Suncook River; one at the upper part of the Iron Works Village, and another above Suncook or Lougee's Pond. Various bridges also have been built over the branches of the Soucook and other Mill streams in town, too numerous to be mentioned here.

CITIZENS' MILLS.

Among the earliest mills erected by the inhabitants, was a *grist mill*, built by Joshua Bean. This was situated just below

the bridge on a stream which crosses the road near the residence of Mr. Paul Merrill. In March, 1773, Jonathan Clark, the *first tanner and currier*, commenced business at the same place, carrying on also the shoe business. He married an elder sister of Samuel Shepard, Esq., and took Mr. Shepard, then a young man, as an apprentice to his trade. Some time afterwards, John Lougee, Jr., came to town, and put in a fulling mill, in connection with Joshua Bean's grist mill, and this was the *first fulling mill*, which went into operation in the town. Mr. Lougee married a daughter of Samuel Avery, and built the large house on Mr. Avery's lot, afterwards owned and occupied by Samuel Shepard, Esq., in one part of which, Mr. Lougee opened a store, and traded for some years. The mill site has latterly been abandoned.

Another mill, early built, was one owned by Abner Evans at the Lower Falls, on the Suncook, at Avery town, as it was then called. This was a grist mill, and was built as early as 1770. Soon after the erection of the Iron Works in 1778, mills were built at the Middle Falls, and at a later period also at the Upper Falls by Benjamin Dow, which latter mills were afterwards owned by David Edgerly, Esq. The mill of Enoch Bean upon this stream was erected before 1773, and in July of this year, a road was laid out to it. The mills on the Suncook River consisting of both saw mills and grist mills to which have been added fulling mills, carding machines, clapboard and shingle machines, &c., have been kept in operation with but little interruption from the first. Those at the Middle Falls have within a few years been abandoned.

After the Proprietors' grist mill, on Mill Brook, was purchased by Edward Gilman in 1770, a saw mill was added to it, and both were kept running by him for many years. They were afterwards owned by William Gutterson and fulling works together with clapboard and shingle machines were added. A mill was also erected by Col. Thomas Cogswell on the same stream before 1787. These mill sites have for some time been deserted. They are, however, about to be occupied by Judge Cogswell. About the year 1780, Reuben Allen erected a mill a little Southward from John Dudley's, on Butler's Brook. But this mill has long since gone to decay.

Mills were erected on the branches of the Soucook River as

early as 1770. Previous to this, the people in the South part of the town, dragged their boards from Pittsfield with chains, carrying but a few at a load; the bottom ones being often worn through and rendered unfit for use. The mills at the outlet of the Shellcamp Pond, called Jones' Mills, consist of two grist mills, a saw mill, a shingle mill, and other machinery. Greely's Mills, now Kimball's, at the Upper Falls, and Eastman's, at the Lower Falls, near Rocky Pond, are all lumber mills. These mills, on the branches of the Soucook, have from time to time been repaired, and continue in successful operation.

A mill was early erected on a branch of Great Brook by Simeon Bean, where, also, in 1789, Joseph Young, Esq., owned a mill. Fellows' Mills were built about the year 1790, on the stream called Great Brook, at the Falls in the Factory Village. They have for several years past been owned and improved by Hon. William Badger. There was also a mill near John Lyford's called Ephraim Brown's Mill in 1803, and Whitcher's Mill in 1810. Mills were commenced at Meredith Bridge, soon after the Province Road was built through that place. They were built on the Meredith side of the River, and in 1775 were owned by Stephen Gale, father of Judge Gale, and were swept away by a freshet in the year 1779. The privilege was purchased by Col. Samuel Ladd in 1780, who rebuilt it on the Gilmanton side of the River. Col. Ladd lost his mill dam three years successively, and in 1788, his mill was burnt; but it was immediately rebuilt and enlarged, and fitted both for grinding and sawing. About this time, Abraham Folsom built mills both for grain and lumber, at Lake Village, which were also destroyed by fire soon after, but were rebuilt the following season. At both of these mills on the Winnipissiogee, the business has been very extensive. In 1789, Simeon Hoit and Ebenezer Smith erected mills at Gilford Village, on Gunstock Brook. There were also mills at the Great Wears in 1803, called Prescott's Mills. This latter mill site has now gone into disuse.

There were in Gilmanton, in 1820, 14 grain mills, four of which had two runs of stones, 11 saw mills, four fulling-mills, three carding machines, one cotton factory, one mill for grinding tanners' bark, three circular saw clapboard machines, one trip hammer, and one iron foundry.

LOCAL DIVISIONS AND NAMES.

In 1761, the Proprietors laid off six miles square on the head of Barnstead, for a Parish. This has ever since been called the *Lower Parish* in Gilmanton. The portion of the town remaining was designed by the Proprietors for two other Parishes, of nearly equal territory, Upper Gilmanton and Gunstock Parishes. Different portions of these Parishes have received, as the settlement of the town proceeded, particular designations or names, some of which will here be noticed.

Lower Gilmanton.—This is a portion of the Lower Parish which was the first settled, and though the population is in no place very dense, yet it has ever been a place of considerable business. Two public houses have been kept, in one of which is a post office. There have been two and sometimes three stores; two blacksmiths' shops, two law offices, a hatter's shop, a meeting house and Parsonage, and a physician.

The lawyers have been successively Stephen Moody, Esq., who first commenced business here, John Ham, Esq., for about 37 years a resident, and Benjamin Emerson, Esq. The tavern-keepers have been Antipas Gilman, Dr. Benj Kelly, and Rufus Parish. The physicians have been Dr. Silver, Dr. B. Kelly, and Dr. N. C. Tebbetts. The merchants have been John Lougee, Jr., from 1790 to 1796, Enoch and Abner Wood, from 1794 to 1800, Joseph Parsons, Esq. from 1800 to 1806, Emerson Porter from 1792 to 1816, Nathaniel Wilson from 1795 to 1800, Jeremiah Wilson from 1807 to 1827, and more recently Dr. N. C. Tebbetts, Hiram French, Wm. Henry Peaslee, and James Gilman. The post office was established in 1821, and has been kept by Dr. Benjamin Kelly, and his son, Charles Kelly.

East Gilmanton.—This is a designation given to the portion of territory in the vicinity of the First Congregational Meeting House. Though it does not contain a village, yet it has been the centre of operations of different kinds of considerable importance. Here the first Court House was erected, and several sessions of the County Court were held here, immediately after Gilmanton became a shire town. Here all the Congregational people of the town worshipped for many years. Here the first grave-yard was laid out, and here the first public school was kept. A post office was here established in 1826, and continued

until 1832, in which John Smith, Esq., and Thomas J. Kimball, Esq., successively held the office of Postmaster. In the Southern part of this territory, at Rundlett's Corner, there has been a succession of trading stores, which have done considerable business, of which the following are the principal ones, viz. Gookin and Swett from 1793 to 1795, Daniel Gookin from 1795 to 1798, Edward Jenness Long from 1792 to 1808, and at later periods, Wm. B. Eastman, Isaac W. Page, Caleb Webster, John H. Prescott, Levi Bean, John Carlton, George Nowell, Calvin Howe, and several others.

Iron Works Village.—This village was originally called *Avery Town*, from a family of the name of Avery, who early settled here. In 1778, operations were commenced at this place on the iron ore in the vicinity. On the 5th of June of that year, the Proprietors of Gilmanton, voted that Moses Morrill have liberty of getting ore on any of the Proprietors' common lands or ponds for eight years. The ore was taken from Suncook or Lougee's Pond, in 20 feet water, a mile and a half from the works. After several years, the operations were discontinued on account of the scarcity of the ore, and the difficulty of obtaining it. From the commencement of these Works, the place began to be called the *Iron Works Village*. It is situated in the N. E. part of the town, on lot No. 18, 2d range of lower 100 acres, and is a thriving village, rendered important on account of its valuable water privileges. About the year 1780, two brothers, by the name of Noah and Joseph Marsh, purchased of Benjamin French several acres of land in the centre of the village, near the River. They erected a blacksmith's shop on the spot where the house of Moses P. Page now stands, and a dwelling house on the opposite side, where Finley W. Robinson's tavern now is; some years afterwards, they sold these lots, and Joseph Marsh erected a house farther Northward, upon the street where he lived and died. His blacksmith's shop stood nearly opposite his house. Hezekiah Kimball bought the building lot where the shop first stood and erected upon it a hatter's shop for his son, Andrew Kimball, who, after occupying it for a time, removed to Dover, where he was successful in business, until he experienced a fatal disaster. There came into the street a horse team, freighted with gunpowder. While the purchasers were carelessly making experiments upon the powder by way of

trial, the straw upon the waggon took fire, and the horses becoming frightened, ran through the streets. Mr. Kimball stood at the door of his shop, and, seeing the horses running away, and being ignorant of the cause of their fright, and of the nature of the load, ran out, attempting to stop them. Just at that moment the powder exploded, killing him and the horses instantly.

The place he occupied in Gilmanton was afterwards owned by Charles Parker, Esq., and improved by him as a place of trade for many years. The Iron Works stood on the Middle Falls. The first grist mill in the place was erected by Abner Evans, at the Lower Falls. Some years afterwards, Benjamin Dow erected one at the Upper Falls; at each of these places other mills were added at various times. The water privileges here afford opportunity for much mechanical business to be pursued, and accordingly mechanics of various descriptions have resorted to the place. In 1820, there were 30 dwelling houses, three grist mills, two saw mills, four stores and a tavern. The village has since considerably increased. In 1826, a Congregational Meeting House was erected, and several dwelling houses have since been built. About half a mile North of the village, a Free Will Meeting House was early erected, and has been rebuilt since 1840. Among the merchants in this village, have been Cotton and Joseph Gilman, Henry Butler, Henry T. Page, Simon and Asa Lamper, John W. Shepard, Charles Parker, John W. Furber, Moses P. Page, Jonathan T. Coffin, Israel Tibbetts, Woodman and Leach, John S. Shannon, and many others. The tavern keepers, Cotton Gilman, J. T. Coffin, Finley W. Robinson, E. Tibbetts, and L. T. Shannon. The physicians have been Jonathan Hill, William Prescott, Jacob Williams, and Otis French. The lawyers have been James Bell, George Minot, Arthur and Edward S. Livermore, Benj. Emerson, William Butterfield, and George G. Fogg. A post office was here established in 1818, and Charles Parker, Esq., was appointed Postmaster. His successors in office have been James Bell, J. S. Shannon, Pearson Cogswell, and C. W. Page.

Lougee Town is a name given to the thickly settled neighborhood, on the Western margin of the Pond, from which Suncook River issues two miles above the Iron Works Village. In 1778, John Lougee moved into town from Exeter, and purchased the

lot lying on the Western side of this Pond. His numerous posterity settled contiguous to him, and from their name the Pond and the neighborhood was designated.

Academy Village.—This village early received the title of *Gilmanton Corner*, probably from the fact that here several roads meet. It has been principally built since 1790. At that time there were but three dwelling houses in the place, viz. the house of the Hon. Joseph Badger, Jr., nearly opposite where the Seminary Building now stands; the house of Joseph Huckins, Jr., near the brook from his name styled *Huckins' Brook*; and the house of Joseph Huckins, Sen., which stood near the present residence of Dr. Wight. In 1791, Thomas Burns, Esq. came into the place from Milford, opened a store in a room in Gen. Badger's house, and in the course of the season erected the building on the corner, afterwards owned and occupied as a hatter's shop by Capt. Jonathan Hutchinson. In this building, he traded for several years, and subsequently purchased the place of Joseph Huckins, Jr., where he erected the large dwelling house and store, which he continued to occupy for about thirty years. After the location of the Academy in this village, in 1793, the inhabitants began to increase. The same year, Joseph Young, Esq., erected the tavern house and store which were occupied by his son, Wm. Henry Young, until his death in 1797. They were purchased by Capt. Samuel B. French, in 1799, and occupied by him for about 35 years. The place was subsequently owned and occupied by John Lancaster, who kept a temperance tavern for five years from 1834. It was then purchased by Dea. Thomas Adams, the present owner, who also kept a temperance public house from 1840 to 1845, and was likewise Postmaster under President Tyler's administration.

In 1794, a Charter was obtained for the Academy. In 1796, the first Academy Building was erected, and on the 9th of March, 1797, the town meeting was adjourned to this village, and held for the first time at the Academy. In 1799, the County Courts were first held in this village, and from that time there was a considerable increase of business and population. In 1820, the village contained 200 inhabitants, 30 dwelling houses, two taverns, four stores, and various mechanic shops. In 1826, two meeting houses were erected, one for the Centre Congregational Society, and the other, for the Methodist Episcopal Society.

The following are some of the principal merchants who have traded here: James Pickering 1785, Thomas Burns 1791 to 1821, Benjamin Swett 1795 to 1799, Thomas Folsom 1795, Wm. Henry Young 1793 to 1797, Joshua Pickering 1794, Pickering and Dearborn 1793—4, Samuel French 1800 to 1818, Daniel Lowell 1803 to 1811, Moses Peaslee 1804, Peter L. Folsom 1812, Stephen Eastman 1812, Burns and Greely 1809 to 1811, Stephen L. Greely 1811 to 1845, Burns and Shepard 1813 to 1816, Henry T. Page 1811 to 1813, Caleb Webster 1826 to 1844, and various others, among whom were Woodbury Melcher, Arthur M. Eastman, John H. Burns, Artemas S. Eastman, Eastman and Bean, and William Henry Peaslee.

The physicians who have been located here are John F. Williams, Simon Foster, Obadiah Parish, Daniel Jacobs, Asa Crosby, Thomas H. Merrill, William Prescott, J. C. Page, Dixi Crosby, now Professor at Dartmouth College, and Nahum Wight.

The lawyers were Stephen Moody, Esq., for 50 years an attorney, and the first of the profession in the town, Nathan Crosby, Esq., Hon. Ira A. Eastman, now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and William Butterfield, Esq.

A post office was established here about the year 1796, and Dudley Leavitt was first Postmaster; in January 1801, Stephen Moody, Esq., was appointed Postmaster, which office he held 27 years. Josiah Parsons, his successor, was in office 12 years, and Dea. Thomas Adams, 4 years, who gave place to the present occupant, David B. Merrill, Esq.

Factory Village.—This place is within the limits of the Upper Parish and was formerly called Fellows' Mills. The village has grown up principally since 1820. The first store was opened here by Charles Lane, about this time, though Daniel Fitzgerald had traded about half a mile North West of the village, at an earlier period. A post office was established here in 1823, and Charles Lane was appointed Postmaster. His successors have been Charles D. Ayers, Ira Mooney, and J. Evans.

In 1834, a brick factory building was erected, since which time the growth of the village has been rapid. At different times, Stephen L. Greely, Samuel Cate, Ira Mooney, Asaph Evans, Greenleaf Osgood, J. Evans, John S. Hill, Artemas S. Eastman, and some others have been in trade here. The tavern

keepers have been Samuel Cate, and J. S. Hill. A Free Will Baptist Meeting House was erected in 1811, and a Christian Baptist Meeting House was built in 1840.

James Town is a designation given to a school district in the South West part of the upper Parish, joining on Northfield. The name is derived from Benjamin James, who settled here about the year 1780. Several of his sons settled immediately around him, and the neighborhood soon began to be called James Town.

The name of *Hurricane* is given to a portion of territory between the Factory Village and Union Bridge from the fact that many years ago, a furious wind or hurricane swept along there, prostrating in its course trees, fences, buildings, &c. As this territory began to be settled, it was called Hurricane.

Tioga is an appellation given to the North Western portion of the Upper Parish, bordering upon Great Bay or the Winnipissiogee River. It is said by aged people that the name was first given by some Revolutionary soldiers in 1776, when they returned from their campaign against the Indians in Western New York, from its supposed resemblance to the place of their encampment near Tioga River.

Meredith Bridge Village.—The first house in this village on the Gilmanton side of the River, was the mill house, and was erected in 1780 by Col. Samuel Ladd. He purchased the land of Samuel Jewett, who settled half a mile above, in 1777. About the year 1790, Daniel Avery came to the place from Stratham, and opened a store in a small building near the bridge. His business increased and soon became very extensive, and he did much in subsequent years by his factory and in other ways, to enlarge and build up the village. Aaron Martin early established a paper manufactory in this place. In 1820, an Academy was incorporated, and about the same time, a term of the Superior Court began to be held here. There were at this date about 30 dwelling houses in the village. The other traders were George P. Avery, Woodbury Melcher, and Henry J. French. A post office was established here in 1824, and Horatio G. Prescott appointed Postmaster. The lawyers have been Timothy Call, who left in 1801, and was drowned in Lake Champlain, Lyman B. Walker, now Attorney General, who came in 1811, Benjamin Boardman in 1825, and John A. Rogers in

1837. The physicians have been Dr. Z. Bowman, Dr. J. C. Prescott, Dr. Dixi and Dr. Josiah Crosby, and Dr. Andrew McFarland.

Lake Village was originally called *Folsom's Falls*. The present designation is derived from its proximity to the Lake. For a time Iron Works were in operation here, the ore being obtained from Gunstock Mountain 3 or 4 miles distant. It is a place of considerable lumbering and manufacturing business, but has been principally built since Gilford was disannexed. It was here that the Steamer Belknap was built in 1832.

Gilford Village contains besides the Mills, two Meeting Houses, one or two stores, a post office, and several dwelling houses.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Annual Meetings.	Moderators.	Clerks.	Treasurers.
July 31, 1766.	Joseph Badger,	Joseph Badger,	Joseph Badger.
Mar. 12, 1767.	Summersbee Gilman,	do.	- do.
Mar. 10, 1768.	Stephen Dudley,	do.	do.
Mar. 9, 1769.	Joseph Badger,	Dr. William Smith,	do.
Mar. 8, 1770.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 14, 1771.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 12, 1772.	Joseph Badger,	do.	Dr. W. Smith.
Mar. 11, 1773.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 10, 1774.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 9, 1775.	Summersbee Gilman,	do.	do.
Mar. 14, 1776.	Stephen Dudley,	do.	do.
Mar. 13, 1777.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 12, 1778.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 7, 1779.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 9, 1780.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 8, 1781.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 14, 1782.	Dr. Jonathan Hill,	do.	do.
Mar. 13, 1783.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 11, 1784.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 10, 1785.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 9, 1786.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 8, 1787.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 13, 1788.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 12, 1789.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 11, 1790.	Joseph Badger,	do.	do.

Mar. 10, 1791. John Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 8, 1792. John Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 14, 1793. John Shepard,	Joseph Parsons,	Jos. Parsons.
Mar. 13, 1794. John Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 12, 1795. John Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 10, 1796. John Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 9, 1797. John Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 8, 1798. John Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 14, 1799. Thomas Cogswell,	do.	do.
Mar. 13, 1800. John Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 12, 1801. Thomas Cogswell,	do.	do.
Mar. 11, 1802. Samuel Shepard,	do.	Ezekiel Hoit.
Mar. 10, 1803. Samuel Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 13, 1804. Samuel Shepard,	Dudley Leavitt,	do.
Mar. 12, 1805. John Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 14, 1806. John Shepard,	{ Dudley Leavitt, }	do.
	{ Simon Foster, }	
Mar. 10, 1807. John Shepard,	Dr. Simon Foster,	do.
Mar. 8, 1808. John Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 14, 1809. Samuel Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 13, 1810. John Shepard,	Isaac Bean, Nicholas Jones.	
Mar. 12, 1811. John Shepard,	do.	do.
Mar. 10, 1812. John Shepard,	William Badger,	do.
Mar. 9, 1813. Stephen Moody,	S. L. Greely, Sam'l French.	
Mar. 8, 1814. Stephen Moody,	do.	do.
Mar. 14, 1815. Stephen Moody,	do.	do.
Mar. 12, 1816. Stephen Moody,	Thomas Burns,	do.
Mar. 11, 1817. William Badger,	Josiah Parsons, Jos. French.	
Mar. 10, 1818. William Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 9, 1819. William Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 14, 1820. William Badger,	do.	Josiah Parsons.
Mar. 13, 1821. William Badger,	do.	S. B. French.
Mar. 12, 1822. William Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 11, 1823. William Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 9, 1824. Benjamin Emerson,	do.	do.
Mar. 8, 1825. William Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 14, 1826. William Badger,	do.	do.
Mar. 13, 1827. Benjamin Emerson,	do.	do.
Mar. 11, 1828. Benjamin Emerson,	do.	do.
Mar. 10, 1829. Benjamin Emerson,	do.	do.

Mar. 9, 1830.	Dixi Crosby,	do.	do.
Mar. 8, 1831.	Dixi Crosby,	do.	Josiah Parsons.
Mar. 14, 1832.	Pearson Cogswell,	do.	do.
Mar. 12, 1833.	Pearson Cogswell,	do.	do.
Mar. 11, 1834.	Pearson Cogswell,	do.	do.
Mar. 10, 1835.	Dixi Crosby,	do.	do.
Mar. 9, 1836.	Thomas Cogswell,	do.	do.
Mar. 8, 1837.	Thomas Cogswell,	do.	do.
Mar. 14, 1838.	Ira A. Eastman,	do.	do.
Mar. 12, 1839.	Ira A. Eastman,	do.	do.
Mar. 11, 1840.	John S. Shannon,	do.	do.
Mar. 10, 1841.	Ira A. Eastman,	do.	do.
Mar. 8, 1842.	Thomas Cogswell,	do.	do.
Mar. 14, 1843.	Thomas Cogswell, Alfred Prescott,	A. Mack.	
Mar. 12, 1844.	George G. Fogg,	do.	do.
Mar. 11, 1845.	George G. Fogg,	do.	do.

SELECTMEN.

- 1766. Joseph Badger, John Sanborn, Stephen Dudley.
- 1767. Joseph Badger, John Sanborn, John Mudgett.
- 1768. Summersbee Gilman, Stephen Dudley, Thomas Flanders.
- 1769. Joshua Bean, Dudley Young, John Mudgett.
- 1770. Joseph Badger, Antipas Gilman, Nathaniel Wilson.
- 1771. Joseph Badger, Stephen Dudley, Ebenezer Page.
- 1772. Joseph Badger, Samuel Fifield, Stephen Dudley.
- 1773. John Moody, Joshua Bean, Antipas Gilman.
- 1774. Joseph Badger, Joseph Philbrick, Edward Gilman.
- 1775. Joseph Badger, Jonathan Clark, Jeremiah Cogswell.
- 1776. Joseph Badger, Edward Smith, Thomas Mudgett.
- 1777. Ebenezer Eastman, William Parsons, Daniel Stevens.
- 1778. Joseph Badger, Noah Dow, Edward Gilman.
- 1779. Joseph Badger, Edward Gilman, Samuel Greely.
- 1780. Joseph Badger, Edward Gilman, Samuel Greely.
- 1781. Dr. Jonathan Hill, Edward Smith, Summersbee Gilman.
- 1782. Dr. Jonathan Hill, Edward Smith, Summersbee Gilman.
- 1783. Edward Gilman, jr., Joseph Parsons, Paul Bickford.
- 1784. Edward Gilman, jr., Joseph Parsons, Joseph Badger, jr.
- 1785. Edward Gilman, jr., Joseph Parsons, Samuel Ladd.
- 1786. Joseph Badger, jr., John Shepard, Joseph Young.
- 1787. do. do. do.

- 1788. Joseph Parsons, Ezekiel Hoit, Joseph Young.
- 1789. John Shepard, Ezekiel Hoit, do.
- 1790. Ezekiel Hoit, John Shepard, do.
- 1791. John Shepard, Ezekiel Hoit, Dudley Thing.
- 1792. John Shepard, Ezekiel Hoit, Joseph Young.
- 1793. Joseph Young, Thomas Cogswell, Samuel Shepard.
- 1794. do. John Shepard, Thomas Cogswell.
- 1795. do. Joseph Badger, Jr., John Shepard.
- 1796. John Shepard, do. Benjamin Weeks.
- 1797. do. Joseph Young, Benjamin Weeks
- 1798. Joseph Young, John Shepard, Benjamin Weeks.
- 1799. Thomas Cogswell, Ezekiel Hoit, Simeon Taylor.
- 1800. Thomas Cogswell, Ezekiel Hoit, Simeon Taylor.
- 1801. Ezekiel Hoit, Thomas Cogswell, Simeon Taylor.
- 1802. John Shepard, Simeon Taylor, Dudley Leavitt.
- 1803. John Shepard, Thomas Cogswell, Simeon Taylor, Dudley Leavitt, Benjamin Weeks.
- 1804. Thomas Cogswell, John Shepard, Thomas Burns, Simeon Taylor, John Smith.
- 1805. John Shepard, Thomas Cogswell, Simeon Taylor, Thomas Burns, John Smith.
- 1806. Thomas Cogswell, Ebenezer Parsons, Simeon Taylor, Thomas Burns, John Gilman, 3d.
- 1807. Jonathan Hill, Ebenezer Parsons, Daniel Gale, 3d, John Gilman, 3d, Thomas Burns.
- 1808. Ebenezer Parsons, Jonathan Hill, Daniel Gale, 3d, John Gilman, Thomas Burns.
- 1809. Samuel Shepard, Ezekiel Hoit, John Gilman.
- 1810. John Shepard, Ezekiel Hoit, Daniel Gale, 3d.
- 1811. John Shepard, Daniel Gale, 3d, Ezekiel Hoit.
- 1812. David Edgerly, Ezekiel Hoit, Daniel Gale, 3d.
- 1813. Daniel Gale, 3d, Thomas Burns, Jeremiah Wilson.
- 1814. Thomas Burns, Jeremiah Wilson, Daniel Gale, 3d.
- 1815. Jeremiah Wilson, Reuben Page, Isaac Glidden.
- 1816. Daniel Gale, 3d, Reuben Page, Isaac Glidden.
- 1817. Daniel Gale, 3d, Samuel B. French, Josiah Copp.
- 1818. Daniel Gale, 3d, Josiah Copp, Samuel Shepard.
- 1819. Daniel Gale, 3d, William Sawyer, Samuel B. French.
- 1820. Daniel Gale, 3d, William Sawyer, Samuel B. French.
- 1821. Charles Parker, Abraham Parsons, Daniel Gale, 3d.

- 1822. Charles Parker, Abraham Parsons, Daniel Gale, 3d.
- 1823. Daniel Gale, 3d, Abraham Parsons, John Ham.
- 1824. Daniel Gale, 3d, Abraham Parsons, John Ham.
- 1825. John Ham, Abraham Parsons, Joseph Weymouth.
- 1826. John Ham, Abraham Parsons, Joseph Weymouth.
- 1827. John Ham, Stephen Weeks, Joseph Weymouth.
- 1828. John Ham, Stephen Weeks, Joseph Weymouth.
- 1829. Joseph Weymouth, Stephen Weeks, John Ham.
- 1830. John Wells, Stephen Weeks, John S. Shannon.
- 1831. John S. Shannon, Stephen Weeks, John Wells.
- 1832. John S. Shannon, David Bean, Jeduthun Farrar.
- 1833. David Bean, Jeduthun Farrar, John Ham, Jr.
- 1834. John Ham, 2d, Stephen Weeks, Joseph Weymouth.
- 1835. John Ham, 2d, Stephen Weeks, Bradstreet Gilman.
- 1836. Israel Tibbetts, Thomas Durrell, Thomas Fellows.
- 1837. Israel Tibbetts, Thomas Durrell, Thomas Fellows.
- 1838. Thomas Durrell, Jeremiah Leavitt, Nathaniel Edgerly.
- 1839. Nathaniel Edgerly, Jeremiah Leavitt, Richard Griffin.
- 1840. Thomas Cogswell, Jeduthun Farrar, Richard Griffin.
- 1841. Jeduthun Farrar, Francis Ayers, Stephen Weeks.
- 1842. Francis Ayers, John S. Rowe, Stephen Weeks.
- 1843. Jonathan T. Coffin, Moses Price, Hezekiah Bean.
- 1844. Jonathan T. Coffin, Moses Price, Hezekiah Bean.
- 1845. Moses Price, John K. Woodman, Daniel G. Ladd.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- 1794. Joseph Badger, Jr., Samuel Greely.
- 1795. Samuel Shepard, Samuel Greely.
- 1796. Samuel Shepard, Joseph Young.
- 1797. Samuel Shepard, Joseph Young.
- 1798. Samuel Shepard, Joseph Young.
- 1799. Samuel Shepard, Nehemiah Sleeper.
- 1800. Samuel Shepard, Joseph Young.
- 1801. Samuel Shepard, Dudley Prescott.
- 1802. Samuel Shepard, Joseph Young.
- 1803. Samuel Shepard, Nehemiah Sleeper.
- 1804. Samuel Shepard, Nehemiah Sleeper.
- 1805. Samuel Shepard, Nehemiah Sleeper.
- 1806. Samuel Shepard, Capt. John Smith.

- 1807. John Shepard, John Smith.
- 1808. John Shepard, John Smith.
- 1809. Samuel Greely, John Smith.
- 1810. Ezekiel Hoit, William Badger.
- 1811. Ezekiel Hoit, William Badger.
- 1812. William Badger, David Sanborn, John Shepard.
- 1813. Joseph Young, John Ham.
- 1814. Joseph Young, John Ham.
- 1815. Joseph Young, John Ham.
- 1816. Samuel Shepard, Joseph Young.
- 1817. Samuel Shepard, Daniel Gale, 3d.
- 1818. Daniel Gale, 3d, Pearson Cogswell.
- 1819. Daniel Gale, 3d, Pearson Cogswell.
- 1820. Daniel Gale, 3d, Jeremiah Wilson.
- 1821. Jeremiah Wilson, Pearson Cogswell.
- 1822. Jeremiah Wilson, Pearson Cogswell.
- 1823. Jeremiah Wilson, Charles Parker.
- 1824. Charles Parker, Jeremiah Wilson, Benjamin Emerson.
- 1825. Charles Parker, Daniel Gale, 3d, William Prescott.
- 1826. Peter Clark, William Prescott, Benjamin Emerson.
- 1827. Benjamin Emerson, Peter Clark, Stephen L. Greely.
- 1828. Benjamin Emerson, Peter Clark, Stephen L. Greely.
- 1829. Stephen L. Greely, Peter Clark, Rufus Parish.
- 1830. William Prescott, Daniel Gale, John Page.
- 1831. John Page, William Prescott, Daniel Gale.
- 1832. John Page, Jeremiah Bean, Joseph Fellows.
- 1833. John S. Shannon, Jeremiah Bean, Joseph Fellows.
- 1834. John S. Shannon, David Bean, Jeduthun Farrar.
- 1835. John S. Shannon, David Bean, Jeduthun Farrar.
- 1836. Thomas Cogswell, Ira A. Eastman, Abner C. Clark.
- 1837. Thomas Cogswell, Ira A. Eastman, Abner C. Clark.
- 1838. Ira A. Eastman, Israel Tibbetts, Thomas Fellows.
- 1839. Israel Tibbetts, Thomas Durrell, Thomas Fellows.
- 1840. Nathaniel Edgerly, Thomas Durrell, Jeremiah Leavitt.
- 1841. Jeremiah Leavitt, Nahum Wight, Nathan C. Tebbetts.
- 1842. Joseph Weymouth, Nahum Wight, Nathan C. Tebbetts.
- 1843. Otis French, Nahum Wight, Daniel G. Ladd.
- 1844. Otis French, Joseph Clifford, Jr., Daniel G. Ladd.
- 1845. John Ham, Joseph Clifford, Jr., Hezekiah Bean.

HISTORY OF GILMANTON.

PART II.

LITERARY AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

In the preceding portion of the History of Gilmanton, a general view has been given of the civil proceedings of the town during the first half century after its settlement. A particular history of what pertains to the cause of education and religion in the town has been reserved for this second part. The first of these will be treated of under the head of

LITERARY HISTORY.

The fathers of Gilmanton entertained a deep sense of the importance of the education of their children. In the seventh year of the settlement, 1769, they passed a resolve to hire a teacher eight months the ensuing year, and to build two school houses. One of these was erected near Maj. Parish's tavern. In the following year, 1770, they voted to raise a tax of £20 to defray the expense of the school; and from this time a liberal appropriation has been annually made to furnish instruction for the young.

The *Rev. William Parsons* was the *first school master*. He taught in private houses before school houses were erected. Some of his scholars, yet living, well remember being taught by him the alphabet, when the school was kept in their father's house. It is an interesting fact connected with the history of the *Rev. Mr. Parsons*, that he continued these services for the benefit of the children, some time after his labors as a minister had ceased. In March, 1772, the town paid the *Rev. William Parsons* £15 for teaching the school six months the preceding year. In 1774, also, the town paid him £16 for the same service, and in 1775 the town paid him for instructing the schools, £22 9s.

Dr. William Smith also instructed as from time to time the duties of his profession permitted. March 9, 1773, he was paid by the town for teaching school the preceding winter £10, and in 1774, £10 more, and Feb. 27, 1775, he was paid £9 16s. 6d. In 1774, district No. 2 was set off, the school to be kept at Orlando Weed's, on the *Broad road*, so called. At the town meeting, March, 1778, the town was divided into six school districts, and it was directed that a school should be kept near *Joshua Bean's Mill*, at *Dr. Smith's*, at *Avery Town*, at *Robert Moulton's*, at *Nehemiah Lougee's*, and at *Peaked Hill*. The Avery Town school money was this year £12; in 1779, Peaked Hill school money was £15 13s. 6d. In the year 1776, a donation of £50 was received by the town from the Hon. John Phillips, Esq., of Exeter, for the purpose of hiring teachers to instruct the youth; and on the 20th of January, 1777, it was voted that the thanks of the town should be given to the Hon. Mr. Phillips* for his seasonable donation, and the clerk was directed to transmit to him a copy of the vote. During the Revolutionary War, Rev. Mr. Parsons was paid £389, and Dr. William Smith £90 for teaching schools. After the War, Eliphalet Wood† was a celebrated teacher in town, and opened a

* *Hon. John Phillips* of Exeter, LL.D., was a son of Rev. Samuel Phillips of Andover, Ms., where he was born Dec. 27, 1719. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1735, taught a public school in several places, and came to Exeter, where he kept a private Latin school, and was appointed a Justice of the Peace, with power to sit in some cases as Judge in the Superior Court. He was a member of the Council of the State for several years. He liberally endowed Exeter Academy in 1781, with a fund of \$15,000. In 1789, he gave to the Academy at Andover, \$20,000, and also commenced a Professorship of Divinity in Dartmouth College. At his death in April, 1795, he bequeathed one third of his estate to Andover Academy and two thirds to Exeter Academy. His first wife was Sarah, widow of Nathaniel Gilman and daughter of Rev. Mr. Emery of Wells, Me. His second wife was the widow of Dr. Hale, and daughter of Hon. E. Dennett of Portsmouth.

† *Eliphalet Wood*, son of Jonathan Wood of Boxford, Ms., was born Nov. 10, 1753. His ancestors emigrated from the Isle of Wight, and were among the first settlers and leading inhabitants in the early history of Boxford. After pursuing a course of preparatory study, he entered Dartmouth College with the intention of qualifying himself for the Gospel Ministry. The Revolutionary War, however, commencing, he immediately joined the Army, and was in the battle at Bunker Hill, and stood near Gen. Warren when he fell. He was in the battle at Stillwater, at the capture of Burgoyne, and was also in the battle at Trenton. He suffered in the privations of the Army, the following winter, when they were unclothed, shoeless, and unfed. After leaving the Army, he was engaged successfully for a series of years in teaching in Gilmanton, Loudon,

school for private instruction near the Rev. Mr. Smith's Meeting House, to which many of the young people resorted. Mr. Samuel Hidden, afterwards Rev. Samuel Hidden,* taught with great celebrity about the same time. In 1784, he was paid £4 6s. for services as school master. In 1785, there were 14 school districts, and the school in district No. 4, was taught by Dr. Jonathan Hill. In 1786, Samuel Hidden was paid by the town £3 8s. for keeping school in district No. 5, Eliphalet Wood £6 3s. for keeping school in district No. 1, £3 12s. for teaching school in district No. 3, and £3 3s. for teaching school in district No. 7. The same year, John Nelson taught in District No. 14. In 1787, Dr. Amasa Kelly taught in district No. 6, John Nelson in district No. 1, and James Prescott was paid £5 14s. for teaching school, and Samuel Hidden for teaching seven months, John Nelson in district No. 10, John Barker in No. 5, and Dolly £12 12s. In 1778, Dr. Amasa Kelly taught in district No. 3, Smith was paid £2 2s. for teaching in district No. 7; Joseph Shepard was also a teacher the same year. Many will remember Dudley Leavitt also at a later period as a celebrated teacher in town.

From this time the districts employed and paid their own teachers, and their transactions are not matters of record on the town books. The number of school districts also increased from time to time as the population increased. The whole number now is 33, in which instruction is annually given to the children of the town from three to nine months in the year. March 8, 1798,

and elsewhere. June 12th, 1788, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Timothy Tilton of Loudon, and settled on a farm in Rindge, and afterwards in Loudon. He left at his decease, a wife and seven children. The third son, Henry Wood, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1822, studied Divinity at Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained in Goffstown, May 31, 1826, installed in Haverhill Dec. 14, 1831, and also installed in Hanover. He assumed the editorial charge of the Congregational Journal, Jan. 1, 1841, which place he still occupies. Mr. Wood died of palsy, Aug. 1st, 1833, aged 80. His religious character shone conspicuous to his latest hour.

* *Rev. Samuel Hidden*, son of Price Hidden of Rowley, Ms., was born Feb. 22d, 1760, and was brought up a shoe maker. He entered the Army in 1777, where he served several campaigns. In 1783, he came to Gilmanton, and lived with Mr. William Price, his uncle, teaching schools, and pursuing with Rev. Mr. Smith his studies, preparatory to entering College. He graduated at Dartmouth College, 1791, studied Divinity with Rev. Mr. Smith of Gilmanton, and was ordained at Tamworth, Sept. 12, 1792. He married Elizabeth Story Price Nov. 23, 1792, by whom he had five children. He died Feb. 13, 1837, aged 77 years. During his Ministry, 503 were added to the church, which he gathered.

the town chose Rev. Isaac Smith, Dr. Daniel Jacobs, Dr. Simon Foster, Stephen Moody, Esq., and Nehemiah Sleeper, Esq., to examine the schools, to see that the teachers were well qualified, and the schools well regulated. For many years, there has annually been appointed a superintending School Committee to examine the teachers, visit the schools, and to hold a supervision over the interests of the town schools. The efforts of this Committee are believed to have had a salutary influence.

GILMANTON ACADEMY.

The early settlers of Gilmanton, however, looked beyond common school instruction. They were desirous before they passed off the stage of action, to make permanent provision for the instruction of the youth in the higher branches of education. Accordingly, on the 8th of March, 1792, the town chose a Committee of 20 men to take into consideration, the appropriation of the school right in town to the use of a public Academy.

A Report of this Committee, signed by 16 of the 20 men, was made on the 7th of May, which was accepted, and is as follows, viz. "*that the establishment of an Academy in town would be useful to the inhabitants and beneficial to the public: that since it is represented that £500 would be subscribed for this purpose by individuals, therefore the Committee, or a major part of them, agree in the opinion that the appropriation of the school right to such an Academy would be agreeable to the Charter of the town and the designs of Government, and it ought to be appropriated accordingly.*" This Report was signed by Isaac Smith, William Price, Joseph Young, Micajah Morrill, Dudley Thing, Joseph Parsons, Antipas Gilman, Thomas Cogswell, Samuel Greely, Joseph Badger, Jr., Samuel Ladd, John Shepard, Walter Powers, Moses Page, Benjamin Weeks, Joseph Badger, and dated April 19, 1792.

Whereupon, the town May 7, 1792, voted that the *whole of said school right*, except the North-Westerly half of lot No. 24, 2d range of the first division of 40 acre lots, which is reserved for public uses, *be, and the same hereby is, given and granted forever, hereafter, for the benefit and support of an Academy in the town of Gilmanton.* At the same meeting, the town appointed the Hon. Joseph Badger, Col. Ebenezer Smith,

Col. Samuel Greely, Joseph Parsons, Esq., Col. Antipas Gilman, Thomas Cogswell, Esq., and Joseph Badger, Jr., to take charge of the school right, to open a subscription for the benefit of said Academy, and to petition the General Court for an Act of Incorporation. At the annual meeting, March 14, 1793, the town voted that the proposed Academy should be located on Col. Joseph Badger's land, within 30 rods of the school house by Huckins' Brook. This vote was afterwards reconsidered, and a meeting was called on the 2d day of September, to decide the location of the Academy Building. It was then voted that the Academy be erected near Huckins' Brook, on land of Joseph Badger, Jr., within fifty rods of the school house. A charter was obtained on the 20th of June, 1794. The original Trustees were *Hon. Joseph Badger, Rev. Isaac Smith, Rev. Joseph Woodman, Rev. Jedediah Tucker, Ebenezer Smith, Esq., Joseph Badger, Jr., Esq., Rev. Simon F. Williams, Thomas Cogswell, Joseph Parsons, and Samuel Greely, Esqrs.*

CHARTER OF GILMANTON ACADEMY.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four. An Act to establish an Academy at Gilmanton.

Whereas, a petition has been preferred to the General Court of this State, by Joseph Badger and others, a Committee on behalf of said town, setting forth, that they had a considerable fund, and praying for an incorporation and establishment of an Academy at said Gilmanton; and it being of the greatest importance to every free government that encouragement be given to the cultivation of the human mind in early life; and as this object is most likely to be obtained under the direction of Societies duly formed and incorporated, for this beneficial purpose; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, that there be, and hereby is an Academy established at Gilmanton, in the State aforesaid, by the name of *Gilmanton Academy.*

And be it further enacted, that the Honorable Joseph Badger, Esquire, the Reverend Isaac Smith, Reverend Joseph Woodman, Reverend Jedediah Tucker, Reverend Simon Finly Wil-

liams, Joseph Badger, Junr., Esquire, Thomas Cogswell, Ebenezer Smith, Joseph Parsons, and Samuel Greeley, Esquires, be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed Trustees and Overseers of said Academy; and they are hereby erected and incorporated into a body politic, by the name of the *Trustees of Gilmanton Academy*, and they, and their successors in said office, shall be, and continue a body politic, and corporate, and by that name have continuance and duration forever.

And be it further enacted, that the said Trustees and their successors shall have one common seal for their use, which they may break, change, or renew, at pleasure; and they may sue, and be sued; prosecute and defend, in all actions, real, personal, and mixed; and the same pursue to final judgment, execution and satisfaction, as other like corporations may, can, or ought to do.

And be it further enacted, that the said Trustees, and the longest livers, and survivors of them, and their successors, elected and chosen, as hereafter provided, shall be the true and sole visitors, Trustees, and governors of said Academy, in perpetual succession forever; with full power and authority, from time to time, and at all times to elect such instructors, officers, and servants of said Academy, as to them and their successors, may seem most fit and convenient; and at any legal meeting, to elect and choose, by ballot, such and so many other reputable persons for Trustees and overseers of said Academy, as they shall judge to be necessary and convenient: Provided, the number of said Corporation, shall at no time exceed ten, and if it shall so happen, at any time the number of said Corporation, shall be less than seven, it shall be their duty to call a meeting, as soon as may be, and elect by ballot, one or more suitable persons to complete said number of seven, at least, and said Corporation shall have power and authority at any time, to make such rules and by-laws for the good government of said Academy as they may find necessary, provided, they be not repugnant to the Constitution, or Laws of this State; all which rules, orders, and by-laws, shall be observed by the instructors, teachers, and other officers of said Academy; and the students and servants thereat, upon the penalties therein mentioned and contained and the same rules, orders and by-laws, to repeal at their pleasure; also to settle and establish the place of said Academy, in said

Gilmanton, according to the vote of the inhabitants, passed the second day of September, Anno Domini, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, for the term of twenty years ; and afterwards at such place or places, in said town, as the Trustees may agree upon ; also the times and places, and manner of convening said Trustees. And said Corporation are hereby authorized from time to time, and at all times, to supercede and remove any member of said Corporation, or any teacher, instructor, officer, student, or servant thereof, as occasion may require, and appoint others in their room, and stead ; and a majority of said Corporation, shall be a quorum for transacting business.

And be it further enacted, that said Board of Trustees and their successors in office, be, and they hereby are, invested with full power and authority in law, to take, receive, and hold by gift, grant, purchase, devise, or otherwise, agreeably to law, *free of rates and taxes*, any estate, real and personal, for the use, benefit and emolument of said institution, and the same to sell, dispose of and convey by deed, or other legal mode of conveyance, or to lease, rent and improve the same, and the income, profits, proceeds and avails thereof, to lay out, and dispose of to the best advantage of said institution : Provided always, that the net annual income of such real estate, shall at no time exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, and the net annual income of personal estate, shall at no time exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. And said Corporation shall have power to constitute and appoint one or more agents, or attorneys, to act for them ; and the same, to supercede, or remove at pleasure ; and the preceptor, or preceptors, and all others employed in the business of instruction and teaching at said Academy, and the students thereof, shall, for the time being, be exempt, and free from poll taxes, and military duty ; and all the estate, either real or personal, shall be free from taxation : Provided nevertheless, that if at any time, it shall so happen, that the real estate belonging to said Academy, shall exceed the amount of three thousand and three hundred dollars, then and in such case, all such real estate, belonging to said Academy, over and above the said sum of three thousand and three hundred dollars, shall not by virtue of this act be free from taxation : Provided also, that no student of said Academy, shall be exempted from taxation, or military duty, until he has been a student thereof, at least nine months immedi-

ately next preceding the time of taking the valuation in which he may be included, or the time when he shall be notified to attend military duty, in the corps where he may belong.

And be it further enacted, that the end and design of the institution of the said Academy, is to encourage and promote virtue, and piety, and the knowledge of the English, Greek, and Latin languages, Mathematics, Writing, Geography, Logic, Oratory, Rhetoric, and other useful and ornamental branches of Literature.

To have and to hold, said privileges and immunities, to said Corporation, their successors and assigns, for the use, benefit, and emolument of said institution, and the enfranchisements herein mentioned, and agreeable to such terms, conditions, limitations, intentions and designs of those who may hereafter become benefactors of the same, as expressed in any deed, or other instrument of conveyance, to be made for that purpose.

And be it further enacted, that the Honorable Joseph Badger, Esquire, be, and hereby is authorized and appointed to call the first meeting of said Corporation, and to preside therein; at which meeting, and at any other, the said Trustees, and their successors, may agree upon, and establish a method of calling meetings, establish modes for their proceeding, and manner of keeping their records: [Provided nevertheless, the land belonging to said Corporation, shall at no time exceed two hundred acres.]*

Approved, June 20th, 1794.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRUSTEES.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held on the 23d of September, when the Hon. Joseph Badger was chosen President, Joseph Parsons, Esq., Clerk, and Ebenezer Smith, Esq., Treasurer. On the 2d of December, 1794, the subscribers to the funds of the Academy met at Capt. Noah Dow's, innholder, to give their notes and securities. The amount of the funds subscribed was £500, or \$1,666. On the 6th of October, 1795, the same officers were re-elected, and a Committee appointed to sell or lease the lands belonging to the Institution. Sept. 5, 1796, the proceeds of the land amounted to \$3,834, making the fund in

* This last proviso, included in brackets, was repealed in 1812.

all \$5,500. The same officers were again re-chosen, and a Committee, consisting of Joseph Badger, Jr., Esq., and John Shepard, and Joseph Young, Esqrs., was appointed to collect and appropriate subscriptions made for the Academy Building, and on 14th of August, 1797, they were directed to finish said Building as far as subscriptions would allow, and one year's interest on all the lands sold was appropriated for the same object. On the 3d of October, 1797, the annual meeting was held, the same officers were re-elected, the Constitution of the Academy previously prepared by a Committee, was adopted. Rev. Messrs. Smith, Woodman, and Tucker, were appointed a Committee to hire a Preceptor. It was agreed to commence the school in the Academy on Tuesday, December 2d, and the Rev. Mr. Smith was appointed to preach on the occasion of opening the Academy. Peter L. Folsom, A. B., a graduate of Dartmouth College and a townsman, was employed the first Preceptor, which office he held about six years. Tuition was \$1,00 for the term. On the 14th of February, 1798, the Board held a meeting, and appointed an Executive Committee, and also appointed Stephen Moody, Esq., an agent to collect monies and subscriptions due to the Academy. At the annual meeting, Oct. 3, 1798, it was agreed to inform the Rev. Simon F. Williams that his resignation would be acceptable. He resigned accordingly, and his resignation was accepted Oct. 1, 1799, when Stephen Moody, Esq., was elected to fill his place. Mr. Moody was chosen Treasurer at the same meeting, and continued to hold that office for 35 years. The property of the Academy in the hands of Ebenezer Smith and others, was passed to Mr. Moody, and his receipt taken for the same, by Thomas Cogswell and Samuel Greely, Esqrs., who were appointed for that purpose. The salary of the Preceptor was fixed at \$300 per annum, and tuition \$1,50 per quarter. The *first Exhibition* was in April, 1804. In the summer of this year, Peter L. Folsom resigned his office as Preceptor. In the autumn of 1804, Mr. Calvin Selden was appointed Preceptor, and took charge of the school. He was paid \$250 out of the funds. William Badger was elected Trustee in place of his grandfather, Gen. Joseph Badger, deceased. The Exhibition was fixed on the third Tuesday in August, 1805, and a set of rules or by-laws for the school was adopted. In 1806, Oct. 7, the tuition was raised to \$2,00, and

John Ham, Esq., was elected Trustee in place of Joseph Parsons, deceased. Thomas Burns, Esq., was chosen a member of the Board in place of the Rev. Joseph Woodman, resigned, and Col. Daniel Smith was appointed to the vacancy made by the resignation of his father, Hon. Ebenezer Smith.

On the night of the 22d of Jan., 1808, the Academy Building took fire by means of ashes deposited in a barrel, and was entirely consumed. The Board convened on the first Tuesday in February, 1808, and Stephen Moody and Thomas Burns were chosen a Committee to solicit subscriptions to rebuild the Academy, and \$150 of the interest of the fund was appropriated for this purpose. On the 24th of February, just four weeks and four days after the fire, the frame of the present Building was erected. At the session of the Legislature, June, 1809, one half a township of land in the County of Coos, was granted equally for the use of Atkinson and Gilmanton Academies. Oct. 3, 1809, John Ham, Esq., was appointed agent to lease to the County the use of the new Academy Building for the sessions of the Court. Oct. 2, 1810, the Board received of the town \$250 towards finishing the Academy, and the following votes of the Trustees were passed, viz.

“Voted, That the thanks of this Board be given to the inhabitants of the town of Gilmanton for their grant of \$250, towards finishing the new Academy Building in said town.

Voted, That in consideration of the aforesaid grant, the inhabitants in said town shall in future have the right of holding their town meetings in the upper story of said house at all times, when said meetings shall not interfere with the sessions of the County Court, in said house.

Voted, That the Clerk of this Board present a copy of the foregoing Votes to the Selectmen of said town, with a request that the same may be read at their next annual meeting.”

Oct. 6, 1812, it was ordered by the Trustees that a petition should be presented to the Legislature for an amendment of the Charter, enlarging their powers of holding real estate, which before was limited to 200 acres. This petition was granted, and the Charter amended by repealing the last provision of the Charter, viz. “that the land belonging to the Academy shall at no time exceed 200 acres.”

Oct. 4, 1814, the tuition was raised to \$3.00. May 22d,

1818, the Trustees voted to apply to the County for \$200 to finish the North room in the Academy for a jury room. On the 5th of October, they appropriated \$50 towards the same object. At the annual meeting, Oct. 3, 1819, Rev. Luke A. Spoford was elected a Trustee in place of Rev. Isaac Smith, deceased. Nov. 7, 1822, William Badger, Stephen Moody, and Thomas Burns, were chosen to obtain subscriptions for a bell for the use of the Academy. Nov. 6, 1823, \$50 of the interest of the funds were appropriated for purchasing a bell. Nov. 4, 1824, Stephen Moody and Thomas Burns were appointed to procure subscriptions to paint the Academy Building. July 4, 1825, the town paid Stephen Moody and Thomas Burns for painting the Academy, \$75.00. Nov. 5, 1825, Stephen L. Greely, Esq., was elected a Trustee in place of his father, Col. Samuel Greely, deceased. With a view to encourage and confirm the religious instruction given in the school, there was an annual sermon before the Trustees and students at the annual Examination for a series of years, until 1826, when the stated ministrations of the Gospel were established in the Village. In 1828, Nov. 6, two pews, Nos. 10 and 12 in the Congregational Meeting House, were purchased at \$110, for the use of the scholars in the Academy. Also, Nos. 38 and 51 in the Methodist Chapel, were purchased at \$80, for the same purpose. From the 15th of October, 1829, the tuition of four pious indigent students has been annually remitted.

The Constitution of this Academy, requires that, "Whereas, for the success of this institution much depends under Providence, on a discreet and judicious appointment of its instructors: no person shall be chosen a principal instructor unless he be of the Protestant Religion, and sound in the faith, whose sentiments are similar to those hereinafter expressed and will lead him to inculcate the doctrines and perform the duties required in the Constitution; also of exemplary life and conversation, of good natural abilities and literary acquirements, of a natural aptitude to teach for instruction and government. A good acquaintance with human nature is also much desired; and in the appointment of any instructor regard shall be had to qualifications only, without preference of friends or kindred, place of birth, education or residence."

Accordingly, the men who have successively filled the office

of Preceptor, have held a high rank as scholars and men of piety. At different periods a Female Department has been sustained, and the school has uniformly been well patronized by the community, and within the 48 years of its operations, it has afforded much useful and sound instruction to many hundreds of youth in this and the adjacent towns. Aided by its advantages, many of the young men of Gilmanton have been enabled to prepare for College, and to obtain a liberal education. A handsome Electrical Machine, also an extensive Philosophical, Chemical, and Pneumatical Apparatus, for experiments in the different branches of study, have been purchased by the Trustees. A Cabinet of Minerals has been commenced, consisting of 500 specimens. Two graduates are constantly employed in the instruction, and a Preceptress three fourths of the year.

TRUSTEES OF GILMANTON ACADEMY.

Elected.		Died or Resigned.
1794.	*Hon. Joseph Badger.	1803.
	*Rev. Isaac Smith, A. M.	1817.
	*Rev. Joseph Woodman, A. M.	1806.
	*Rev. Jedediah Tucker, A. M.	1818.
	*Rev. Simon Finley Williams, A. M.	1799.
	*Hon. Joseph Badger, Jr.	1799. ✓
	*Samuel Greely, Esq.	1824.
	*Hon. Ebenezer Smith.	1806.
	*Hon. Thomas Cogswell.	1810.
	*Joseph Parsons, Esq.	1806.
1799.	*Stephen Moody, A. M.	1839.
1799.	*Enoch Wood, Esq.	1812.
1804.	His Excel'y William Badger.	
1806.	*John Ham, A. M.	1837.
1806.	*Thomas Burns, Esq.	1831.
1806.	*Daniel Smith, Esq.	1817.
1812.	*Peter Lawrence Folsom, A. M.	1836.
1817.	Rev. Abraham Bodwell, A. M.	1828.
1818.	Rev. William Patrick, A. M.	1836.
1819.	Rev. Luke Ainsworth Spofford, A. M.	1826.
1824.	Rev. Enoch Corser, A. M.	1826.
1824.	Stephen Leavitt Greely, Esq.	
1827.	Francis Cogswell, A. M.	1840.

Elected.		Died or Resigned.
1827.	Jeremiah Wilson, Esq.	1837.
1828.	Rev. Heman Rood, A. M.	1831.
1831.	Rev. Daniel Lancaster, A. M.	
1833.	Andrew Mack, A. M.	
1836.	Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, A. M.	1841. ✓
1836.	Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D.	
~1837.	Stephen Carr Lyford, A. M.	
~1837.	Rev. Jonathan Clement, A. M.	
~1840.	Hon. Thomas Cogswell.	
✓1841.	Jonathan Clarke, Esq.	
✓1843.	Rev. William Cogswell, D. D.	

PRESIDENTS.

Sept. 23, 1794.	Hon. Joseph Badger.	April 4, 1803.
Oct. 4, 1803.	Hon. Ebenezer Smith.	Oct. 7, 1806.
Oct. 7, 1806.	Rev. Isaac Smith.	March 25, 1817.
Oct. 7, 1817.	Rev. Jedediah Tucker.	April 25, 1818.
May 20, 1818.	Samuel Greely, Esq.	June 14, 1824.
Nov. 4, 1824.	Stephen Moody, Esq.	Aug. 20, 1838.
✓Aug. 21, 1838.	Hon. William Badger.	

SECRETARIES.

Sept. 23, 1794.	Joseph Parsons, Esq.	Oct. 5, 1802.
Oct. 5, 1802.	Rev. Isaac Smith.	Oct. 7, 1806.
Oct. 7, 1806.	William Badger, Esq.	Nov. 3, 1805.
Nov. 3, 1825.	Stephen L. Greely, Esq.	

TREASURERS.

Sept. 23, 1794.	Ebenezer Smith, Esq.	Oct. 1, 1799.
Oct. 1, 1799.	Stephen Moody, Esq.	Aug. 19, 1834.
Aug. 19, 1834.	Andrew Mack, Esq.	

BRIEF NOTICES OF THE TRUSTEES.

Those Trustees only will here be noticed, who have not been residents in Gilmanton. An account of the others will be given in the Biographical portion of this History.

Rev. Joseph Woodman was born at West Newbury, Ms.,

Sept. 28, 1748, and graduated at the New Jersey College in 1766, when he was but 18 years old. He was ordained in Sanbornton, Nov. 13, 1771, at which time a church of seven members was formed, and there were but 50 families in the town. The Rev. Mr. Hale of Newbury, preached the sermon from I Cor. 1. 21, the Rev. Mr. Walker of Concord, gave the charge, and Rev. Mr. Stearns of Epping, gave the right hand of fellowship. In August, 1772, Mr. Woodman married the widow Esther Hall of Concord, who was a daughter of the Rev. Aaron Whittemore, the first Minister of Pembroke, by whom he had 12 children. Three of them died in infancy. The eldest daughter, *Apphia*, was born May 2, 1772, married Dr. Jonathan Kittredge of Canterbury, and was mother of Jonathan Kittredge, Esq., the distinguished temperance lecturer. *Jeremiah Hall Woodman, Esq.*, the oldest son, was born April, 1775, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1794, and has been for many years in the practice of Law in Rochester, also Representative to the General Court from that town. The other children were *Joseph*, born Dec. 29, 1776, and who lives on the homestead farm in Sanbornton; *Anna*, born Feb. 6, 1778; *Polly*, born in April, 1783, and married Benjamin Colby; *Esther*, born May 25, 1785, and married Presby West; *John*, born in April, 1787, and married Hannah Parker of Bradford, and is a tanner, in Haverhill, Ms.; *Aaron*, born in March, 1790, lived in Boston, and was the founder of Woodman Sanbornton Academy by a liberal donation to its funds. He died at the age of 36, in Oct. 1826. *Charles*, born 1792, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1813, commenced practice of Law in Dover, and was Representative, and also Speaker of the House. He died Oct. 31st, 1822, and at the time of his decease was a candidate for the office of Representative to Congress.

The Rev. Mr. Woodman was dismissed from his pastoral charge, Nov. 13th, 1806, and died Sept. 28, 1807, aged 59. His wife died July 12th, 1803. Mr. Woodman published the Election Sermon for 1802, and several other occasional discourses.

Rev. Jedediah Tucker, son of Samuel Tucker of Stoughton, now Canton, Ms., was born March 19th, 1761, graduated at Harvard College, 1782, and settled in Loudon, Oct. 21st, 1789. He married Lucy, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Wood of Boxford,

Ms., and continued his Ministry for about 20 years. He also practiced Medicine among the people of his charge. Oct. 21, 1809, he took a dismission from the Church as their Pastor, though he preached occasionally for some years afterward. He also served as Representative of the town in the General Court, and died suddenly April 28, 1818, aged 57. His wife died Sept. 19th, 1826, aged 60. Cyrus Tucker, Esq., a son of Rev. Mr. Tucker, now occupies the homestead in Loudon, and has also served as Representative of Loudon in the General Court.

Rev. Simon Finley Williams was born in New Jersey, 1764. His father, *Rev. Simon Williams*, was born in Trim, Ireland, 1729, graduated at New Jersey College, 1763, and was settled at Windham in December, 1766, and continued there in the Ministry until his death, Nov. 10th, 1793, in the 64th year of his age. His children, which he had by his wife Mary Floyd, were *Adam*, a physician, *George*, *Catharine*, *Ann*, *Gilbert Tennent*, *Simon Finley*, *Polly*, *John Floyd*, and *Elizabeth*. One of his daughters was married to Rev. William Gregg of Cape Elizabeth, and another to the Rev. William Miltimore of Falmouth, Me. The two youngest sons both entered the Ministry. *Gilbert Tennent*, born at Fogg's Manor, New Jersey, Oct. 8, 1761, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1784, studied Divinity under Rev. Mr. Murray of Newbury. He was ordained in Line Brook Parish, Ipswich, the first Wednesday in August, 1788, and was dismissed May 6, 1813. He was installed at Newbury, (New Town,) June 1st, 1814. In consequence of a shock of the palsy, he left his people in September, 1821, and died at Framingham, Sept. 24, 1824. He married Martha Morrison of Windham, by whom he had *Simon Tennent*, *Martha*, *Samuel Morrison*, *John Adams*, and *Constant Floyd*.

Rev. Simon Finley, the subject of this notice, was the youngest son in the family, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1785, was ordained in Methuen, Ms., Dec. 13, 1786, and was dismissed Aug. 16, 1791. He was afterwards installed in Meredith. The town of Meredith was first settled in 1766, by a man named Eaton, near the Wears. The town was incorporated Dec. 31st, 1768. The first annual town meeting was held March 20, 1769. The first Congregational Church was organized Aug. 20, 1792, consisting of nine members. Rev. Simon F. Williams

was installed Nov. 28th, 1792. His salary was £60, one third in cash, one third in corn and grain at cash price, and one third in good beef and pork. A house 32 by 40 feet, two stories high, was also given him for a settlement. Twenty were added to the Church, during his Ministry. His wife Polly and himself were of this number. About five years after his settlement, charges were presented to the Church affecting his Christian character, and he asked a dismissal, March 2d, 1797. The Church appointed several Committees of investigation, and held many meetings for prayer and inquiry in regard to the path of duty, and, finally, in July, 1798, they appointed a day of fasting and prayer, at which several neighboring ministers were invited to be present. On the 28th of August, 1798, the following vote was unanimously passed by the Church.

“ Voted, That the pastoral relation between the Rev. Simon F. Williams and this Church be dissolved, agreeably to his request on the 2d of March, 1797. The Church, however, cannot consistently dismiss him in regular standing, nor hold him in fellowship as a private brother ; but are constrained in faithfulness to God, to themselves and to him, to bear testimony against his unchristian conduct, as a forfeiture of his Christian and Ministerial character, and to suspend him from all special privileges in the Church, until he shall testify his repentance, and seek forgiveness of the Church.

[Signed]

John Roberts, *Moderator.*

John Cate, *Clerk.*”

Mr. Williams immediately enlisted as a Chaplain in the Navy of the United States, and in 1801, he accompanied Commodore Preble in the frigate *Essex* to the East Indies. In June, 1802, they put into port upon the Island of Batavia. This Island is well known for its fatal climate. A fever is generated in the putrid mud banks and stagnant canals, which are within two miles of the shore. A stranger, who sleeps for six or eight nights successively in the town, may certainly reckon on catching the fever ; and it is more than an equal chance that he falls a victim to this fatal malady. To this fever Mr. Williams had been exposed, when the vessel left the port about the last of June. He had received an appointment to give the ship's crew an address on the 4th of July ; but he took the fever and died on the 3d of

July, and on the 4th, the crew were assembled to perform the last offices to his remains. He was decently shrouded, and on the 4th of July, 1802, committed to a watery grave.

His widow was left with three children, Peter, Polly and Betsey. She afterwards m. Dea. John Anderson of Windham, with whom she lived several years. Peter, his son, went to sea in a merchant's vessel which was unfortunately taken by pirates. He however escaped and entered the Russian service, where he distinguished himself, and is said to have been promoted to the office of Admiral in the Russian Navy. The eldest daughter, Polly, m. Dea. William Anderson of Londonderry, but died some years since; the second daughter, Betsey, m. a Mr. Pol-lard of Nashua, and is now living in Hudson.

Hon. Ebenezer Smith was a son of Daniel Smith of Exeter, where he was born in 1734. His father had 11 sons and 3 daughters. Ebenezer, the subject of this notice, became a Proprietor of Gilmanton, and was one of those who gave bonds for settlement, and in consequence he became an extensive landholder in the town. Two of his sons, Ebenezer and John, were settlers in that part of the town which is now Gilford. But Judge Smith himself was an early settler of Meredith, and moved there about the year 1768. His wife was Sarah Spiller of Exeter. She had one child when they moved to Meredith. The journey was accomplished on horse-back, and that part of the way which lay through Gilmanton, was a path to be followed by spotted trees. Mrs. Smith not being able to guide a horse herself, took a seat, as was common in those days, behind her husband, upon the same horse; and thus mounted with his child in his arms and a favorite little dog in his pocket, he arrived one evening just before sun-setting, at the camp which he had previously erected on the North West shore of one of the Bays in the Winnipissiogee River. This was the man who afterwards sat upon the bench of Justice, and whom the Senate delighted to honor by appointing him to preside over their deliberations.

Two of Judge Smith's brothers, Jeremiah and Payne, afterwards settled in Meredith. His children were Ebenezer, Daniel, who was the first male child born in Meredith, John, Washington and five daughters. One of whom married Hon. John Mooney, Judge of Probate; another m. Samuel Kelly, Esq., the first settler of New Hampton; two others m. Col. Ebenezer

Lawrence, and one m. Winthrop Dudley of Brentwood. Judge Smith was a father to the new settlers of the town for many years. He was successively Representative and Senator in the State Legislature, and for two years President of the Senate; Judge of the County Court from 1784 to 1787, Judge of Probate from 1797 to 1805, and died Aug. 22, 1807, aged 73. His memory will long be preserved with veneration and respect.

Rev. Abraham Bodwell, son of William Bodwell, was born in Methuen, Ms., May 6, 1778, and was graduated at H. C. 1805. He studied Divinity with Rev. Jonathan French of Andover, Ms., and was ordained at Sanbornton, successor to Rev. Joseph Woodman, Nov. 13, 1806. He m. Nancy, daughter of Joseph Conner of Sanbornton, who was a son of Samuel Conner of Epping. His children are Sarah Jane, who m. Col. Charles Lane now of Gilford; Joseph Conner, who graduated at D. C. 1832, taught the Academy at Haverhill one year, and Woodman Sanbornton Academy one year, went to England, and, after spending two years in Highbery College, London, he settled in Weymouth, England. The other children of Rev. Mr. Bodwell, are Ruth, Ann, Fanny, William, Susan and Elizabeth. The Rev. Mr. Bodwell is a sound Divine, and has labored with great acceptance and success among his people for nearly 40 years.

Rev. William Patrick, son of John, and grand-son of John Patrick, who came to this country and settled in Western, Ms., about the year 1700, was born in that place July 4th, 1773. He was grad. at Williams' College in 1799, and was ordained in Canterbury, Oct. 26, 1803, where he has continued through a long and useful ministry of about 40 years, and was dismissed from his pastoral charge, Nov. 22d, 1843. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Joseph Gerrish of Boscawen. His second wife was Margaret Mills of Dunbarton.

Rev. Enoch Corser, son of David Corser of Boscawen, was born Jan. 2d, 1787. His father, David Corser, was son of John and grandson of John of Newbury, Ms., who emigrated to this country from Scotland, about the year 1690. John with David his son moved from Newbury to Boscawen in the early settlement of the town, and purchased the whole of that tract of land which from their name is called Corser's Hill. The Rev. Enoch Corser, when a boy, could stand at his father's door, and view the residence of more than one hundred cousins. He was

graduated at Middlebury College, 1811, studied Theology with the Rev. Dr. Harris of Dunbarton, and was ordained in Loudon March 5th, 1817. After encountering many trials, and experiencing much success in his labors, he took a dismissal from his charge, Sept. 20th, 1838. He preached at Northfield, as a stated supply, for five years. On the first Sabbath in May, 1843, he closed his labors in that place, and has since that time supplied the Church at Plymouth. His son Samuel Bartlett Gerrish Corser graduated at Dartmouth College, 1841, and is now Preceptor of Holmes Plymouth Academy. Rev. Mr. Corser's wife was a daughter of Joseph Gerrish of Boscawen.

Francis Cogswell, Esq., is the son of the late Dr. William Cogswell of Atkinson, and was born in that place, Dec. 21st, 1800. He prepared for College at Atkinson Academy, under the direction of the Hon. John Vose, for many years a very distinguished instructor, and grad. at Dartmouth College in 1822. After taking his degree, he kept the Academy at Meredith Bridge for two years. He then pursued the study of Law with Stephen Moody, Esq., one of the ablest attorneys of the County of Strafford, and was admitted to the Bar, and commenced the practice of Law in 1827, at Tuftonborough. He remained there a short time, and then removed to Ossipee, where he continued until he was appointed Clerk of the Judicial Courts in 1834. He at that time removed to Dover, and continued in the office of Clerk until the old County of Strafford was divided into three Counties, called Strafford, Belknap, and Carroll, in 1840; and in 1841, he resigned his office, and gave up his connection with the Law. He now resides at Andover, Ms., and is agent and part owner of a Manufacturing establishment.

Rev. Nathaniel Bouton was born in Norwalk, Ct., June 20th, 1799, entered Yale College, 1817, and graduated, 1821. He immediately entered upon a course of Theological study at the Seminary in Andover, which he completed in 1824. His services were sought by the Church at Concord, then vacant, even before his term at Andover closed, and they were so acceptable that he was retained on probation several months. On the 24th of December, 1824, the Church presented him a unanimous call, which was confirmed by the Society on the 30th. This call was accepted, and he was ordained on the 23d of March, 1825. Since Mr. Bouton has been Pastor, the Church, having

been greatly increased, has at three different periods freely dismissed many members to form the West, the South, and the East Congregational Churches in Concord, and it is still respectable in numbers, united and prosperous under his ministerial labors.

Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., son of Hon. John Lord, a merchant in Berwick, now South Berwick, Me., was born Nov. 28th, 1792. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1809, and was for a time teacher in Exeter Academy. He studied Divinity at the Theological Seminary, Andover, and completed his course of instruction in 1815. May 22d, 1816, he was ordained Colleague Pastor, with the Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, over the Church in Amherst, where he labored with great acceptance and popularity a little more than 12 years. On the 22d of September, 1828, he was dismissed from his people, having received an appointment to the Presidency of Dartmouth College, to which he was inaugurated Oct. 29th, 1828, and which important station he still occupies.

Stephen C. Lyford, Esq., is a native of Brookfield in this State. He commenced the practice of Law at Meredith Bridge in 1815, has shared an extensive Law business, and has had several Law students in his office. He received the honorary degree of A. M. at Dartmouth College in 1829, and is still ardently devoted to the duties of his profession.

Rev. Jonathan Clement, son of William of Danville, Vt., was born June 20th, 1797, and graduated at Middlebury College in 1818. He was employed as Latin Tutor in Phillips Academy at Andover, Ms., for 10 years; after which, he studied Divinity at Andover, and settled in Chester in this State, Oct. 13th, 1830, where he still remains,

PRECEPTORS OF GILMANTON ACADEMY.

Elected.		Died or Resigned.
1797.	Peter Lawrence Folsom, A. M.	1804.
1804.	Calvin Selden, A. M.	1806.
1806.	Samuel Ayers Kimball, A. M.	1806.
1806.	Cyrus Mann, A. M.	1808.
1808.	Andrew Mack, A. M.	1810.
1810.	Samuel Fletcher, A. M.	1812.
1812.	Andrew Mack, A. M.	1821.

Elected.		Died or Resigned.
1821.	John Lucas Parkhurst, A. M.	1825.
1825.	Asa Emerson Foster, A. M.	1827.
1827.	Heman Rood, A. M.	1827.
1827.	John Lucas Parkhurst, A. M.	1832.
1832.	William Cogswell Clarke, A. M.	1833.
1833.	Edwin David Sanborn, A. M.	1834.
1834.	Edward Alexander Lawrence, A. M.	1835.
1835.	Charles Tenney, A. M.	1836.
1836.	{ Ephraim Nelson Hidden, A. M. }	1838.
	{ Stephen Sewall Norton Greely, A. M. }	
1838.	Elliott Colby Cogswell, A. M.	1839.
1839.	{ Elliott Colby Cogswell, A. M. }	1840.
	{ Ephraim Nelson Hidden, A. M. }	
1840.	Ephraim Nelson Hidden, A. M.	1840.
1841.	Charles Tenney, A.M. Daniel Tenney, A.M.	1843.
1843.	Charles Tenney, A. M., Joshua M. Pitman, A. M.	

PRECEPTRESSES OF GILMANTON ACADEMY.

1814.	Miss Ann W. Clarke.	1814.
1820.	Miss Mary H. Adams.	1821.
1834.	Miss Sarah Cynthia Clark.	1834.
1842.	Miss Mary A. Parker.	1843.
1843.	Mrs. Sarah T. Hale, Mrs. Emily P. Tenney.	

BRIEF NOTICES OF THE PRECEPTORS.

These notices will be limited to those Preceptors who were not natives, or residents of the town. The others will be noticed elsewhere.

The *Hon. Calvin Selden* was born at Farmington in Connecticut, and graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1803. He taught the Academy in this place from 1804 to 1806, after which he studied Law and was admitted to the Bar in 1808. He commenced the practice of law in Norridgewock, Me., where he has ever since resided. He was Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1810, '11 and '12, and of the Maine Legislature in 1828. He was Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions from 1816 to 1818. As a man he has been very re-

spectable, and as an Attorney he has ranked one of the first in the County.

Samuel A. Kimball, Esq., son of Dea. John Kimball, was b. in Concord, March 3, 1782, graduated at D. C. in 1806, and was Preceptor in this Academy the same year. He studied Law and practiced for a short time in Dover, but removed to his native town, where he continues in practice.

Rev. Cyrus Mann, son of John Mann, one of the first settlers in Orford, was born in that place April 3, 1785. He was fitted for College at the public school in Orford and at the Academy in Haverhill. He graduated at D. C. in 1806, and immediately took charge of the Academy in this place, where he remained two years. He then studied Law with Mr. Ross of Troy, N. Y., instructing at the same time a High School.

In 1809, he was appointed Tutor at Dartmouth College, in which employment he continued 5 years. While Tutor in College, he turned his attention to the study of Divinity under the direction of Dr. Shurtleff, and was licensed to preach. February 22, 1815, he was settled in the ministry at Westminster, Ms. Here he remained for more than a quarter of a century, when he was dismissed and settled in Plymouth, Ms. He has recently given up his charge there and removed to Lowell, Ms.

Samuel Fletcher, Esq., was born at Plymouth, July 31, 1785. He fitted for College at the Academies in Plymouth and Salisbury, and graduated at D. C. 1810. He taught the Academy here two years, from 1810 to 1812. He read Law in the office of Judge Green of Concord, and was admitted to the Bar in Aug., 1815, and immediately opened an office in that place, where he continued in an extensive practice until 1841, when he was appointed Treasurer of the Theological Seminary at Andover, Ms., where he now resides. He represented the town of Concord in the Legislature of this State in 1823.

John L. Parkhurst, A. M., was born in Framingham, Ms., 1789, grad. at Brown University in 1812. After teaching 2 years, he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, and completed his course in 1817. He has since been principally employed in teaching. He took charge of Kimball Union Academy in Plainfield, which he left for Gilmanton Academy in 1821, and continued 4 years; he then removed to Portland, Me., and became the editor of the Christian Mirror, and also taught in Wis-

casset. He then returned to Gilmanton, and took charge of the Academy, where he remained 5 years from 1827 to 1832. He then returned to the vicinity of Portland, where he now lives. He has been a thorough and successful teacher, and has published some important papers on education. His Grammar, first published in 1821, has been extensively used in this vicinity. He also published a valuable work on Moral Philosophy.

Asa E. Foster, A. M., a native of Canterbury, and a son of Col. Asa Foster, was graduated at D. C. 1822, and after teaching for a time in Newburyport, took charge of this Academy in 1825, and continued two years. When he retired from this Academy in 1827, he left the State and became Preceptor of an Academy in Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, where he has ever since resided.

William C. Clarke, Esq., son of Greenleaf Clarke, Esq., of Atkinson, was born Dec. 10, 1810. He graduated at D. C. 1832, and immediately took charge of this Academy, in which he instructed one year. He read Law one year in connection with the Law School at Cambridge, Ms., and completed his studies in the office of Stephen Moody, Esq. and of Stephen C. Lyford, Esq. He commenced practice in Meredith, in 1836, where he secured a respectable business, and was Solicitor for the County of Belknap. In 1843, he removed to Manchester, where he now resides.

Rev. Edward A. Lawrence was a native of Stanstead, Lower Canada, and graduated at D. C. 1834. He was Preceptor of this Academy one year from August, 1834. He then entered upon a Theological course in the Seminary at Andover, which he completed in 1838. He was ordained at Haverhill, Ms. May 8, 1839, and resigned his Pastoral charge in 1844. He has recently been installed at Marblehead, Ms.

Rev. Ephraim N. Hidden, son of Ephraim Hidden of Tamworth, and grandson of Price Hidden of Rowley, was born Aug. 28, 1811. His great ancestor was one of 40 families who formed a colony, emigrated to this country, and settled on a square in Rowley, Ms. These 40 families were so located that there were 10 families on each side of the square, with a house lot; their farms laying back from the square. They brought with them their minister, their physician, their miller, and their clothier, who also brought with him his cedar posts and tenter hooks. Some of the

posts are said to be yet standing. The Newbury colony, of whom they obtained their land, let them have one mile of sea coast, and eight miles back in the form of a triangle. This mile of sea coast was divided into 40 parts, and each man's farm was very narrow upon the sea coast, but lay wider back in the same triangular form. Mr. Hidden fitted for College at Exeter Academy, was grad. at D. C. in 1835, had charge of the Academy 3 years, and was an assistant till he completed his Theological studies in the Theological Seminary in 1840. He was married to Mary Elizabeth Parsons, Aug. 28th, 1840, and was ordained Pastor of the Church in Deerfield, Sept. 1, 1841.

Rev. Elliott C. Cogswell, a native of Tamworth, and a son of Dr. Joseph Cogswell, was grad. at Dartmouth College in 1838. He was a Preceptor of the Academy in Gilmanton two years, and pursued a course of Theological study in Gilmanton Theological Seminary; which he completed in 1842. He was married to Sophia Ann, daughter of Dea. Thomas Adams, Aug. 12th, 1842, and was ordained at Northwood, Nov. 3d, 1842.

Rev. Daniel Tenney, son of the late Silas Tenney of Chester, was graduated at D. C. 1841, studied Divinity in the Gilmanton and Lane Seminaries, and was ordained in Oxford, Ohio, May 13, 1845.

Joshua M. Pitman, A. M., a native of Meredith, was grad. at Dartmouth College in 1842. He was Preceptor of Gilford Academy one year, and has been associated with the Principal of Gilmanton Academy for two years.

BRIEF NOTICES OF THE PRECEPTRESSES.

The Preceptresses connected with the Academy have been ladies of thorough acquirements and pleasing accomplishments.

Miss Ann W. Clark, daughter of John Clark, was a native of Hancock, received her education at Bradford Academy, taught here two terms, and died some years since at her mother's residence in Amherst. She has two brothers in the ministry, Rev. Samuel W. Clark of Greenland, and Rev. William Clark, Agent for Foreign Missions.

Miss Mary H. Adams was daughter of Maj. Joseph Adams of Andover, Ms. She was educated in Andover, and taught two summers in Gilmanton. She married Hon. John Lord of Ipswich, Ms., where she now resides.

Miss Sarah C. Clark, daughter of Capt. John Clark of Derry, was educated at the Adams Female Academy, and was connected with the Gilmanton Academy but one term, in 1834. She afterwards married Rev. Abel K. Hinsdale, and went with him to Syria on a Mission among the independent Nestorians in Persia.

Miss Mary A. Parker, daughter of Dea. Nathaniel Parker of Derry, was educated at the Female Academy, Derry Village, and the Abbott Female Academy, Andover, and was connected with Gilmanton Academy two summers. She was m. to Rev. Daniel Tenney, Oct. 20th, 1844, and now resides in Oxford, Ohio.

Mrs. Sarah T. Hale, daughter of the late Silas Tenney of Chester, was educated at Atkinson and Bradford Academies. She was a preceptress at Hampton and Sanbornton Academies, and was afterwards m. to Rev. Jonathan L. Hale of Windham, Me., where her husband died, in 1835. She has since been connected as a teacher with the Grand River Institute, Austinburgh, Ohio, one year, and one year also at the Academy in Gorham, Me.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

It was the original design of the founders of Gilmanton Academy, as expressed in the Constitution adopted Oct. 3, 1794, to furnish instruction in Theology to such of the Students as were preparing for the Gospel Ministry. It is there declared that, "Whereas many of the Students may, in process of time, be devoted to the sacred work of the Gospel Ministry, it shall be the duty of the Instructors to teach them the principles of Natural Religion, as the being of God and his perfections, his universal providence and perfect government of the natural and moral worlds, and the obligations to duty, resulting from them; also the doctrines of Revealed Religion, as they are contained in the Sacred Scriptures of divine authority, being given by inspiration of God, the doctrine of the Trinity, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, particularly, the doctrine of Christ as true God, the necessity of atonement by the blood of Jesus Christ, and of regeneration by the Spirit of God; the doctrine of repentance towards God, and of faith towards our Lord Jesus

Christ, the doctrine of Justification by the free grace of God, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus; the doctrine also of the Christian's progressive sanctification in dying to sin and living to God in new obedience to all the commands of Christ, proceeding from Gospel motives; and the doctrine of the resurrection from the dead, and the great and final Judgment with its consequences of eternal happiness to the righteous, and everlasting misery to the wicked."

A compliance with these directions in the fulfillment of the *first and principal end and design* of the Institution, would not only admit, but even require a Theological Department. In accordance with this design, measures were concerted in 1833, to establish a Theological Department in the Institution. On the 20th of February, *Jeremiah Wilson, Esq.*, was appointed an agent to explore and examine the lands granted by the State to the Institution, with reference to a sale. In November, 1833, he made a Report, giving his opinion of their value; whereupon a price was fixed at which they might be sold. *Stephen L. Greely, Esq.*, was appointed to effect a sale, and on the 18th of May, 1835, gave a bond for a deed running 60 days, for \$500, paid in advance, and on the 7th of July, 1835, he executed a deed to the same person for \$4,000. Accordingly, the Trustees at their annual meeting on the 15th of August, 1835, following the indications of Divine Providence, in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon them, with the glory of God and the interests of Zion in view, did establish in connection with the Academy, a Theological Department. The Rev. Heman Rood was appointed Professor of Theology in this Department, and a prospectus of the Department was published on the 17th of the same month. The Rev. Mr. Rood accepted his appointment on the 25th of August, and was inaugurated on Wednesday, the 9th of September. The Seminary commenced operations in October, 1835. At the close of the first term, on the 25th of April, seven students had entered, and a library of about 900 volumes had been collected, a convenient lecture room finished, and a library room prepared.

In the mean time, by the advice of men in whose judgment the Board had confidence, both in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the plan of the Department was enlarged, taking the shape of a Seminary, and Feb. 18th, 1836, the Rev. Aaron

Warner was appointed Professor of Sacred Rhetoric. The design of the Seminary as expressed in the Constitution, then adopted, was "to aid in providing an adequate supply of able, humble, zealous and laborious Ministers of the gospel, for the churches of this State and country, especially the feeble and the destitute, and also missionaries for heathen lands—men, who shall truly believe, and cordially love, and endeavor to propagate and defend, in its genuineness, simplicity, and fullness, that system of religious belief and practice, which is called *Orthodox*." And it was ordained, that "the President and every Professor in this Seminary shall be a Master of Arts, an ordained Minister of the gospel, of the Congregational or Presbyterian order, and sustain the character of a sober, honest, learned and pious man. He shall, moreover, be a man of sound and orthodox Doctrines, drawn from the Scriptures, as expressed in the Cambridge and Saybrook Platforms, and in the Westminster Assembly's Catechism, and more concisely delineated in the Constitution of this Seminary." "And in order to prevent any perversion of the sentiments here maintained, the Creed or Declaration, taken and subscribed by the President, and each Professor, at his Inauguration, shall be repeated and subscribed anew in the presence of the Trustees, at the expiration of every succeeding five years; and no man shall be continued President or a Professor, who shall not continue to approve himself a man of sound and orthodox principles in Theology, agreeably to the aforesaid Creed."

Prof. Warner signified his acceptance of the appointment on the 27th of April, and commenced his duties on the 1st of June. The first year of the Seminary closed on the 25th of August, 1836. The first class then contained 10 students, and the Library 1200 volumes. At this Anniversary, the Rev. Aaron Warner was inaugurated. A class of 10 additional students entered at the commencement of the following term, making 20 in all.

In July, 1836, the Trustees of the estate of the late Samuel Stone, Esq., of Townsend, Ms., made to the Seminary a donation of \$1000. In 1836, about 1000 volumes were added to the Library by the munificence of friends in Boston and New York, principally in the latter place. An elevated site for the Seminary, commanding a beautiful prospect, was secured in 1837.

From 1837 to 1839, subscriptions amounting to several thou-

sand dollars were obtained from different churches for the erection of the Theological building and for the support of the Instructors, to be paid in five equal annual installments.

In 1838, Dixie Crosby, M. D., was appointed Lecturer of Anatomy, Physiology and the Philosophy of Health.

A plan of a brick building 88 feet long, 50 feet wide, and three stories high, was procured of A. B. Young, Esq., Architect, of Boston, which plan was adopted and a contract made for bricks and other materials in 1838. The ground was broken for the building, April 23, 1839. The foundation having been prepared, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, July 16, 1839. A hymn composed for the occasion was sung, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Curtis of Pittsfield, the corner stone was laid by Hon. William Badger, President of the Board, and an Address delivered by Rev. Mr. Bouton of Concord. Various documents together with a history of the origin and progress of the Institution, enclosed in a leaden box, were deposited in the cavity made in the stone for that purpose. The walls of the building were erected and covered by a roof, in November of the same year.

In September, 1839, Rev. Isaac Bird, late Missionary to Syria, was employed as teacher of Theology in the Seminary. In 1840, the Seminary building was glazed, and rooms finished for the accommodation of students. The funds were also increased by additional subscriptions in this State and in Massachusetts. In 1841, a large and commodious room for a Chapel on the lower floor, was completed by the munificence of the Ladies' Sewing Circle of this place, a fine toned bell was presented by the graduates of the Seminary, and furniture procured for the rooms. On the 18th of August, 1841, the Seminary building was dedicated by appropriate services. Prayers were offered on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Blagden of Boston, and Rev. Prof. Rood, and an Address delivered by Rev. Prof. Warner. The Ladies have since, with their characteristic benevolence, finished two additional Lecture rooms, and, in 1844, a spacious and elegant Library room.

The embarrassed state of the mercantile affairs throughout the country in 1841 and 1842, caused a pressure in the financial condition of the Seminary and a diminution in the number of students. The support of the Professors failed, and in the autumn

of 1843, Prof. Warner and Prof. Rood resigned, and their resignations were accepted. At the same date, Nov. 22, 1843, Rev. William Cogswell, D. D., Professor of History and National Education in Dartmouth College, was appointed President, and Professor of Christian Theology in the Seminary. Dr. Cogswell accepted the office, Jan. 11th, 1844, immediately entered upon its duties, and was inaugurated Feb. 7th, the same year. At the same time, Rev. Charles Tenney was ordained an Evangelist, and was appointed Instructor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Seminary.

A Board of Visitors was established, March 21, 1844, with a view to furnish future donors to the funds of the Institution, further guaranty for the faithful application of their contributions. Rev. Isaac Bird was appointed Professor of Sacred Literature, July 9th, 1844, and was on the 11th duly inaugurated. Oct. 1, 1844, Dr. Nahum Wight was appointed Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Health.

During the year 1844, funds to a considerable amount were raised for the interests of the Seminary, and also additions were made to the Library, and it now contains between three and four thousand volumes, and as many unbound pamphlets.

A Museum has been established which already contains many articles of interest and much value. This, together with the Mineral Cabinet of the Academical Department, given principally by William Prescott, M. D., now of Lynn, Ms., constitutes a pleasing collection for the gratification of the curious and lovers of antiquity. The Reading Room is furnished with a variety of Religious Periodicals. A Society of Inquiry respecting Missions, Rhetorical Society, and also a Sacred Musical Society have been formed which are beginning to collect Libraries in their several departments.

The regular course of study occupies three years, and persons of all protestant denominations may be admitted to its privileges.

From the commencement of the Institution, an Examining Committee, consisting of clergymen and laymen, appointed by the Trustees, have annually attended the examination of the students at the time of the Anniversary, and have uniformly approved the course and manner of instruction, and commended the Seminary to the patronage of the Christian community.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Elected.

1844.

Rev. Abraham Burnham, A. M., *President.*

Rev. Jonathan Curtis, A. M.

Rev. John Kimball Young, A. M.

Hon. Ira Allen Eastman, A. M., *Secretary.*

Rev. John Milton Whiton, A. M.

Hon. Samuel Morril, M. D.

Rev. Jonathan McGee, A. M.

BRIEF NOTICES OF THE VISITORS.

Rev. Abraham Burnham, son of Dea. Samuel Burnham of Dunbarton, was born Nov. 15, 1776, graduated at D. C. 1804, was Principal of Bradford Academy in 1806, at the time of the memorable revival in that Institution of which Harriet Newell was a subject, studied Divinity with Rev. Dr. Parish of Byefield, Ms., was ordained in Pembroke, March 2, 1808, where he has continued through a protracted and useful ministry of nearly 40 years. Mr. Burnham is an able and sound Divine, and is the author of several publications. He has been the subject of uncommon trials and bereavements. He was married to Ann Perley of Dunbarton, May 16, 1808, who died Dec. 28th of the same year. He was married to Mary Calfe White of Plaistow, Jan. 23, 1810, who died Oct. 13, 1813. He married Martha Barnard of Sterling, Ms., Nov. 15, 1814, and she died Sept. 30, 1815. Thus was he left a widower the third time within seven years. His present wife was Elizabeth Robinson of Exeter. Of his children only two survived. One married Mr. Charles Burnham, a graduate of Dartmouth College, late Principal of Pembroke Academy, and author of *Burnham's Arithmetic, &c.*, and the other married the Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, of Concord, late Associate Justice of the Superior Court.

Rev. Jonathan Curtis, son of Jonathan Curtis of Randolph, Ms., was born Oct. 22, 1786, fitted for College with Rev. Dr. Strong of Randolph, Ms., graduated at D. C. 1811, and was a Tutor in the same Institution. He was also Preceptor of the Academy at Hallowell, Me. He studied Divinity with Dr. Gillet and Dr. McFarland, and was settled in Epsom, Feb. 22d, 1815, where he continued about 10 years. He resigned his pas-

toral charge in that place, Jan. 1, 1825, and was installed in Sharon, Ms., Oct. 12, 1825. In 1834, he took a dismissal from that church, and was settled in Pittsfield, Oct. 1, the same year. In 1816, he married Betsey, daughter of Lemuel Barker of Concord, by whom he had 8 children. She died in Pittsfield, July 14, 1836. Feb. 13, 1838, he m. Ann Cofran, daughter of Col. Samuel Cofran of Pembroke, for several years a distinguished Preceptress at Pembroke and South Berwick Academies. He is the author of a Historical Sketch of Epsom, and various sermons and tracts which have been published. He is a discriminating Theologian, and has been a laborious and useful minister. Of his children, Sarah B., the eldest daughter, m. the Rev. S. S. N. Greely of Newmarket. Jonathan Strong, a physician, took his medical degree in 1844. Thomas Weston Thompson grad. at D. C. 1844, and is now Preceptor of the Academy in Greenland.

Rev. John Kimball Young, son of Nathaniel and grandson of Timothy Young, a descendant of an early settler of that name at Dover, was born March 22d, 1802, graduated at D. C. 1821, taught a high school in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., and closed a Theological course at the Andover Seminary in 1827. He was Agent for the Education and other Societies till 1830, and was ordained at Meredith Bridge, where he now resides, Nov. 30, 1831. His wife, a daughter of Ebenezer Smith, Esq. of Durham, was a descendant on her mother's side, of the family of Sheafe in Portsmouth.

Rev. John Milton Whiton was a son of Dr. Israel Whiton, and was born at Winchendon, Ms., Aug. 1st, 1785. He was three years at Dartmouth College, but took his bachelor's degree at Yale College in 1805. He was settled in the ministry as pastor of the church in Antrim, Sept. 28th, 1808. His ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D., from John xx. 21. Mr. Whiton has remained in the place where he was settled for nearly 40 years. He is the author of an interesting History of New Hampshire.

Samuel Morril, M. D., a son of Mr. Samuel Morril, a graduate at Harvard College in 1766, a preacher, though never an ordained Minister, was born at Epping, July 12th, 1779. He commenced the practice of Medicine at Epsom, in 1800, where he remained until 1819, when he removed to Concord.

He was admitted to the Medical Society in 1815, and for many years he was its Secretary. He received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth College, in 1826. He was appointed the first Register of Deeds for Merrimack County in August, 1823, and on the 7th of October, 1823, the second Judge of Probate for the same County. He was elected Treasurer of the State in June, 1828, and resigned his office of Judge the same month. When the New Hampshire Savings Bank went into operation, he was appointed Treasurer, and still continues in that office. For many years, he has been Treasurer of the N. H. Branch of the American Education Society. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dea. John Kimball, with whom he still lives.

Rev. Jonathan McGee was born in Colerain, Ms., in 1789, graduated at W. C. in 1814, and completed his theological course at Andover in 1817. He has been settled successively in Brattleborough, Vt., and in Nashua and Frankestown, N. H., in each of which places he has discharged the duties of minister and pastor with great ability, fidelity and success.

FACULTY OF THE SEMINARY.

Elected.		Resigned.
	<i>President.</i>	
1843.	Rev. William Cogswell, D. D.	
	<i>Professors—Sacred Rhetoric.</i>	
1836.	Rev. Aaron Warner, A. M.	1843.
1844.	Rev. Charles Tenney, A. M., <i>Instructor.</i>	
	<i>Christian Theology.</i>	
1838.	Rev. Isaac Bird, A. M., <i>Instructor.</i>	1843.
1843.	Rev. William Cogswell, D. D.	
	<i>Sacred Literature.</i>	
1835.	Rev. Heman Rood, A. M.	1843.
1844.	Rev. Isaac Bird, A. M.	
	<i>Lecturers on Anatomy, Physiology, and Health.</i>	
1838.	Dixi Crosby, M. D.	1839.
1844.	Nahum Wight, M. D.	

ALUMNI OF THE SEMINARY.

1838.

	Orig. Res.	Pres. Res.
✓Jeremiah Blake, M. D.	N. H.	P. Tamworth.
*John Foster,	Ms.	P. Worcester, Vt.
✓Daniel L. French,	N. H.	P. Nelson.
Robert W. Fuller,	N. H.	P. Acworth.
Stephen S. N. Greely, A. M.	N. H.	P. New Market.
✓William H. Hayward,	Ms.	P. Salem.
✓William Page,	N. H.	P. Hudson.
Parker Pillsbury,	N. H.	Agent A. S. Society
Cyrus W. Wallace,	N. H.	P. Manchester.
Abner B. Warner, A. M.	Ms.	P. Milford.
Horace Wood,	N. H.	P. Dalton.

1839.

John B. M. Bailey,	N. H.	P. Attleboro', Ms.
George W. Bourne,	Me.	P. Portland, Me.
Edmund Burt,	Ms.	P. Franconia.
Timothy Darling, A. M.	N. H.	P. Warsaw, N. Y.
James French,	N. H.	P. Peterborough.
Jabez T. Howard,	N. H.	P. Holland, Vt.
Henry A. Kendall,	N. H.	P. Dublin.
John C. Page, M. D.	N. H.	P. Raymond.
Carlton Small,	Me.	R. Kittery, Me.
George W. W. Thompson,	N. H.	P. Carlisle, Ms.

1840.

Almon Benson,	Vt.	P. Centre Harbor.
Ephraim N. Hidden, A. M.	N. H.	P. Deerfield.
Reuben Kimball,	N. H.	P. Kittery, Me.
Matthew Kingman,	Ms.	S. S. Bethel, Vt.
Timothy Morgan,	Vt.	R. Wisconsin.
*John C. Roberts,	N. H.	R. Farmington.

1841.

Jonathan Ayers,	N. H.	R. Canterbury.
Dana B. Bradford,	Ms.	P. Newfane, Vt.
Samuel D. Darling, A. M.	Ms.	P. Cummington, Ms.

James Doldt,	Ms.	P. Wolfeborough.
William P. Gale,	N. H.	P. Thornton.
James T. Hamlin,	N. Y.	R. Moreau, N. Y.
✓ James D. Hills,	N. H.	P. Westfield, Vt.
Elbridge Knight,	N. Y.	P. Eden, Vt.
Albert Manson,	L. C.	P. Bennington.
Henry Smith,	N. H.	P. Bingham, Me.

1842.

Elliott C. Cogswell, A. M.	N. H.	P. Northwood.
Otis Holmes,	Ms.	P. Sandwich.
Nathan Howard,	N. H.	P. Andover.

1843.

Corban Curtice,	N. H.	P. Sanbornton.
Hiram Freeman,	Vt.	P. Concord.
Nathaniel Frost,	Pa.	Chaplain of the Navy.
Howard Moody,	Me.	P. Canterbury.
Daniel Sawyer,	Ms.	S. S. Lempster.

1844.

Elias Chapman,	N. H.	S. S. Tuftonboro'.
Rufus Childs,	Vt.	P. Gilmanton I. W.
Charles C. Durgin,	N. H.	R. Gilmanton.
Edward Pratt,	Ms.	R. Wrentham, Ms.
Daniel Tenney, A. B.	N. H.	P. Oxford, Ohio.
Oliver Warner, A. B.	Ms.	P. Chesterfield, Ms.

NOTE.—P. designates pastor ; S. S. stated supply ; R. residence ; * deceased.

LIBRARIES.

The "*Social Library of Gilmanton*" was incorporated in June, 1801, and contains about 150 volumes. It was for many years kept near Rev. Mr. Smith's Meeting House ; but after his decease it was removed to the Iron Works Village, where it is still located.

"*The Gilmanton Academy Social Library*" was incorporated in June, 1815, and contains 160 volumes of well selected books. To this Library the students in the Academy have ac-

cess, and for their use and benefit the books have been specially chosen.

"*The Village Library*" has been commenced in the Factory Village, but is yet in its infancy, and does not exceed 50 volumes.

A Sabbath School Library also connected with nearly every Church and Congregation in the town, furnishes ample reading for the children and youth of an important and useful character.

PRINTING PRESSES.

A printing press was introduced into Gilmanton, about the year 1800, by a Mr. Clough, and the "*Gilmanton Gazette and Farmer's Weekly Magazine*," edited by Dudley Leavitt, was published for a short time by Leavitt & Clough, in 1800 and 1801. A paper under the title of the "*Rural Museum*," was also published for a short time by Elijah Russell, in 1800.

Another press was introduced in 1835, by Alfred Prescott, who published on the 1st of May, 1835, the first number of the "*Sabbath School Advocate*," a semi-monthly paper. The Advocate was published four years, or till May, 1839, when it was discontinued. The printing business was still continued by Mr. Prescott, and the Parent's Magazine, Biblical Journal, and other works, were issued from his press.

"*The Parent's Magazine*," published by James Thompson, and edited by Rev. Isaac Bird and Mrs. Bird, was commenced in September, 1840, and after issuing six monthly numbers, it was removed to Concord, and put under the editorial charge of an Association of Parents.

"*The Biblical Journal*," by Prof. Heman Rood, published once in two months, was commenced in January, 1842, and was discontinued after the close of the second year.

It is now contemplated to issue a Quarterly Periodical under the title of the *New Hampshire Repository*, to be conducted by the Faculty of Gilmanton Theological Seminary, the first number of which is expected to be published in the month of October.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROPRIETORS.

The Proprietors, as has already been stated, made early provisions for the religious instruction of the settlers. In the original Charter, a grant of land was reserved for the first settled Minister, and another for a Parsonage. On the 25th of April, 1763, the Proprietors voted to raise £500, old tenor, to employ a Minister to preach the Gospel some part of the year, and a Committee, consisting of Capt. John Odlin, Samuel Gilman, Jr., Esq., and Mr. John Gilman, was appointed to hire a Minister. The Rev. William Parsons, then of South Hampton, was engaged, and on the 1st of August, 1763, less than two years, or one year and eight months from the first settlement, he moved into town. In January, 1764, he was paid £100, and in April £100 more. During this year, the Proprietors voted £125, new tenor, to the inhabitants, to be expended by themselves in hiring preaching, and it appears from an examination of the Records, that the Rev. Mr. Parsons was employed annually for the first ten years of the settlement, preaching in private houses and in school houses in different parts of the town. There was up to this time, neither meeting house, nor church in the town. He appears, during this period of ten years, to have been paid for his labors by the Proprietors, as there are no votes of the town on record raising a tax for preaching within this period. But in two or three instances, the article inserted in the Warrant, to see if the town would hire preaching, was dismissed.

March 14th, 1765, Mr. Parsons received £259 7s. 6d. from the Proprietors, Aug. 26th, 1766, £30, and June 8th, 1767, the Proprietors voted to allow Rev. Mr. Parsons what was reasonable for being kept out of his money for preaching.

Lots No. 23 and 24, of the 3d range, 1st division, were selected for the Parsonage and Minister lots, and 24 of the second range for a school lot. Some improvements had been made on these in 1770 and 1771. In 1773, an article was inserted in the Warrant of the annual town meeting, to see if the town would build a meeting house; but at the meeting which was held March 11th, it was dismissed without action.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN.

In the Autumn of 1773, Rev. Isaac Smith, who had been preaching at South Hampton, came up by invitation of John Cram, Esq., of Pittsfield, and in order to accommodate the inhabitants of three towns, appointed a meeting on the Sabbath at a Mr. Holman's, then living where Capt. John Carr lived and died within the limits of Loudon. Gen. Joseph Badger, Dr. William Smith, Dea. Stephen Dudley, and Dea. John Sanborn, with others, attended this meeting, and being interested in his discourses, invited him to preach in Gilmanton; and on the following day, Monday, he gave a lecture at the house of Lemuel Rand, a little Eastward of Parish's tavern, on the road leading to the Iron Works. After his engagement at South Hampton had expired, he returned to Gilmanton, and preached four Sabbaths. And although he had received a call at South Hampton, yet at the expiration of four weeks, he engaged to preach in Gilmanton for a year, which he commenced in May, 1774, after an absence for the winter in Connecticut, to visit his friends. He held his meetings at Jotham Gilman's barn, during the summer. Jotham Gilman lived where the Poor House now stands. On the 21st of February, 1774, a meeting was called to see if the town would build a meeting house. Considerable opposition was made, but a vote was obtained *to build a meeting house on the North West end of the school lot*, and to raise \$150 to hire preaching the ensuing year. Stephen Dudley and John Sanborn were appointed a Committee to hire preaching, which they did by employing Mr. Smith, as above stated. But as some dissatisfaction was felt in regard to building the meeting house, at the annual meeting, March 10th, the former vote was reconsidered to give opportunity for a new trial, when it was again voted *to locate the meeting house on the North West end of the school lot*. There being yet dissatisfaction, still another meeting was called on the 16th of April, when it was voted the third time *to build a meeting house on the school lot 60 feet long, and 45 feet wide, with a porch at each end, and to build that year, or as soon as might be*. Gen. Joseph Badger, Ebenezer Page, Stephen Dudley, Antipas Gilman, and Joseph Badger, Jr., were appointed a building Committee. On the 30th of May, another meeting was called at Jotham Gilman's barn, where Mr. Smith

preached on Sundays. The Articles in the Warrant were, 1st, to see if the town would recall the votes in regard to the location and building of a meeting house, and if not, 2d, to see if the town would vote to divide into two, and determine at what place they would divide. Both Articles were decided in the negative.

The controversy now ceased, and preparations were made by the Committee for the erection of the meeting house frame, and in the mean time the members of the Baptist Church, commenced operations of a similar kind, and in the month of September, the frames of two houses of worship were in readiness to be raised. The day was fixed for raising, and help was sent for and obtained from Exeter, Nottingham, Epping, Deerfield, Epsom, Concord, Canterbury, and other places. Both frames were raised the same day,—the Baptist House on what is usually called the training field, owned by Capt. Jonathan Brown, and the other on or near the spot where the new meeting house of the First Congregational Church now stands. The Baptist House was raised without accident, and was subsequently moved to the spot which it afterwards occupied, and where the new Baptist Meeting House now stands. But a circumstance occurred soon after the great beams of the Congregational House were on, and before the roof was raised, which brought the workmen to a solemn pause. A man named *Lowell Sanborn* fell suddenly from the beams above, a distance of 25 or 30 feet, among the stones, timbers, and tools, which lay on the ground. The impression for the moment, in the minds of every one, was, that he was a dead man; but in the good Providence of God, he escaped unhurt, and, to the surprise of all, immediately arose and ascended the frame again, but became faint, and retired from the building. He received no particular injury, and lived enjoying good health for many years afterwards. The raising of the frame was completed without further accident; but it was not covered until the following season, and Mr. Smith continued to preach at Jotham Gilman's through the winter.

On the 8th of August, 1774, the town met at Jotham Gilman's, and voted to set apart Wednesday, the 17th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer, in relation to the settlement of a Minister, and to invite the Rev. Mr. Walker* of Concord, Rev.

* *Rev. Timothy Walker* was a native of Woburn, Ms., graduated at Harvard

Mr. Stearns* of Epping, Rev. Mr. Foster of Canterbury, Rev. Mr. Upham of Deerfield, Rev. Mr. Woodman of Sanbornton, and Rev. Mr. Porter† of New Durham, to be present, and give their advice on the subject. Chose Ebenezer Page, John Sanborn, and Dr. William Smith, to wait upon the Ministers and take their advice after the fast.

A legal meeting of the town was held on the 29th of August, at which it was voted to give Mr. Isaac Smith a call to become the settled Minister of this town, and also voted to give him

College, 1725, and ordained in Concord, then Panacook, Nov. 18th 1730, about five years after the first settlement of the town. His salary was £100 per annum, and £100 settlement. Mr. Walker went to England in 1753, and again, a short time afterwards as agent of the town of Concord, then called Rumford, to present a petition to the King in reference to their controversy with the town of Bow, which claimed Concord as included in their Charter. He was successful with the King, and the case was decided in favor of Concord. Rev. Mr. Walker was a descendant of Augustine Walker of Charlestown, Ms., who was admitted freeman in 1641. Charles Walker, Esq., son of Hon. Timothy, and grand-son of Rev. Timothy Walker, was born Sept. 25th, 1775, graduated at Harvard College in 1789. His eldest son, Charles Walker, Esq., of New York City, graduated at Harvard College in 1818. Rev. Mr. Walker died Sept. 1st, 1782, in his 78th year, and in the 52d year of his ministry.

* *Rev. Josiah Stearns* of Epping, son of John Stearns, whose ancestors were early settlers of Watertown, Ms., was born in Billerica, Ms., Jan. 20, 1732, graduated at Harvard College, 1751, and was ordained at Epping, March 8th, 1758. His mother was Esther Johnson, daughter of Capt. Edward Johnson, founder of the Church and town of Woburn, author of the history of New England, entitled "*Wonder Working Providence*." His first wife was Sarah Abbott of Andover, who died Nov. 5th, 1766. In September, 1767, he married Sarah Ruggles, daughter of Rev. Samuel Ruggles of Billerica, Ms. By each of his wives he had three sons and three daughters, 12 in all. The Rev. Samuel Stearns, a son by the second marriage, was born April 8th, 1770, graduated at Harvard College, 1794, was ordained at Bedford, Ms., April 27th, 1796, married Abigail, daughter of Rev. Jonathan French of Andover, with whom he studied Divinity, May 9th, 1796. He had three sons, who graduated at Harvard College, and entered the ministry, viz. Samuel H., who was ordained at the Old South Church in Boston, April 16th, 1834, and died in Paris, July 15th, 1837; William Augustus, who was ordained in Cambridgeport; and a younger son, who settled in Newburyport. Rev. Samuel Stearns died in Bedford, Ms., Dec. 26th, 1834. His father, Rev. Josiah Stearns of Epping, died of cancer, July 25th, 1783, in his 57th year. He published an ordination, and several other sermons.

† *Rev. Nathaniel Porter, D. D.*, was born in Topsfield, Ms., in 1745, graduated at Harvard College, 1768, was settled in New Durham, Sept. 8, 1773, dismissed in 1777, and installed in Conway, Oct. 20th, 1778. In 1814, both Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges conferred on him the degree of D. D., which was the first and is the only instance in which this honor has been bestowed on a Minister in Strafford County. He married his second wife, Miss Phebe Page, in the meeting house in Conway, Jan. 12th, 1812. He resigned the pastoral care of his people in 1815, and died Jan. 15th, 1837, aged 92 years.

£50 lawful money, for his salary the first year, increasing £5 yearly until it became £75, which was to remain his full salary, annually, so long as he continued in the Ministry, he reserving three Sabbaths each year to visit his friends. At a subsequent meeting, it was agreed that his whole salary should be continued in sickness if necessary. Voted also to give Mr. Smith £75 settlement, if he accept the call, one third part in money, and the other two thirds in labor, and other necessary things, for building him a house : to be paid when he builds. Also voted to clear 10 acres on the Parsonage, in addition to the 20 acres already cleared, and to allow the Minister the improvement of the lands when so cleared. Stephen Dudley, John Sanborn, and Nathaniel Wilson, were appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. Smith with the call.

Gen. Joseph Badger and Col. Antipas Gilman were voted the privilege in the meeting house for pews, which the stairs would occupy, provided they build two porches, one on the East and the other on the West end of the House. Capt. Summersbee Gilman, Lieut. John Moody, and Lieut. Jeremiah Cogswell, were appointed a Committee to sell the pews in the meeting house. On the 12th of November, Mr. Smith returned an affirmative answer to the call.

REV. ISAAC SMITH'S ANSWER.

Isaac Smith, your Pastor elect, to the Congregational inhabitants of the town of Gilmanton, Greeting. Well beloved friends, whereas you have given me a legal and formal call to settle with you in the Gospel Ministry, this you may receive as my answer thereto. Having been often looking to the blessed God, who giveth liberally and upbraideth not for wisdom to direct me in so great and important an affair, in that way which should be most for his glory ; having taken the best human advice, my circumstances would admit of, and moreover having taken into the most serious and deliberate consideration the several steps of Divine Providence relating to me, since my first coming into these parts, until now, my providential cast into this town, your attention and attachment to my preaching, your earnest, unanimous desire for my first and second return and further trial upon trial, your general agreement with me in the great principles of gospel doctrine and discipline, so far as I could learn ; your remarkable

unanimity in the call itself, considering your former very divided, broken state, your pressing need of a Gospel Minister, the fatal consequence of your not having one, your apparent disposition to support the Gospel Ministry, the extensive door open for doing good not only in this but in the neighboring destitute infant settlements and new towns throughout the wilderness ; strong inclination to settle where I can be the most useful to my fellow creatures, most instrumental in destroying the kingdom of the Devil and edifying the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, I say, having carried this greatest concern to the great God for light to shew me what I ought to do, and He having cast so much light before me in the above mentioned steps of his Providence, *I am induced to think it is my duty to accept, and do therefore accept of your call to settle with you, in the work of the Gospel Ministry*, which I hope, should I be set apart to it, I shall be enabled by the grace of God, by the strength of Christ, to perform with fidelity to my great Master, with approbation of my own conscience, and with faithfulness to your precious and immortal souls ; whatever be the consequence ; and as I have a bodily part, and may have connection which will stand in need of the food that perisheth, I expect you will fulfill your promises of a temporal support ; for the laborer is worthy of his hire, as saith our Divine Saviour, and therefore may justly expect it. And furthermore, as you have made no provision for my support in case of bodily sickness and infirmity, disabling me from carrying on the work of the Ministry, to which I am as much exposed as other men, and in which I shall need a support as much as in a time of health ; I shall therefore expect, if I settle, that you will make some provision for such a time of sickness and inability for carrying on the work, either by continuing the full salary, if needed, or such a part of it as shall be judged a competent support by disinterested persons.

To conclude, should this very near and most weighty relation of minister and people, take place between us, it is my earnest desire and most hearty prayer to God, that we may be enabled by his blessing and grace assisting, justly and faithfully to perform the mutual duties incumbent upon us in that relation, as well as in all other, live together in love and friendship, severally avoid all those things which give just occasion of offence, or have a tendency to interrupt the harmony, strive together to promote

each others greatest good in every view, be crowned with success in our endeavors, glorify God in all while here, and after we have done with all earthly connexion and bid adieu to this dying world, be received into the embraces of our God, to dwell together forever in the full possession and enjoyment of eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord to whom be glory forever. Amen.

ISAAC SMITH.

Nov. 12, 1774.

Mr. Smith was joined by Capt. Summersbee Gilman, Stephen Dudley, and Lieut. Jeremiah Cogswell, on the part of the town, in calling a council, and fixing upon the time for ordination. The 30th of November was the day selected, and on that day the ordination took place at Jotham Gilman's house, where the Gilmanton Poor House now stands. The Rev. Mr. McClintock* of Greenland preached the sermon from 1 Cor. ii. 2: "*For I am determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified.*" Rev. Mr. Walker of Concord, gave the charge to the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Foster† of Canterbury, gave the right hand of fellowship, Rev. Mr. Stearns of Epping, Rev. Mr. Belknap‡ of Dover, Rev. Mr. Upham§ of Deerfield, and Rev.

* *Rev. Samuel McClintock, D. D.*, was born in Medford, Ms., May 1st, 1732. His father, William, came from the North of Ireland, had 4 wives and 19 children, and lived to the age of 90 years. This son graduated at New Jersey College in 1751, was ordained in Greenland, Nov. 3d, 1756, and died April 27th, 1804, aged 72. Mr. McClintock had 15 children. Three of his sons were killed in the Revolutionary war.

† *Rev. Abiel Foster*, son of Capt. Asa Foster, was a native of Andover, Ms., where he was born in August, 1735. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1756, ordained in Canterbury, Jan. 21, 1761, and was dismissed in 1779. He was afterwards Representative to the General Court, Senator, two years President of the Senate, and in 1783-4, a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was for four years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1789, he was one of the Representatives to the first Congress under the new Constitution, to which office he was again elected in 1795, and continued until 1803, when he retired to private life, and died in April, 1806, aged 71 years. Judge Foster's first wife was a daughter of Hon. Joseph Badger, Sen.

‡ *Rev. Jeremiah Belknap, D. D.*, was a native of Boston, Ms., where he was born June 4, 1744, grad. at H. C. 1762, settled in Dover, Feb. 18, 1767, and was dismissed Sept. 11, 1786. He was installed in Federal street church, Boston, April 4, 1787, and died June 20, 1798, aged 54. He was the author of the *History of N. H.*, *American Biography*, and a variety of other publications, and was the principal founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

§ *Rev. Timothy Upham* was born in Malden, Ms., Dec. 20, 1748, graduated at

Mr. Woodman of Sanbornton, performed the other exercises. At the same time, and by the same Council, a Congregational Church was gathered, consisting of five members, over which Mr. Smith was constituted Pastor. The original members of the Church were Isaac Smith, Stephen Dudley, John Sanborn, Ebenezer Page, and Nathaniel Wilson. During the year 1775, seventeen were added to the Church, and £75, lawful money, were raised to pay Mr. Smith's salary. It was agreed to omit in the tax list for the Minister, all persons who should produce a certificate from the Wardens of the Baptist Church that they have attended that meeting three fourths of the time, and had paid their tax to that Society. The broad aisle in the meeting house was fixed at six feet, and the aisle from the East to the West door, four feet. The Committee, consisting of John Sanborn, Nathaniel Wilson, and Joseph Philbrook, chosen to settle with the Committee that put up the frame, and to proceed in finishing the house, sold the pews on the lower floor at public auction, on the 26th of December, 1774, for \$759. The sales were recorded on the town book. In 1776, Summersbee Gilman, Jeremiah Cogswell, and John Moody, were chosen by the town to settle with the Building Committee who covered the house, one of them, Joseph Philbrook, having died. A new Committee was chosen, and in 1777 they were instructed by the town to lay the floor, build the pulpit, finish the seats of the pews, sealing up the back parts as far as proper, make the end doors, and putty in the glass on the lower floor; and that there be a tax of £75 made upon the inhabitants that belong to Rev. Mr. Smith's meeting, to enable him to build his house, which was committed to Stephen Dudley for collection. Voted also that £20 be laid out, to clear the Parsonage.

On the 29th of July, the Proprietors sold the privilege on lot No. 18, 2d range of 100 acres, to Moses Morrill, to be improved

H. C. 1768, and was ordained in Deerfield, Dec. 9, 1772. His first wife and the mother of his children, was Hannah, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of North Hampton, born April 22, 1754. Her twin sister married Dr. Edmund Chadwick of Deerfield, Oct. 3, 1779, and died Feb. 20, 1816, ten years before her husband, who died Nov. 8, 1826. The children of Rev. Mr. Upham were the Hon. Nathaniel Upham of Rochester, Gen. Timothy Upham of Portsmouth, and Miss Hannah Upham, the celebrated Principal of the Female Institute at Canandagua, N. Y. Mrs. Upham died Aug. 4, 1797, aged 44. Mr. Upham died Feb. 21, 1811, aged 63, and in the 40th year of his ministry. His second wife survived only a few months and died May 15, the same year.

for iron works, for £180, lawful money, which money they voted to the Congregational Society, to aid in finishing their meeting house, and Stephen Dudley was appointed to receive the same. On the 13th of February, 1776, Stephen Dudley and John Sanborn were chosen *Deacons* by the unanimous voice of the Church, then consisting of 28 members. After having repeatedly requested longer time to consider, they both accepted of the office, which they honorably filled, and continued to hold until their deaths.

On the 8th of November, Gen. Joseph Badger and Dea. Stephen Dudley were appointed to sell the pew ground in the gallery of the meeting house, and to finish as soon as might be the seats and pews in the same. On the 10th of May, 1780, it was voted that the 13th lot in the 7th range of 100 acre lots, and the 10th lot in the 13th range of 100 acre lots, be hereby given and granted for the use of the ministry. On the 3d of May, 1781, the Church voted to admit persons to communion who did not see their way clear to bring their children to the ordinance of Baptism. As the Committee did not sell the pews in the gallery, they were settled with and discharged, March 13th, 1783. Voted, that Gen. Joseph Badger have all the pews in the gallery, excepting what had been voted to Antipas Gilman, to be disposed of as he saw fit, provided he finished the gallery. The town were to provide and put in all the joists wanting, and find boards and nails to lay the floors, and build the breast work. They were also to build the stairs, and the doors that enter the gallery; the singing pew in the gallery to be finished by Gen. Badger. Dea. Stephen Dudley and Col. Antipas Gilman were chosen a Committee to provide the nails and boards, and build the stairs, as agreed.

At a town meeting on the 14th of April, Gen. Badger, having heard that there was some dissatisfaction in regard to his finishing the gallery, offered to give up the bargain if there should be four persons belonging to the meeting dissatisfied. It was voted to raise £90, lawful money, to pay sundry bills for work done on the meeting house. It was also voted that Stephen Dudley, Summersbee Gilman, and William Price be a Committee to finish the gallery in the Congregational Meeting House, and that the Committee proceed forthwith to sell the pews in the

gallery at public auction, which were sold accordingly on the 18th of August, 1783.

At the annual town meeting, March 10th, 1785, it was voted to raise £150 to get lime and glass to plaster and glaze the meeting house. Col. Antipas Gilman, Gen. Joseph Badger, and Dea. Stephen Dudley, were appointed a Committee to lay out the above money. Sept. 4th, 1786, voted to raise £45, to get nails and boards to lath the meeting house. March 8th, 1787, voted to tax the inhabitants of the Upper Parish to Messrs. Powers and Smith, and give them preaching in proportion to what they pay, at such places as they may choose, by these settled Ministers of the town. March 8th, 1788, voted that the Ministers preach in the Upper Parish, as last year. On the 30th of March, 1789, voted to raise £30 to finish the meeting house and glaze it, besides the State note in Dea. Dudley's hands, to be paid in beef at 20s. per hundred, or Indian corn at 3s. per bushel. June 22d, voted that Col. Thomas Cogswell be agent to finish the meeting house, that he collect the £30 raised, that he take corn or beef for the tax until the first day of January, and after that nothing but money; that Dea. Dudley give up the State note to Col. Cogswell, taking his receipt therefor, and that the meeting house be finished on or before the last day of September, 1790. April 19, 1792, voted that the Congregational Society in the Upper Parish be taxed the same as the other, and that they lay out their money for preaching as they see fit. March 31st, 1794, voted that Rev. Mr. Smith may preach in the Upper Parish the ensuing summer, provided he and the people can agree.

March 28, 1799. A Committee consisting of Joseph Badger, Jr., Samuel Shepard, Samuel Ladd, Samuel Greely, Joseph Parsons, and John Shepard, chosen to divide the Ministerial lands among the several religious Societies in town, *reported, that after examining the Charter and votes of the town and Proprietors, it is in their opinion best not to do any thing on the subject.*

March 15th, 1803, the Church chose Winslow Page a Deacon, who accepted the office on the 2d of Sept. Nov. 4, Benjamin Page was chosen Deacon, who signified his acceptance on the 18th of January, following. March 4th, 1805, the town voted that Capt. Thomas Burns, Capt. Benjamin Stevens, and

Lieut. Parker Morgan be a Committee to new shingle the meeting house, and that for this purpose they sell at auction the pew ground covered by two long seats, on each side of the broad aisle. Accordingly, an auction was held on the 10th of June, and \$250 was obtained by the sales.

May 26, 1807, voted to accept the report of the Committee, to repair the meeting House, and to raise by subscription \$250 to clapboard the meeting House.

The above measures, embracing a period of about 33 years, contain the principal matters in the history of the Rev. Mr. Smith's meeting House. This House stood with very little further repair, excepting what was done to restore an injury received on the roof by a gale of wind, during the Rev. Mr. Spofford's ministry, and was finally taken down in 1839, being found too large and inconvenient; and out of its ruins was raised the present neat and comfortable House of the first church, in the summer of 1840, which was dedicated in the autumn of that year.

For several years the town was very harmonious in regard to Rev. Mr. Smith's salary, but as meetings of other denominations began to multiply, a disposition was manifested occasionally to throw off the town's obligation to the *standing order*. First a proposal was made to have assessors and a collector of the Minister tax, separate from the Selectmen and constables, who made and collected the other taxes of the town. Then an effort was made to divide the Ministerial lands among the different Societies. This, at first failed, but afterwards succeeded.

In September 2d, 1805, Col. Samuel Greely, Capt. John Moody, Capt. David Sanborn, Capt. Benjamin Stevens, Dr. William Smith, Col. Joseph Badger, and Lieut. David Sanborn, were appointed by the town a Committee, to petition for an act of incorporation, as a religious society. But on the 26th of May, 1807, the town voted not to receive an act of incorporation, but that the Selectmen make the tax as they have done for the Rev. Mr. Smith's salary. From 1810 to 1815, no Minister tax was made out. Mr. Smith then, by advice of friends, commenced a suit against the town for his salary.

On the 27th of June, 1815, the town met in relation to an action lately commenced by Isaac Smith, clerk, against said town for the arrearages of his salary, and also an action commenced by said Smith against the town for taxing his property in 1812,

which tax was assessed agreeably to a vote of the town. Took up the action for the Rev. Mr. Smith's salary, and after discussing the same,

Voted, that whereas there are sundry religious sects and denominations in this town, and that Society commonly called by the name of the Congregational Society, having chosen the Rev. Isaac Smith and settled him as a Congregational Minister, acting under the authority of the town as a body corporate; and as said town did exclusively pay him his annual salary for a number of years, and said Society have demeaned themselves quietly as good subjects of the State, nor disturbed others in their religious worship, and as the members of other Societies in said town do not wish to disturb the said Congregational Society, therefore,

Voted, that the said Congregational Church and Society shall have the exclusive right to manage the action, brought by the said Isaac Smith, against the town of Gilmanton, as a body corporate, for the recovery of such sum or sums as he avers is due to him, on said contract, and defend said action or settle with him as they shall judge best; provided however, that no person belonging to said town, and constitutionally belonging to any other religious Society, shall be bound by any vote that shall be passed by said Congregational Society to pay any sum or sums they may agree to pay, or that shall be recovered by the said Isaac Smith, or any cost that shall accrue in said action.

Voted to choose a Committee of three persons, whose duty it shall be to try to make a settlement with the Rev. Isaac Smith for the back arrearages of his salary. Thomas Burns, Winslow Page, and William Smith, Jr. were chosen said Committee.

Voted to choose an agent to defend the suit commenced by Mr. Smith against the town in case the Committee do not see fit to settle with him. Stephen Moody was chosen an agent for that purpose.

Voted, that David Edgerly be an agent in behalf of the town to defend the suit commenced by the Rev. Isaac Smith against Ezekiel Hoyt, and Daniel Gale, 3d, for their taxing the said Smith in 1812, agreeably to a vote of the town.

The Committee succeeded in making a settlement with Mr. Smith, and on the 14th of October, 1815, the Selectmen made the taxes from 1810 to 1815, for the Rev. Isaac Smith's salary,

and committed the same to Isaac W. Page for collection, amounting to \$1,402.

The prosecution gave great offence to many, and though he withdrew his action for taxing his property, yet on the 12th of March, 1816, the town voted to tax the property of Rev. Mr. Smith in future, and that the contract with the Rev. Isaac Smith be dissolved as far as his salary is concerned. Mr. Smith for the sake of peace thought it expedient to relinquish his claim upon the town. During the remainder of his Ministry he was sustained by voluntary subscription; and from this period the History will proceed under the head of the

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

An Act of Incorporation was obtained under the title of *First Congregational Society*, which has since that time annually made arrangements as an incorporation for the support of preaching in connection with the first church.

On the 25th of March, 1817, Rev. Mr. Smith was removed by death after an illness of only three days, in the 73d year of his age, and the 43d of his ministry. The sermon at his funeral was preached by the Rev. Josiah Carpenter of Chichester. The church testified their sense of his worth by the erection of a neat and very appropriate monument to his memory. During his ministry 114 had joined the church, the number of Baptisms was 312, of Marriages 396, of Deaths 1141. He was a discriminating and faithful Preacher, and a very worthy man; and scarcely had the grave closed over him, when the seed of truth which he had long been sowing, germinated and sprung up yielding an abundant harvest. Many found the Scriptural declaration true of him, "*though dead he yet speaketh.*" A revival of religion of a very interesting character commenced in the autumn of 1817, when the church was without a minister. It progressed under the labors of Rev. Jesse Stratton, then just from the Theological Seminary, Andover, and resulted in the addition of 45 to the church, several of whom were young. This was a circumstance of deep interest, as heretofore scarcely a youth was found within the pale of the church.

Most of these had been gathered into the church by the instrumentality of Rev. Luke A. Spofford, who, after preaching a suit-

able time as a candidate, and preparing the way for his settlement by inducing the church to adopt a sound Doctrinal Creed, was ordained successor of the Rev. Mr. Smith to the pastoral care of the church, on the 9th of June, 1819.

The revival, a particular account of which may be found in the Boston Recorder for May 26th, 1818, had laid a foundation for a deep interest in this occasion on the part of the people. The exercises were peculiarly appropriate and solemn, and were as follows: Reading of the Minutes of the Council, by Rev. Nathaniel Wells* of Deerfield; Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Abraham Bodwell of Sanborn-ton; Introductory Prayer, by the Rev. Dr. McFarland† of Concord; Sermon, by Rev. Asa Rand‡ of Gorham, Me.; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Josiah Carpenter§ of Chichester;

* *Rev. Nathaniel Wells*, son of Dea. Nathaniel Wells, was born July 13th, 1774, at Wells, Me. His grand-father, Dea. Nathaniel Wells, son of Dea. Thomas Wells, who died in Ipswich, Oct. 26th, 1666, early moved from that place to Wells, Me., and was a leading man in that town. Rev. Mr. Wells grad. at Dartmouth College, 1795, followed mercantile occupations 16 years, studied Divinity with Rev. Dr. Hemmenway, whose daughter he married in 1797, and took license to preach from the York County Association in October, 1811. He began to preach in Deerfield in January, 1812, received a call April 9th, gave his answer May 12th, and was ordained July 1st, 1812, and, after a useful ministry of about 30 years, was dismissed, Sept. 1st, 1841. Two of his sons Theodore and Moses Hemmenway, have entered the ministry.

† *Rev. Asa McFarland, D. D.*, son of James McFarland, was born in Worcester, Ms., April 19th, 1769, grad. at Dartmouth College, 1793, and was ordained in Concord, March 7th, 1798. He received the degree of D. D. from Yale College in 1812, was dismissed from his charge March 23d, 1825, and died Feb. 18th, 1827, aged 58.

‡ *Rev. Asa Rand*, a native of Rindge, was graduated at D. C. 1806, studied Divinity with Asa Burton, D. D., and was ordained in Gorham, Me., Jan. 18th, 1809, and was brother-in-law to Mr. Spofford. He was dismissed from Gorham, June 12th, 1822, and was afterwards Editor of the Portland Mirror, Boston Recorder, and a monthly periodical, called the Volunteer, and also author of a volume of sermons. He is now settled in Pompey, N. Y.

§ *Rev. Josiah Carpenter*, son of John Carpenter of Norwich, who was son of John of Rehoboth, was born in Stafford, Ct., Oct. 6th, 1762. His mother was Mary, daughter of Josiah Loomis of Lebanon. She was a member of Dr. Wheelock's Church, before he removed to New Hampshire. Rev. Mr. Carpenter was baptized by Dr. John Willard of Stafford, who was a brother of President Willard. He graduated at Dartmouth College, 1787, was ordained in Chichester, Nov. 2d, 1791, and dismissed July 24th, 1827. He is still living in Chichester, among the people of his former charge.

Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Laban Ainsworth* of Jaffrey; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Enoch Corser of Loudon; Address to the Church and People, by Rev. Abraham Burnham of Pembroke; and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. William Patrick of Canterbury.

On the 3d of September, 1819, Joseph French was chosen Deacon, who accepted his appointment on the 18th of October, following. The labors of the Rev. Mr. Spofford with his people, continued about six years, during which time 30 were added to the Church, most of whom were fruits of a revival which occurred in the winter and spring of 1823. Finding his health inadequate to so large a field of labor, he asked a dismission on the 1st of January, 1825, which was acceded to by the Church on the 11th of April, and he was dismissed accordingly by a Council, on the 9th of June following, with perfect harmony on the part of his people, and being recommended by the Council as an able and faithful Minister.

The Rev. Daniel Lancaster began on the first Sabbath in Jan., 1825, to supply the pulpit of the First Church, and continued 3 months. On the 11th of April, the Church voted to extend him a call to become their Pastor. To this call he returned a negative answer. The call was renewed, with some modifications, in the month of July, and, on the 21st of August, he returned from Haverhill, Ms., where he was then preaching, and gave an affirmative answer. He was ordained on the 21st of Sept., 1825. The Council convened at the house of Moses Peaslee. The ordination services were performed in the following order: The Rev. Mr. Bodwell offered the introductory prayer; Rev. Phinehas Cooke† of Acworth, preached the ser-

* *Rev. Laban Ainsworth*, son of Capt. William Ainsworth, was born in Woodstock, Ct., July 19th, 1759, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1778, was ordained in Jaffrey, Dec. 10th, 1782. His son, William, graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1811, and is an attorney in his native town. Rev. Mr. Ainsworth is one of the oldest settled Ministers in New Hampshire.

† *Rev. Phinehas Cooke*, son of John Cooke, and grand-son of Aaron Cooke, was born at Hadley, Oct. 9th, 1781, graduated at Williams College, 1803, read Law in Keene, where he married Sophia Grout. His attention was, however, turned to Theology, and he was ordained in Acworth, Sept. 7th, 1814, dismissed Feb. 18th, 1829, and installed in Lebanon, May 13th, 1829, where he yet remains. Three of his sons have graduated at Dartmouth College, the eldest of whom is settled in the Ministry, at Amherst, Ms.

mon from 1 Kings xix. 9, "*What dost thou here, Elijah?*" The Rev. Josiah Prentice* of Northwood, offered the consecrating prayer, Rev. Mr. Spofford gave the charge, Rev. Abijah Cross† of Salisbury, gave the right hand of fellowship, the Rev. Enos George‡ of Barnstead, addressed the people, and the Rev. Liba Conant of Northfield, offered the concluding prayer.

On the 26th of February, 1826, a letter of dismission and recommendation was voted by the Church to 25 members, to be formed into a new Church, at the Academy Village. On the 5th of May, Moses Page was chosen Deacon. In the winter of 1826-27, a revival was enjoyed, which brought into the Church 40 members. A particular account of this revival may be found in the New Hampshire Repository and Observer for March, 1828. Theophilus Gilman was chosen Deacon, Jan. 4th, 1828. Oct. 12th, 1830, 13 individuals were dismissed from this, to be formed into a Church at the Iron Works Village. In 1831, another revival was enjoyed, as the fruits of which about 35 were added to the Church.

July 25th, 1832, Mr. Lancaster was dismissed for want of support, the First Congregational Society having been much reduced by the formation of the two adjacent churches in town, During Mr. Lancaster's ministry of six years, 85 were added to the Church. There were 118 baptisms, and over 100 funerals. From this period, the First Church has been without a Pastor. They have, however, been supplied one year, 1834, by Rev.

* *Rev. Josiah Prentice* was born in Grafton, Ms., 1772, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1795, was ordained in Northwood, May 29th, 1799. He was married to Nancy Wiggin, Feb. 12th, 1801. He resigned his pastoral charge, Nov. 3d, 1842, and is still living in Northwood.

† *Rev. Abijah Cross*, son of Abijah and grand-son of William Cross, was born in Methuen, Ms., Oct. 25, 1793. He fitted for College at Bradford Academy, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1821, and studied Theology with Rev. Dr. Dana, then at Londonderry. He settled in Salisbury, March 24th, 1824, resigned his charge, April 1st, 1829, and preached two years at West Haverhill, where he now labors, before he was installed there, May 18th, 1831. He married Amelia Swan of Methuen, June 22d, 1824.

‡ *Rev. Enos George*, son of Enos and grand-son of Micah George, was born at South Hampton, June 2d, 1781. His mother was Dorothy, daughter of Barns Jewell, an Englishman. He was ordained in Barnstead, Sept. 26, 1804, where he still continues to preach. July 10th, 1805, he was married to Sophia, daughter of Jonathan Chesley of Durham. His son, Franklin George, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1838, and is a physician in Georgia.

Francis P. Smith, son of the first Minister, when a revival was enjoyed, and 20 were added to the Church; and another year, 1837, by Rev. Josiah Carpenter, when 12 were added to the Church. And from that time, they have been supplied on the Sabbath by members of the Theological Seminary.

CENTRE CHURCH.

On the 8th of March, 1826, a Council was convened in the Academy Village, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Bodwell of Sanborn-ton, Patrick of Canterbury, Norwood of Meredith Bridge, and Lancaster of Gilmanton, who, after deliberation and prayer, proceeded to organize a church, consisting of 25 persons dismissed from the first church. Mr. Bodwell preached the sermon and Mr. Patrick presented the Articles of Faith and Covenant, which being assented to by the candidates, they were received and acknowledged by the Council as a church of Christ, constituted according to gospel order.

On the 2d of May, 1826, the church extended a call to Rev. Heman Rood, a candidate then preaching with them, to become their pastor, and chose Dr. Asa Crosby, Maj. Ebenezer Eastman, and Dea. Joseph French, a Committee to make arrangements for the ordination.

On the 12th of July, 1826, Mr. Rood was ordained pastor of the church. Invocation and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Norwood, introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Spofford, Rev. Dr. Edwards of Andover, preached the sermon, Rev. Mr. Bodwell offered the consecrating prayer, Rev. Mr. Patrick gave the charge, Rev. Mr. Hale of Campton, gave the right hand of fellowship, Rev. Mr. Burnham of Pembroke, addressed the people, and the Rev. Mr. Bouton offered the concluding prayer. The services were performed in the unfinished meeting House, the frame of which was erected June 22, 1826. The meeting House was finished outside the same season, and the next summer completed within—the whole expense was \$3,500. It was dedicated to the service of Almighty God Sept. 20, 1827. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Mr. Rood, the pastor. During the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Rood, which continued about three and a half years from his ordination, 11 were received to the church, 10 by profession and one by letter. The

Society being feeble, were aided in his support annually by the N. H. Missionary Society \$100, by the Massachusetts Society for the propagation of the gospel, \$50, and by the firm of Homes & Homer in Boston, \$30. The Rev. Mr. Rood received a call to settle at New Milford, Ct., and consequently asked a dismission. February 15, 1830, the church voted to dismiss the Rev. Mr. Rood, according to his request, and on the 23d of March, 1830, a Council was convened to ratify his dismissal. From April, 1830, to April, 1832, the Society was supplied with preaching half of the time by the Rev. Daniel Lancaster, pastor of the first church. A revival was enjoyed and 28 were added to the church. From Aug. 1832, to Dec. 1835, he preached for the Society as a stated supply the whole time, they being aided 1833, '34, and '35, by the N. H. Missionary Society, \$50, annually. A season of revival was enjoyed in the autumn of 1834, and also again in the early part of 1836, and 76 as the fruits of the two revivals were added to the church. Dec. 16, 1835, Rev. Mr. Lancaster was installed as pastor, and the exercises of the installation were as follows ; Introductory prayer and sermon by Rev. John K. Young, installing prayer by Rev. William Patrick, charge by Rev. A. Bodwell, right hand of fellowship by Rev. Liba Conant, address to the church and people and concluding prayer by Rev. Prof. Rood, and benediction by the pastor. In January, 1838, another revival commenced, and in the course of the year 52 were received to the church. A season of refreshing was enjoyed especially in the Academy in the beginning of 1843, and 13 joined the church. The whole number which have been added, is 243.

IRON WORKS CHURCH.

In the year 1826, a desire began to be manifested for preaching at the Iron Works Village, and a meeting House was erected in June, 1826, completed in June, dedicated and the pews sold July 4, 1827. The Rev. Mr. Rood preached the sermon. The religious Society was formed July 3, 1829.

In the revival of 1827, several individuals in the vicinity of the Iron Works, were hopefully renewed and joined the first church, and from the time of the dedication of the meeting House, the Rev. Mr. Lancaster preached there half of the time

for two years. On the 20th of October, 1830, thirteen individuals 4 males and 9 females, living at the Iron Works Village, having received a dismissal from the first church, by letters missive convened a Council composed of the church in Barnstead, and the first and centre churches in Gilmanton, which met at the house of Dea. Winslow Page, and after deliberation and prayer, proceeded to the meeting House and organized them into a church. Rev. Mr. George preached the sermon and read to them the Articles of Faith and Covenant, and, receiving their assent, pronounced them a church duly organized. Rev. Mr. Lancaster expressed the fellowship of the churches by giving to one of their number the right hand. In 1831, five were added to the church by profession and 3 by letter. On the 12th of September, the church extended to Rev. Charles G. Safford, a candidate then recently from the Seminary at Andover, who had been supplying their pulpit, a call to become their pastor, and the society concurred, offering him a salary of \$300, the use of the parsonage, and a supply of fire wood. Charles Parker, Thomas Cogswell and Benjamin F. Hall, were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the ordination. On the 17th of Sept. Mr. Safford returned an affirmative answer, and on the 28th of Sept. 1831, he received ordination. The introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. George, Rev. John Smith of Exeter, preached the sermon, Rev. Josiah Prentice offered the ordaining prayer, Rev. Mr. Bodwell gave the charge, Rev. Mr. Corser the right hand, Rev. Mr. Bouton addressed the people.

Sept 21st, 1831, Mrs. Anne Salter, one of the original members of the church, died leaving a bequest of \$100 to the church. Oct. 20, 1832, Dea. Winslow Page and Dea. John Osgood were chosen Deacons of the church, having previously served in the churches where they belonged. June 12th, 1832, the church held a protracted meeting 4 days. Some revival followed, and 13 united with the church. October 21, 1834, the church held another protracted meeting, which was followed by a revival, and 25 were added to the church. January 2d, 1835, Dea. Moses Page was appointed Deacon. On the 12th of June, 1836, Rev. Mr. Safford was dismissed on account of ill health. During his ministry of 4 years and nine months, 56 were added to the church, 13 males and 43 females, 16 by letter and 40 by profession. July 5th, Thomas Cogswell was chosen Deacon.

In the early part of 1838, a revival commenced under the labors of Rev. J. Blake, more powerful than any preceding one, which resulted in the addition of 62 to the church, 55 in one day by profession, of whom 26 were males and 29 females. On the 31st of January, 1839, Rev. Stephen S. N. Greely was ordained pastor of the church. Invocation and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. George, introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Putnam, sermon by Prof. Warner, ordaining prayer by Prof. Rood, charge by Rev. Mr. Curtis, right hand by Rev. Mr. Blake, address to the church and people by Rev. Mr. Lancaster, and concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Young. Mr. Greely's labors were happily instrumental in establishing and confirming the converts recently added to the church. Feb. 28, 1840, Rice Gilman was chosen Deacon. Rev. Mr. Greely having received an invitation from the church at Lamprey River, Newmarket, was dismissed with great harmony, on the 19th of October, 1842.

The present pastor, Rev. Rufus Childs, was ordained Nov. 6, 1844. Introductory prayer by Rev. Joseph Lane, sermon by Rev. William Cogswell, D. D., President of the Gilmanton Theological Seminary, ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr. Bodwell, charge by Rev. Mr. Lancaster, right hand by Rev. Mr. Freeman, address to the people by Rev. Mr. Young, and concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Leach.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist Church was organized Nov. 16th, 1773. The Churches, which assisted on the occasion, were the Baptist Churches at Stratham, Brentwood, and Epping. The original members were Orlando Weed, Thomas Edgerly, Thomas Mudgett, John Fox, Dudley Young, Samuel Weeks, and seven females. Being without a Pastor, Orlando Weed was appointed Standing Moderator, Samuel Weeks was chosen Clerk, and Thomas Edgerly, Deacon.

On the 25th of May, 1775, Elder Tingley baptized seven, and received them to the Church. On the 7th of June, Elder Samuel Shepard baptized four, and Aug. 10th, he baptized 22. On the 9th of December, 16 of these were received to the full

communion of the Church by Elder Tingley. Dr. Samuel Shepard visited the town again Sept. 18th, 1776, and baptized four, and, in December, two more were baptized, and received to the Church by Elder Tingley. At this time, articles of faith were adopted.

May 7th, 1777, the Church held a conference, and licensed Samuel Weeks and Edward Locke, two of their brethren, "to go forth and declare a proclamation of peace and pardon through a risen Savior to a dying world!" On the 4th of December, 1779, at a Church conference, Edward Locke expressed his dissent from the articles of faith, and requested a dismission. Whereupon, a Council was called on the 16th of February, 1780, to advise in the case, consisting of the Churches in Berwick, Epping, and Barrington, which gave as their result, "*that Edward Locke has departed from the true faith, and ought to confess his error, and return.*"

June 15th, 1780, Samuel Weeks was ordained a Preacher with this Church, but afterwards changed his principles and moved to Parsonsfield, carrying with him a portion of the Church records and papers. Aug. 31, 1782, the Church chose delegates to Meredith, to assist in ordaining Elder Nicholas Folsom. Aug. 16th, 1784, Dudley Young was appointed to improve his gift with this Church for the present, and it was voted to pay his expenses, when he goes on exchange. Nov. 16th, 1784, the Church voted to invite Elder Walter Powers to preach with them, and Dec. 25th, the same year, the Church voted to give him a call to become their Pastor. May 30th, 1785, he united with the Church by a letter, from the Church in Sanford, Me. June 14th, 1786, Elder Walter Powers was ordained as Pastor of the Church. The Elders present on the occasion, were Elder William Hooper of Madbury, who preached the sermon and gave the right hand of fellowship, Elder Samuel Shepard, who gave the charge, Elder Edmund Pillsbury from Northwood, and Elder Nicholas Folsom from Meredith, who also took part in the exercises.

Oct. 12th, 1797, a Council was called to set off the Upper Parish into a separate Baptist Church, under Elder Richard Martin. But he dissented from their Creed, and the Council dissolved. The labors of Elder Powers were to a considerable extent successful, and continued about 20 years. At the expi-

ration of this period, he asked a dismission, and Sept. 12th, 1806, his pastoral relation to the Church was dissolved. In 1811, the Church was divided,—the members in the Lower Parish constituting the first Baptist Church, and those in the Upper the second. Since 1812, it has been called the Gilford Church, and was under the care of Elder Uriah Morrison until 1817, when he died, aged 36 years. The first Baptist Church never enjoyed a communion after the division, but declined until it lost its visibility. So that in the revival of 1818, June 10th, another church was formed under the labors of the Rev. Phinehas Richardson, consisting of six males, viz. Daniel Clough, Stephen Clough, Joseph Huckins, Benjamin Kelly, John Swazey, Dudley Young, and 10 females. The same year it was formed, 15 were added, and July 3d, Stephen Clough was chosen Deacon. In 1819, there was an addition of nine more. June 15th, 1823, 15 were added, and in 1829, 12 were added. June 5, 1831, John Carlton was chosen Deacon. The whole number in the church was then 104.

In August, 1835, James Gilman was chosen Deacon. March 20th, 1836, Mr. Richardson resigned his care of the church, and April 12th, removed from town. He had been acting pastor of the church, 18 years. The greatest harmony had subsisted, and it was with the deepest regret that the church parted with him. During his ministry, 116 had been added to the church. He was ordained Evangelist in Methuen, Ms., his native place, Nov. 12th, 1817, and removed to Gilmanton in March, 1818. Since leaving Gilmanton, he has preached in Hollis, where he now resides.

In 1838, a very extensive revival was enjoyed by this church, under the labors of the Rev. Hiram D. Hodge, successor to Mr. Richardson, and May 4th, 30 were baptized and received to the church in one day; a number nearly equal to one third of its former members. Since that time, they have been supplied by the Rev. James A. Boswell, and Rev. Bartlett Pease. The Rev. Mr. Hodge is their minister at their present time. In 1842, the old meeting house was taken down, and a new one erected on the same ground, 40 by 50 feet, 16 feet post; containing 52 pews, seating six persons each. The expense was less than \$1500. This house was dedicated Nov. 3d, 1842. Sermon by Rev. A. M. Swain of Gilford.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The first Methodist Class was established here in 1807, and had 31 members. The second was formed in 1818, and had 18 members. These classes were connected with the Circuit in Northfield, and had only occasional preaching. In 1821-2, James P. Harvey was on the circuit. The whole number in the classes was 49. In 1822-3, Jotham Horton and Ezekiel Stickney began to preach in the Academy, one third part of the time. A revival was enjoyed and a considerable number was added to the classes. In 1823-4, Eld. Jacob Sanborn was circuit preacher, and held meetings in the Academy, one half of the time. Eld. Zenas Adams succeeded Mr. Sanborn, and remained one year, 1825. Eld Samuel Kelly followed him, continuing also two years, 1826-7. During this period there was an interesting revival, and a Brick Meeting House was erected at an expense of about \$2,500, and was dedicated some time in 1827. Eld. George Storrs preached the dedication sermon. Eld. Storrs was two years on the circuit, 1828 and '29. The preachers who have followed him, are Nathan Howe, 1830; J. Wilbur, 1831; James B. Norris, 1832; George F. Crosby, 1833 and '34; Israel Jones, 1835 and '36; Samuel A. Cushing, 1837; Loren H. Gorden, 1838, when an extensive revival was enjoyed; Michael Quimby, 1839, who d. in 1843; James G. Smith, 1840, when a parsonage was built at an expense of about \$700; Joseph C. Cromack, 1841, when the number in the Society was 155; James Dow two years, from July, 1841, to July, 1843. There was a revival and the Society increased from 122 to 134. Mr. Dow died in Derry, in 1844. He was followed by J. S. J. Gridley, 1843-4, who reported the Society at 163. B. D. Brewster was his successor, 1844-5.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCHES.

There have been 4 Freewill Baptist Churches formed in Gilmanston. Of the onenear the Iron Works Village, Eld. Aaron Buzzell was the first preacher. Eld. Hezekiah D. Buzzell for many years had the charge of it. Eld. S. P. Fernald is now the min-

ister. The one in what is now Gilsford, was under the watch of Eld. Richard Martin, who seceded from the Calvin Baptist, 1797. The third was founded in January, 1810, by Joseph Young, ruling Elder, and Peter Clark, teaching Elder, Nicholas Folsom, Jeremiah Sawyer, William Weeks, and 27 others. Eld. Peter Clark, for many years their minister, was ordained on the 10th of January, 1810. In the same year, 32 were added to this church; in 1814, 24 were added, and in 1816, 20 were added—all as fruits of special revivals. The years of 1818, '29, '38, '39, '40, '42, and '43, were also seasons of precious ingatherings to this church. Elder David Moody now officiates as their minister. Their meeting House was erected in 1811. May 2, 1839, John Wells resigned the office of clerk, which he had held for 29 years. His successors have been Jeremiah M. Hackett, George W. Weymouth, and Charles A. Hackett, the present clerk. On the 23d of November, 1839, James Weymouth and Joseph Clark were publicly set apart as Deacons. Elders Lemuel Mason and John D. Knowles assisted on the occasion. May 3, 1827, this church assumed the name of the first Free Baptist Church in Gilmanton Upper Parish. September 1, 1830, this church resolved to banish the use of ardent spirits from funerals, and Oct. 5, 1843, its members adopted the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates.

The fourth Free Will Baptist Church was founded Nov. 6th, 1816, by Elder John Knowles, Simeon Bean, and 16 others. Elder John Knowles was ordained as an Evangelist, May 30th, 1811. The number of communicants in 1822, was 50. This church have occupied the Province Road meeting house, built in 1792. The church, since the death of Elder Knowles in July, 1837, has been re-organized, and has enjoyed successively the labors of Elder Fernald, Elder Tuttle, and Elder Elbridge Knowles.

CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Christian Baptist Society was organized under the superintendence of Elder Richard Davis in 1839, a beautiful meeting house was erected in the Factory Village, for their accommodation, in 1840, and John Brown and Franklin Forrest were cho-

sen Deacons. Their religious teachers, besides Elder Davis, have been Elders Knight, Allen, and John Gillingham, who is their present Minister.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

A Society of Friends was formed about the year 1780, by Ezekiel Hoit, Jacob Tucker, Richard Jones, and Gideon Bean. The number of members has usually been about 30. Their house of worship is near the Academy Village.

A Congregational Society has recently been formed in the Upper Parish, in Gilmanton, but it has not yet made arrangements for a separate meeting on the Sabbath.

In closing the Ecclesiastical History of the town, it may be stated that the Parsonage lands have all been sold, and the money is invested as a Parsonage fund, the interest of which is annually divided by the Selectmen among the different religious societies, each Society receiving in proportion to the number of members belonging to the same.

HISTORY OF GILMANTON.

PART III.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL HISTORY.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

Several of the early settlers were sufficiently distinguished to deserve some especial notice in this historical sketch. A particular history of these, together with the graduates and other professional men in town, will here be presented.

MINISTERS.

The *Rev. William Parsons* was a son of *Rev. Joseph Parsons* of Salisbury, Ms., where he was born April 21st, 1716. The family consisted of only five children, and but four of them lived to settle in life. John, the youngest son, died while a member of the Sophomore Class in Harvard College, 1740, then in his 16th year. *Rev. Joseph Parsons*, father of the *Rev. William Parsons*, was born in Northampton, Ms., 1670, graduated at Harvard College, 1697, settled in Lebanon, Ct., Nov. 27, 1700, resigned, 1708, and was installed in Salisbury, Nov. 28th, 1718, and died March 13th, 1739, aged 69. His eldest son, *Rev. Joseph*, was born in Brookfield, Ms., 1702, graduated at Harvard College, 1720, and settled at Bradford, June 8th, 1726. He had two wives and ten children, and died May 4th, 1765, aged 63. *Rev. Samuel Parsons*, the second son, was born in 1711, graduated at Harvard College in 1730, and settled in Rye, Nov. 3, 1736, and died Jan. 4th, 1789, aged 78, and in the 53d year of his ministry. One of his daughters married the *Rev. John Tucke* of Epsom. Elizabeth, the only daughter in the family of the *Rev. Joseph Parsons*, Sen., was born in 1718, married *Rev. Jeremiah Fogg* of Kensington, where she died in 1799.

The *Rev. William Parsons*, the subject of this notice, was

graduated at Harvard College in 1735, at the age of 19, and was settled at South Hampton in 1743. After a ministry of almost 20 years, he was dismissed, Oct. 6th, 1762. He became a Proprietor of Gilemanton, was employed by the Corporation to preach to the settlers, and removed his family into town Aug. 1st, 1763. Here he preached and performed the other duties of the ministry for the first ten years. He was also employed as a teacher of the youth in the early settlement of the town for several years. On the 16th of May, 1743, he was married to Sarah Burnham, a native of Durham, by whom he had 6 children, viz. Sarah, William, Elizabeth, John, Joseph, and Ebenezer.

Mr. Parsons was a very useful citizen, as well as an exemplary minister of the gospel, and did much to give a right direction to the early movements in regard to religious institutions in town. So far as is known, none of his sermons were published, and none of his papers are preserved. His *diary*, in which he entered a great variety of matters as they occurred from day to day, would be exceedingly valuable in making out the early history of the town; but that, together with his sermons, have probably been destroyed. He died in January, 1796, aged 80 years. His widow survived him only one year and one month. She died in February, 1797, at the age of 75. They were both buried on their own farm, a few rods eastward of the spot where they pitched their tent in 1763, when they first came into town.

Sarah Parsons, the eldest child of the Rev. Mr. Parsons, was born at South Hampton April 8th, 1744. She was married to John Smith, 3d, Esq., of Durham, at the age of 22, and removed to Durham in 1766. Her husband was a man of much respectability and influence. He was Representative from Durham for ten years, including the period of the Revolution, and a member of the Committee of Safety during the whole War. He died May 24th, 1791, at the age of 54 years. After her husband's death, she resided 7 years at Portsmouth, and 44 years before her death, 1794, became a member of Dr. Buckminster's church. She removed her relation to Durham, Aug. 3d, 1817, and died April 27th, 1838, aged 94 years and 19 days. She was distinguished for intelligence, information, amiableness, a strict regard for propriety, submission to Providence, patience under trials, and fortitude in suffering. Not long before her death, she could tell who lived in every house except two in

her native town, at the time, or shortly before she left there. And of these two, she said a family had lately moved into one of them. Her memory of recent things was equally accurate.

The *Rev. Isaac Smith* was son of Lemuel Smith of Sterling, Ct., and Martha Coit, his wife. He was born in Sterling, in the month of November, 1744, and was the fifth son in a family of 11 children, whose names were Francis, Benjamin, Lemuel, Joseph, Isaac, Willard, John, Martha, Mary, Luther, and Experience. His father, Lemuel Smith, was a farmer of considerable wealth, and it is said kept a 100 head of cattle. His homestead, at his decease, was sold for £5000. He left in his will a legacy to his children of £100 each; giving to Francis, his oldest son, afterwards *Judge Smith* of Plainfield, N. H., a double share, or £200, as being his legal claim by birth-right. He died in 1760, when his children were yet young. His wife, *Martha Coit*, was an eminently pious woman, and ever after the death of the father, attended family prayers with her large family of children. This example had a salutary effect upon their minds. Three of her sons, *Francis*, *Lemuel*, and *Joseph*, settled in Plainfield, N. H., on farms which they early purchased there, on the rich intervals of the Connecticut. *Francis*, previous to his going to Plainfield, is said to have spent his portion of his father's estate by prodigality. But about this time, there was a favorable change in his character, he having become religious. He settled on a beautiful interval, 10 miles below Hanover, and by industry and prudence he acquired a valuable estate. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Cheshire County, and held the office until his resignation. His son, William Coit Smith, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1801, in the same class with the Hon. Daniel Webster. Joseph had one son also, Dennison Smith, a graduate in 1805, and was a Judge in the Courts of Vermont.

Benjamin, the second son of Lemuel Smith, was a very promising youth. At the age of 15, he was employed by Gen. Putnam as his private clerk, and was very much esteemed by him; but unfortunately he took the small pox in the army, and the disease not being understood, was badly treated, and he died in great distress, at the age of 16. *Willard* settled in Bethel, Vt. *John*, at the age of 16, chose Isaac for his guardian, and entered College with him. He became a minister, and was after-

wards settled at Dighton, Ms., in 1772, as Colleague with Rev. Mr. Fisher, the first minister of Dighton, where he continued in the ministry till December, 1801, when he was dismissed. The following year, he removed to Pennsylvania, and there died. *Luther* remained in Sterling, and died in 1839, aged 84, and was at that time a member of the Connecticut Legislature. An interesting obituary of him was published in the newspapers, a copy of which was sent to his friends in Plainfield, and has been preserved by them.

Isaac Smith, the subject of this notice, was early put to the trade of a shoe-maker. When he became of age, however, he chose the business of farming, and went to Plainfield with a view to settle there ; but becoming pious about this time, he determined on getting an education, preparatory to the ministry. The only circumstance which can now be gathered respecting his conversion is, that a deep impression was made on his mind at the time of his father's death. When called into the room, as his father lay dying, he took him by the hand, and said, "*Isaac, see that you prepare for such an hour as this : your dying day will surely come !*" This remark sunk deep into his heart, and remained like a nail in a sure place. It never left him till he made a surrender of his heart to God. His brother John became pious about the same time. They began to fit for College in 1766, when he was 22, and his brother 17 years old, and entered at Princeton, in 1768. His preparation for College was very rapid, commencing his preparatory course when his class commenced their College course, he proceeded so rapidly that at the close of two years, he was admitted with them to junior standing. It appears, therefore, that he fitted and passed over the Freshman and Sophomore studies in two years, so as to enter the Junior class in advance. In order to accomplish so much in a little time, he hired an experienced linguist, a foreigner, a Scotchman, to repeat over to him the grammars, and explain to him all the forms and constructions of the Latin and Greek, and to aid him in the mathematical demonstrations, as he went along. In this way, he became an expert linguist, and could read Latin and Greek almost as readily as English, and in after life used to take up Latin and Greek books, and read them off page after page, with great ease, interest, and fluency. Though he was never guilty of boasting, and his modesty forbid his

speaking much of himself, he was often heard to say that he did not fear any of the College students in the languages. That his standing as a scholar was good in College, appears from the fact that Dr. Witherspoon, the President, recommended him when he graduated to instruct the Latin school, near College, consisting of 40 or 50 scholars, who were fitting for College. Among his College associates, though one class after him, were James Madison, late President of the United States, and Rev. Dr. Spring of Newburyport.

He graduated in 1770, having sustained himself while fitting and in his College course, by his own industry. In order to do this, he found his trade of no little advantage. His practice was to buy leather, make shoes, go up to Schenectady, and sell them among the Dutch, buy leather there, return, make them up, and then go and sell out again. In this way, he was worth as much when he left College, at the age of 26, as his father had bequeathed him 10 years before at the age of 16, and had obtained his education besides.

After leaving College, he passed some time with Dr. Hart of Preston, then beginning to be celebrated as a theologian, and afterwards spent six months with Dr. Bellamy, a famous divine of Bethlem, Ct., in the study of Divinity. He then received license to preach, and soon after took a journey to New Hampshire, to visit his brothers in Plainfield. Here he preached for a time, and received a call from the church and people in 1772, to settle with them in the ministry. This invitation, however, he saw fit to decline. During the season, he visited Hanover, and called on Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, the first President of Dartmouth College, who at this time occupied a *log College*, and called the students together by sounding a *tin trumpet*. It was this season, also, that on a certain occasion he took lodgings at the house of Jacob Burton, Esq., on Norwich Plain, and there, by telling his own experience in regard to a College life, and encouraging young Asa, afterwards Dr. Burton of Thetford, Vt., then about 20 years of age, he induced him to undertake an education, and thus instrumentally brought about that train of useful labors by which the life of Dr. Burton was distinguished. In 1772, he visited the lower part of New Hampshire, and some towns in Essex County, Ms., among which were Ipswich and Rowley. At each of which he is said to have received calls, as

also at Hampton, N. H. In August of this year, he preached his first sermon in Gilmanton, which led to an engagement of his labors for the season, during which, on the 29th of August, 1774, he received a call from the town of Gilmanton.

While he had this under consideration, and before accepting it, a delegation was sent from the church at Ipswich, to induce him to return thither. But Deacon Dudley, who was a firm and decided man, said to them, "*Go back! We cannot let Mr. Smith go from Gilmanton. The people are united in him, and we cannot part with him. We need him more than you do; for this is a new country. We need a minister, and Mr. Smith is the man for us, and we cannot let him go. There, you can get ministers enough, for you are near the College,*" (meaning Cambridge.) Upon this, the delegation left, and Mr. Smith accepted the call in Gilmanton, on the 12th of November, and on the 30th of the same month, he received ordination. Dr. McClintock of Greenland, preached on the occasion from 1 Cor. ii. 2. "*For I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified.*" The right hand of fellowship was given by Rev. Mr. Foster, his brother-in-law, of Canterbury. The connexion thus formed with his people, was happy and permanent. Additions were soon made to the church, and the religious interests of the town were prosperous.

On the 23d of Jan., 1777, Mr. Smith was m. to Mary, daughter of Gen. Joseph Badger, by whom he had six children. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Nathaniel Porter, then of New Durham, afterwards Dr. Porter of Conway. She lived with him nearly 12 years, and died Aug. 18th, 1788, aged nearly 30, having lost an infant son only eight days previous. Rev. Mr. Woodman of Sanbornton, preached at the funeral from 1 Thess. iv. 14. After living a widow a little more than three years, Mr. Smith was married the second time, Nov. 10th, 1791, to Sarah, the third daughter of Dea. Joseph Eaton of Haverhill, Ms., by whom he had three children.

Mr. Smith, by being the first settled minister, became possessed of the ministerial right in the town. He also brought money to Gilmanton, which being laid out in lands that afterwards rose in value, made him better off as to property than ministers generally were. He also fitted several young men for College, among whom were Rev. Samuel Hidden, Gep. Na-

thaniel Cogswell, Stephen Bean, Aaron Bean, Joshua Bean, Hon. Samuel Cartland, and his son, *Rev. F. P. Smith*, who graduated at Dartmouth College. Some others enjoyed his instructions, who were subsequently employed as teachers. Eliphalet Wood, afterwards of Loudon, was of this number. Mr. Smith received the degree of A. M. at Dartmouth College, 1785. He did much for the cause of education in the town, was one of the first Trustees of the Academy, and drafted its excellent Constitution.

Mr. Smith's eldest son, *Ebenezer*, died when about a year and a half old. The second son, *Isaac Coit*, went to sea in 1803, at the age of 16. The ship was bound for a sealing voyage. Isaac C. was pressed aboard a British man of war, and has not since been heard of. *Joseph Badger*, the third son, married Anna Gerrish, daughter of Dea. Enoch Gerrish of Boscowen, and settled on land owned by his father, in Eaton, Upper Canada. She lived with him eight years, and died, leaving two daughters. His second wife was Mary Labaree, daughter of Benjamin Labaree of Charlestown, and sister of Dr. Benjamin Labaree, President of Middlebury College. She had one son, *Isaac Coit*. His third wife was Susannah Sawyer, daughter of Josiah Sawyer, Esq., a Proprietor of Eaton.

Martha, Rev. Mr. Smith's eldest daughter, was married to Hon. William Badger, had two children, *John* and *Martha*, and died of consumption, at the age of 30. *Hannah*, the second daughter, lived single, and died at the paternal residence in Gilmanton, on the 22d of May, 1842, aged 62. *Francis P.*, one of the sons by the second marriage, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1816, and after practicing Law 10 years, he went into the ministry, and has been settled at Guildhall, Vt. He also preached as a stated supply at Gilmanton and Epsom. *John* was always sickly, and died at home, Aug. 16, 1831, aged 36, and *Lemuel*, who inherited the homestead, has left the town, and now resides in Burlington, Vt.

Mr. Smith was deservedly popular in his ministerial labors. Notwithstanding the odium cast upon him by the necessity under which he was laid of commencing a suit against the town, for his salary, the assessment of which had been neglected for several years, yet in this trial the firm friends of religious order, stood by him, and after his decease, his praises were freely utter-

ed even by those who had professedly been aggrieved by his course, while with the truly pious he was uniformly and universally esteemed. He was a man of sound orthodox principles, varying but slightly, if at all, from those of Dr. Bellamy, with whom he studied Divinity. Though in the earlier part of his ministry, his sermons were generally written in full, yet in the later portions of it he preached for the most part extempore, and in many passages he burst forth with great power and eloquence. Very few of his discourses were published. An *ordination sermon* preached at the settlement of Rev. Ethan Smith in Hopkinton, and also one at the ordination of Rev. Josiah Prentice of Northwood, a sermon at the funeral of Rev. Mr. Hazeltine of Epsom, a funeral sermon of a woman killed by lightning, a charge at the ordination of Rev. Mr. Corser in Loudon, and a 4th of July address, delivered at the Academy in Gilmanton, in 1801, are all that are now found of his publications.

Mr. Smith was tall and slender in his person, rather bony, broad shoulders and large frame, and in later years his hair was perfectly white. His motions were quick, of great vivacity, an animated and pointed preacher, and a discriminating theologian. Nor was he less interesting out of the pulpit than in it. One incident may here be inserted as illustrating his manner of intercourse in private. It will be given in the language of his son to whom it has reference. Speaking of his father, he says,

“ He had a faculty of saying things at the *right time*, so that they would be remembered. I shall never forget the last religious advice he gave me. The year after leaving College, I entered the office of J. H. Woodman, Esq., of Rochester, where I spent a year. I went home to spend a short time in the winter season, which happened a few weeks before my father died. In the spring, the day after the March meeting, he carried me to Rochester, to resume my studies. He took cold as the snow was melting away, and complained some the morning after. He passed the night at Rochester. In the morning, as we were walking up the street to the office, he asked me if I wanted some money. I told him I should like some, if convenient. He put his hand into his pocket and took out three silver dollars, saying at the same time that he dropped them into my hand, ‘*Remember Death, Judgment, and Eternity ! these three !!!*’ then turned about and took his leave of me. I saw him no more alive, but

could never forget his last solemn admonitions and impressive manner amidst all my waywardness in sinful pursuits."

Mr. Smith's death occurred the same month. After his return from Rochester, he continued to complain of a cold, which finally threw him into a fever ; though he kept about and even attended a funeral at the Academy, four days before his death. But the confusion of mind and forgetfulness attending the exercises, were proof that disease was even then raging in the brain. After he had closed his prayer, it is said he repeated again, "*let us pray,*" but, recollecting himself, concluded the exercises. But on his return home he mistook the road and went out of his way. When he arrived, he took his bed and after a sickness of only three days, expired on the 25th of March, 1817, in the 73d year of his age, and 43d of his ministry. His funeral was attended on the 27th, by several of the neighboring clergymen, and a large concourse of the citizens of the town and vicinity. The funeral sermon was preached by *Rev. Josiah Carpenter* of Chichester, the oldest minister in the Association. The following entry was at that time made in the Diary of *Rev. Mr. George* of Barnstead, "*died on Tuesday, March 25th, at one o'clock, P. M., at his residence in Gilmanton, the Rev. Isaac Smith, pastor of the church in that place. His remains were committed to the grave on Thursday, the 27th, deeply lamented by all who have any sense of justice, truth, mercy and goodness, all of which constantly shone in his character. His charity and benevolence perhaps were not equalled by any minister in the State.*" His death was a severe affliction to the church. A monument was erected to his memory, at their expense, as a tribute of affection, on which is the following inscription :

Sacred
to the memory of the
REV. ISAAC SMITH,
Pastor of the
Congregational Church & Society in Gilmanton,
who died March 25, 1817, aged 72,
and in the 43d year of his ministry.
He was a native of Sterling, Con.
was educated at Princeton College, N. J.

and was ordained Minister over the people in Gilmanton, soon after its first settlement.

As a husband and parent he was affectionate, he held strictly to the doctrines of grace, was indefatigable in his exertions to promote the spiritual interests of his people, was a solemn and searching preacher, and exemplified the truths of the Gospel in his life and Death.

“ Life speeds away
From point to point, tho' seeming to stand still,
The cunning fugitive is swift by stealth ;
Too subtle is the movement to be seen
Yet soon man's hour is up and we are gone.”

The church in Gilmanton, erect this monument as a memorial of their respect and affection to their beloved Pastor.

Mrs. Sarah Smith, his widow, survived until the age of 72, when she died August, 1828.

Rev. Walter Powers, son of Rev. Thomas Walter Powers of Newtown, who was settled there in 1755, and was the first Baptist Minister settled in New Hampshire, was born March 14, 1747. Of his early history and of his preparation for the ministry nothing is now known. On the 12th of April, 1767, he married the widow Sarah Harman, whose maiden name was Willard. She was a daughter of Samuel and Dorothy Willard, and had by Mr. Powers 11 children. He received a call from the Baptist Church and Society in Gilmanton, Dec. 25, 1784, and was ordained to the pastoral care of the church June 14, 1786. His labors were continued as pastor of the church for about 20 years. During the most of this time, he was favored with a good degree of encouragement. His congregation was large, people came 8 or 10 miles to his meeting. The church was spread over the Upper and Lower Parishes in Gilmanton, including what is now called Gilford, and he labored alternately in each Parish.

On the 21st of August, 1803, his wife died, and August 17, 1805, he married for his second wife, Elizabeth McClure of Exeter. He was dismissed from his charge at his own request, Sept.

12, 1806. After this he continued to preach in town and elsewhere, until 1841, when, by a shock of the palsy, he lost his speech. About this time the church was divided—the Gilford church being taken off from it.

After the loss of his speech, and in part the use of his limbs, he could no longer attend to his secular concerns. No one of his children being in circumstances suitable to take charge of an unfortunate parent, there was no alternative, when his remaining property was spent, but for him to receive support as provided by law. For many years he was a tenant of the poor house, a helpless, miserable and almost unpitied object. It was a mysterious Providence that he should die out of the Visible church—that to which he ministered, and of which he was a member, having become extinct 8 or 10 years before his death. He was once an Examining Committee with others of the schools in town, and was one of the petitioners for the Charter of the Academy. He died on Friday, April 7, 1826, in his 80th year. His remains were carried to the Baptist Meeting House the Sabbath following, where a sermon was preached by Rev. Phineas Richardson from Job xi. 7, *Const. thou by searching find out God.* After which he was interred in the burying ground a little South East of the Baptist Meeting House, where lie many of his former hearers.

Elder Edward J. Locke, was born in Rye, 1742. He removed to this town at an early period, where he with his wife Abigail were baptized by Elder Samuel Shepard, Aug. 15, 1775, and received to the Baptist Church on the 9th of December, following. May 7th, 1777, he was licensed by the Baptist Church to preach the gospel. Dec. 4th, 1779, he formally seceded from the Baptist Church. For a time, he was with the Shakers, but in 1780, became a preacher of the Freewill Denomination, of which he was an originator. He was one of the first three men who assembled to reduce the Freewill faith to a system. In company with Elder Tozar Lord of Barrington, and John Shepard, Esq., of this town, he is said to have spent a week in fasting and prayer, locked up in a house, which was at that time unoccupied by a family, at the close of which they wrote down their views, ordained each other in this new denomination: Locke and Lord preaching Elders, and Shepard a ruling Elder. This was in March, 1780. In April, they went to

New Durham, and having fasted and prayed with Elder Benjamin Randall, they ordained him by the laying on of hands, and Elder Randall became a very distinguished advocate of the new system, and extensively known as the first preacher of these views in many portions of the country. Elder Locke remained in town some years, after which he removed to Chesterville, Me., where he became an extensive land-holder, and died from home, while visiting Embden in February, 1824, aged 82 years. His son, Ward Locke, is now a preacher in Chesterville, and Representative of the town.

Elder Richard Martin was a native of Lee, and was born in 1755. He received ordination as a Baptist Preacher while living in Lee, by Elder Hezekiah Smith of Haverhill, Ms., Elder Samuel Shepard of Brentwood, and others, about the year 1795. In 1796, he removed to Gilmanton, now Gilford. In Oct., 1797, a council convened to organize a Baptist church in that part of the town, and to give him the charge of it. He expressed his dissent from their articles of faith, and seceded from their connexion. In 1798, he took charge of the first Freewill Baptist Church, then just formed, and continued to preach with them until his death, which took place Oct. 17th, 1824, after a sickness of only 20 minutes, aged 68. His wife Huldah survived him only 25 days, and died Nov. 11th, 1824, aged 76.

Elder Peter Clark, son of Samuel, and grand-son of Henry Clark of Greenland, was born in Gilmanton, Oct. 1, 1781. He married Mary, daughter of William Morrison, Nov. 28, 1805, with whom he lived till her death Sept. 24, 1841, aged 56, leaving one son, William, who lives on the farm with his father. January 8, 1810, Elder Clark received from the Council who formed the third Freewill Church, ordination to the work of the ministry. Elders Winthrop Young, Richard Martin, and Hezekiah D. Buzzell officiated on the occasion. Elder Clark has been often blessed with revivals accompanying his labors, and has attended more funerals, perhaps, than any other minister in town.

Elder Uriah Morrison was born in Somersworth, in 1782. He lived in that part of Gilmanton, now called Gilford, and preached to the second Baptist Church, afterwards the Gilford Church, from 1811 till his death, June 1, 1817, aged 35 years. His wife, Betsey, died Feb. 2, 1819, aged 37. The church af-

ter his death was destitute 15 years, when Elder J. Strong was ordained in April, 1831.

Elder John D. Knowles, son of Nathaniel, was born in 1787. His wife was Polly Danford. He was ordained by Elders Joseph Young, Richard Martin, William Blaisdell, and Peter Clark, May 30th, 1811, and continued to preach the gospel until his death, which took place on Saturday, July 11th, 1840, in his 64th year. His funeral was attended on Sabbath, the 12th, it was judged by more than 1000 people. Eight of the Elders in the neighboring churches attended as bearers, and let him down into the grave with their own hands. Elder Clark preached from Isa. xxv. 7—8. Eld. H. Quimby addressed the church and ministers, and Elder Pettingill, the unconverted. Two sons of Elder Knowles, John and Elbridge, are now in the ministry.

Elder Phineas Richardson was a native of Methuen, Ms., where he was ordained as an Evangelist, Nov. 12th, 1817. Rev. John Peak of Newburyport, offered the first prayer, Rev. Dr. Chaplain of Danvers, preached the sermon, Rev. Lucius Bolles of Salem, offered the consecrating prayer, Rev. William Bachelder of Haverhill, delivered the charge, and Rev. Charles O. Kimball presented the fellowship of the churches. Elder Richardson preached in Gilmanton from March, 1818, till March, 1836,—18 years. His eldest son, John Gano Richardson, fitted for College at New Hampton, and graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., and has been settled in Milford, in this State. Two of his daughters, Sarah and Ann Maria, are now successful teachers in Philadelphia.

Mr. Richardson's successors, *H. D. Hodge*, *James A. Boswell*, and *Bartlett Pease*, are all men of respectable talents and interesting preachers, but no history of the men or of their labors has been received.

Rev. Luke Ainsworth Spofford, son of Eleazer Spofford, was born in Jaffrey, Nov. 5th, 1785, graduated at Middlebury College, 1815, married Grata Rand in Oct., 1816, studied Divinity with Dr. Seth Payson of Rindge, was licensed by the Monadnock Association, and ordained over the first church in Gilmanton, June 9th, 1819. After a ministry of about six years in this place, he was dismissed June 9th, 1825. On the 22d of February, 1826, he was settled in Brentwood, and dismissed in

1829. The same year, he was settled in Lancaster, and dismissed in 1831. He was settled again in Atkinson, April 18th, 1832, and afterwards in Scituate, Ms.. Thence, he removed to Amherst, in the vicinity of the College, with a view to educate his sons. Feb. 2d, 1842, he was installed in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, where he now remains. His eldest son, Richard Cecil, born Dec. 22d, 1817, graduated at Amherst College, 1841, studied Divinity with Rev. Dr. Ide of Medway, preached only a few times, went into a decline, and died May 25th, 1843. His second son, Henry Martyn, born Sept. 8th, 1821, graduated at Amherst College, 1842, was Tutor, 1843—44, and is now Preceptor of an Academy in Minden, La.

Rev. Daniel Lancaster, son of Ebenezer Lancaster, was born in Acworth, Nov. 30th, 1796, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1821, at Andover, 1824, was ordained in Gilmanton, first church, Sept. 21st, 1825, and installed Dec. 16th, 1835, over the centre church. He married Anne E. Lemist, daughter of John Lemist of Dorchester, Ms., Aug. 29th, 1827, who died Aug. 27th, 1829, aged 28 years. He married Eliza G. Greely, daughter of Daniel Greely, Esq., Foxcroft, Me., Feb. 14th, 1831. His children are Mary Ellen Grant, born June 21st, 1828, who died Jan. 8th, 1838, Anne Elizabeth Greely, born May 25th, 1832, Frances Jane Gibbs, born Dec. 11th, 1833, and Daniel Edwin Greely, born Feb. 8th, 1836.

Rev. Charles Gilman Safford, a native of Exeter, was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1827, and at Andover, 1830. He received ordination at the Iron Works Sept. 28th, 1831, was married to Mary L. Brigham, daughter of Benajah Brigham, a merchant of Boston, and was dismissed June 12th, 1836, on account of ill-health. He has since been in the practice of Medicine, in Southborough and Rutland, Ms., in the latter of which places he now resides.

Rev. Stephen Sewall Norton Greely, son of Stephen L. Greely, Esq., of Gilmanton, was born Jan. 23d, 1813, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1835, was ordained at Gilmanton Iron Works Jan. 31st, 1839, married Sarah B. Curtis, Sept. 29th, 1840, was dismissed Oct. 19th, 1842, and installed in Newmarket, Dec. 15th, 1842.

Elder David Moody, son of Elisha Moody and grand-son of Capt. John Moody, was born in Gilmanton, Dec. 3d, 1804, married Sally Bean, March 19th, 1826, has preached at various places, but has been for a few years past employed as successor to Elder Peter Clark in the first Free Baptist Church in Gilmanton, Upper Parish.

Notice of Elders Aaron and Hezekiah D. Buzzell, William Blaisdell, Abel Glidden, S. P. Fernald, Ezra Ham, and others of the Freewill Church who have preached in town, is omitted for want of the necessary facts.

Rev. Rufus Childs, son of Dea. Israel Childs, was born in Sunderland, Ms., April 28th, 1819, graduated at Gilmanton Theological Seminary in July, 1844, married Pamelia Hobart, daughter of Rev. James Hobart, October, 1844, and was ordained at Gilmanton Iron Works, Nov. 6th, 1844.

Rev. Michael Quimby was born in Deering, Sept. 3d, 1805, was received a circuit preacher in the New Hampshire Methodist Conference in 1832, and preached at Henniker, Andover, Wilmington, Chester, Gilmanton, and Derry. In March, 1843, he had a lung fever, which left him in a decline, and he died at Henniker, July 17th, 1843.

Rev. James A. Dow was a native of Bath, where he was born about the year 1803. He was on the circuit at Tuftonborough, Gilmanton, Derry, and some other places, and died of consumption, at Derry, Dec. 24, 1844, aged 42 years.

No particular facts are possessed of other preachers in the Methodist connection, who have been on the Gilmanton circuit.

PROFESSORS OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Rev. Heman Rood, son of Thomas D. Rood, was born in Jericho, Vt., Jan. 29th, 1795. He fitted for College partly at Shoreham, Vt., and partly at Middlebury, where he entered College, 1815, and graduated, 1819. He was two years Preceptor at Montpelier Academy, and one year Tutor at Middlebury College. He entered the Theological Seminary at Andover in 1822, and left in 1825. He first preached in Gilmanton Oct. 22d, 1825, and was ordained pastor of the centre church July 12th, 1826. He resigned his pastoral charge here Feb.

22d, 1830, and was installed in New Milford, Ct., April 21st, 1830, and dismissed July 28th, 1835. He was inaugurated Professor in Gilmanton Theological Seminary, September 9th, 1835, which office he held a little more than 8 years, and resigned in November, 1843.

Prof. Rood was married to Frances Susan Moody, daughter of Stephen Moody, Esq., Nov. 29th, 1827. Their children are Susan Hooper, Mary Jane, Stephen Moody, Henry Edward, and Frances Gracia Merwin. Prof. Rood has published an ordination sermon and several articles in the *Biblical Journal*, a periodical which he conducted two years.

Rev. Aaron Warner, son of Joseph Warner of Northampton, Ms., was born Oct. 20, 1794. His grand-father, Daniel Warner, was the son of Mark Warner, who was the fifth of nine sons, said to have come to this country with their father, in its early settlement. Rev. Aaron Warner fitted for College principally in Northampton with an older brother, but spent a few months with Dr. Justin Edwards at his father's in Westhampton, and entered Sophomore at Williams College in 1813. He graduated in 1816, then 21 years of age, and entered the Theological Seminary at Andover the same year. After having pursued study two years in the Seminary, his health required relaxation, and he suspended his pursuits for one year, the greater part of which was spent in Northampton. In 1819, he returned again to the Seminary, and closed the studies of the third year. Having taken license to preach, he spent some time in Charleston, S. C., as city missionary. He returned to New England, and was ordained Evangelist in Salem, Ms., Sept. 1823, and was installed at Medford Sept. 1st, 1824, where he continued his labors until Oct. 10th, 1832, when he took a dismission from his people, and travelled with his family to the South. Having returned in 1835, he visited New Hampshire, where Feb. 18th, 1835, he received the appointment of Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Gilmanton Theological Seminary. This office he accepted and continued to hold till November, 1843, when he resigned. In October, 1844, he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric in Amherst College, which place he now fills.

His children are 3. Mary H., daughter of his first wife, Mrs. Mary Hardy of Haverhill, and Aaron Edwards, and Anna Rob-

erts, children of his present wife, Anne Greely Burns of Gilmanton, whom he married Jan. 11th, 1838.

Rev. Isaac Bird, son of Isaac and grand-son of James, was born in Salisbury, Ct., June 19th, 1793. Joseph Bird, the great grandfather of the Rev. Isaac Bird, was one of the first Deacons of the church in Salisbury, Ct. Rev. Isaac Bird graduated at Y.C. in 1816, taught an Academy one year in West Nottingham, Md., entered the Theological Seminary at Andover in the autumn of 1817, and closed his theological course in 1820, was employed as an agent of the A. B. C. F. M. for two years, during which time he attended two courses of Medical Lectures, one at Boston, and one at New Haven, Ct.

Rev. Isaac Bird was married to Ann Parker, daughter of Capt. William Parker of Dunbarton, Nov. 18, 1822, and sailed as a missionary to Syria in Dec., following, resided at Beyroot the greater part of ten years, besides short residences in different villages in Mt. Lebanon, at Jerusalem, Malta, and Smyrna, four years more. He was in the constant conversational use of the Italian and Arabic languages for 12 years, and has acquired a ready reading knowledge of the Syriac, French, Spanish and German languages, besides some acquaintance with the Turkish and Persian. He returned to this country at the close of 1836, was employed for two years more as an agent for the Am. Board, was an Instructor in the Department of Theology in Gilmanton Seminary from September, 1839, to December, 1843, and was from that time Instructor in Sacred Literature, to which department he was elected Professor July 9th, 1844, and was inaugurated on the 11th of the same month.

His children are William, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1844, Ann Emily, Martha Jane, James, now Sophomore in Yale College, Mary Elizabeth, and Caroline.

Rev. William Cogswell, D. D., son of Dr. William Cogswell of Atkinson, was born June 5th, 1787. His preparatory studies were under the direction of the Hon. John Vose, Preceptor of Atkinson Academy. He graduated at Dartmouth College, in the class of 1811. After leaving that Institution, he instructed in the Academies at Atkinson and Hampton two years. He studied Theology with the Rev. Mr. Webster of Hampton, and the Rev. Drs. Dana of Newburyport and Wor-

chester of Salem, Ms., principally with the last named clergyman. He was settled in the ministry over the South Church in Dedham, Ms., April 26th, 1815. There he remained nearly 14 years, until he was appointed General Agent of the American Education Society, June 27th, 1829. He accepted the appointment, and, Aug. 20th, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office. Dr. Cogswell was dismissed by the council which was convened on the 15th of December, 1829, to ordain his successor. Jan. 25th, 1832, he was elected Secretary and a Director of the Education Society, in the place of Rev. Dr. Cornelius, who had resigned. In this service he continued until April 14th, 1841, when, having been elected Professor of History and National Education in Dartmouth College, he resigned his offices in connection with the Education Society, and accepted the appointment at the College, where he remained nearly three years, when he was elected President of Gilmanton Theological Seminary, and also Professor of Christian Theology.

Dr. Cogswell is the author of various publications; as *Manual of Theology and Devotions*, *Christian Philanthropist*, *Theological Class Book*, *Letters to Young Men preparing for the Christian Ministry*, *Catechism on the Doctrines and Duties of Religion*, several Sermons, Reports of the American Education Society, and of the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was also editor or associate editor of the *American Quarterly Register* for nine years.

Dr. Cogswell was married to Joanna Strong, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Strong, D. D., of Randolph, Ms., Nov. 11th, 1818. Their children are William Strong, born April 11th, 1828, Mary Joanna, born June 6th, 1832, Caroline Strong, born June 3d, 1840.

Rev. Charles Tenney, son of Silas Tenney, was born in Chester, Sept. 23d, 1814, fitted for College at Hampton Academy and Moore's Charity School, Hanover, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835. He taught the Academy at Gilmanton in 1836, and at Sanbornton in 1837, received his theological education at the Bangor Seminary, and was Tutor at Dartmouth College in 1840. In 1841, he spent six months in travelling for the restoration of his health, and six months at Chester in giving instruction in a private school, in that place. In the autumn of 1841, he resumed the charge of Gilmanton

Academy, where he still remains as Principal. Aug. 16, 1841, he was married to Emily P. Parsons, daughter of Josiah Parsons, Esq., and grand-daughter of Joseph Badger, 3d. Feb. 7, 1844, he was ordained as an Evangelist, and appointed Instructor in Sacred Rhetoric in Gilmanton Theological Seminary; holding at the same time his office as Principal of the Academical Department.

LAWYERS.

Stephen Moody, Esq., son of Caleb Moody of West Newbury, Ms., was born Jan. 21, 1767, and fitted for College under the instruction of Rev. True Kimball, minister of that place. He grad. at Harvard College in 1790, and immediately entered upon the study of the Law in the office of Pliny Merrick, Esq., of Brookfield, Ms., where he continued about 18 months, and finished his professional education in the office and under the superintendence of the late Hon. Levi Lincoln of Worcester, Ms. He was admitted to the Bar in the County of Suffolk, at the July term of the Court of Common Pleas, in Boston, 1793, and in the autumn of the same year, he opened an office in Lower Gilmanton.

April 6th, 1797, he married Frances Coffin, daughter of Daniel and grand-daughter of William Coffin of Newburyport. About this time, he removed to the Centre Village, where he remained till his death. Mr. Moody held the office of postmaster from the 16th of January, 1801, till the 4th of September, 1829. He was 15 years Solicitor for the County of Strafford, to which office he was appointed May 22d, 1804. He was a Justice of the Peace ten years from Nov. 18th, 1813, and a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum throughout the State, from Nov. 10th, 1823, until his death. He was the first and for some time the only lawyer within the present limits of Belknap County, was repeatedly the Moderator of the town meeting, was a Trustee of Gilmanton Academy, and some years the President of the Board, and Treasurer of the funds. On the 4th of January, 1835, he united with the Centre Congregational Church, and died April 21st, 1842.

His children were three daughters. The eldest, Rebecca M., married Nathan Crosby, Esq., the second, Frances S., married Prof. H. Rood, and the third, Mary Jane, married Prof. Dixie Crosby.

John Ham, Esq., son of Dodrick Ham, was born in Dover, Dec. 30th, 1774. He fitted for College at Exeter Academy, graduated at D. C. 1797, and immediately entered the office of William Symmes, Esq., Portland, where he continued one year. He was two years in the office of Ebenezer Smith, Esq., of Durham, and was admitted to the Bar in 1800, and opened an office in Lower Gilmanton in 1801, where he remained until his death. He was chosen Representative of the town, 1813, 1814, and 1815, was Selectman 7 years, from 1823 to 1830, and for more than 30 years he was one of the Trustees of Gilmanton Academy. He married Wealthy C. Brigham of Haverhill, June 9th, 1808, by whom he had six children. His only daughter married the Rev. George W. Bourne of Sanford, Me., now Seamen's Chaplain in Portland, and died April 20th, 1842. Mr. Ham died March 7th, 1837. His wife died June 7th, 1841.

Nathaniel Cogswell, Esq., son of Hon. Thomas Cogswell, was born in Haverhill, Ms., Jan. 19th, 1773, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, commenced practice in 1805, took the tour of Europe, returned, and established himself in Newburyport in 1808, was Aid to Maj. Gen. Bricket, afterwards went to Mexico, where he became a General in the Spanish Patriot Army, and died at the Rapids of Red River, August, 1813, aged 40.

Benjamin Emerson, Esq., was born at Alfred, Me., March 20th, 1792. His father, Joseph Emerson, was graduated at Harvard College in 1775, and was son of Rev. John Emerson of Topsfield, Ms., who was ordained Nov. 27th, 1728, and died July 11th, 1774. By his wife, Sarah Pratt of Malden, he had 16 children. Joseph, the father of Benjamin, was the youngest son. He never studied a profession, but followed agricultural pursuits in Alfred. Benjamin Emerson, Esq., fitted for College at the Academy in South Berwick, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1816, and soon after came to Gilmanton, where he married Rebecca S. Porter, June 6th, 1818. He was admitted to the Bar in 1822, has been repeatedly Moderator of the town meeting, and four years Representative of the town in the General Court. His wife, Rebecca Story, daughter of Rev. Isaac Story of Marblehead, died Jan. 1st, 1845.

Nathan Crosby, Esq., son of Dr. Asa Crosby, was born in Sandwich, Feb. 12, 1798, graduated at Dartmouth College in

1820, read Law in the office of Stephen Moody, Esq., of Gilmanton and Asa Freeman, Esq., of Dover. He was admitted to the Bar in 1824, and has practiced in his profession in New-Chester, Gilmanton, Amesbury, Ms., and Newburyport. He was also for some time Secretary and Agent of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, during which period he resided in Boston. He is at present engaged in the duties of the legal profession in Lowell, Ms. He married Rebecca Marquand Moody, Sept. 28th, 1844.

James Bell, Esq., son of Samuel Bell, late Governor of New Hampshire, is a native of Francestown. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1822, and immediately after being admitted to the Bar in 1825, he opened an office at Gilmanton Iron Works. He married Judith Upham, daughter of the late Hon. Nathaniel Upham of Rochester, and now pursues his profession in Exeter, and is the President of the Granite Bank.

George Minot, Esq., was a native of Bristol, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1828, and was admitted to practice in 1831. He had an office for a time at Bristol, removed to Gilmanton Iron Works, and thence to Concord, where he now resides. He is at the present time Cashier of the Mechanic's Bank, in Concord, Treasurer of Merrimack County, and United States Pension Agent for New Hampshire.

Arthur Livermore, Jr., Esq., son of Judge Arthur Livermore, of Holderness, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He opened an office at Gilmanton Iron Works, removed to Lowell, Ms., thence to Waltham, and is now pursuing his profession in Bath, N. H.

Hon. Ira Allen Eastman, son of Stephen and grand-son of Lieut. Ebenezer Eastman, was born in Gilmanton, Jan. 1st, 1809. He fitted for College principally at Gilmanton Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829. He read Law in Troy and Albany, N. Y., and was admitted in the city of New York, to the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery, in May, 1832. He immediately commenced practice in Troy, and was married to Jane, daughter of John N. Quackenbush, Esq., of Albany, Feb. 20th, 1833. He returned to Gilmanton in the spring of 1834, and was chosen Clerk of the New Hampshire Senate, in 1835, was elected Representative of Gilmanton in the State

Legislature in 1836, '37, and '38, was Speaker of the House the 2 last years, was appointed Register of Probate for Strafford Co. in June, 1836, and resigned in July, 1839. In March, 1839, he was chosen Representative to Congress for two years, and in March, 1841, he was re-elected for two years more, and Sept. 26th, 1844, he was appointed Circuit Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the State of New Hampshire.

Edward St. Loe Livermore, Esq., commenced practice of Law in 1835, at Lowell, was for a time at Gilmanton Iron Works, and returned to Lowell again, where he died in 1842.

William Butterfield, Esq., son of Samuel Butterfield, Esq., of Andover, was born in Goffstown, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836, was admitted to practice in 1840, opened an office first at Lucas County, O., then at Gilmanton Iron Works, removed to Lowell in 1842, returned to Gilmanton Centre in 1844, married Rosamond, daughter of Finley W. Robinson, Dec. 3d, 1844, and was elected Assistant Clerk of the Senate, June, 1845.

George G. Fogg, Esq., a native of Meredith, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1839, read Law in the office of Judge Lovell, and S. C. Lyford, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in 1842, when he came immediately to Gilmanton Iron Works.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. William Smith, was son of William Smith, who with his brother Abraham were first settlers of East Kingston. Abraham afterwards moved to Gilmanton, with his sons, Abraham and Benjamin, and died in town. Dr. William Smith was born in East Kingston, Aug. 2d, 1737. When he was 20 years of age, he commenced the study of Medicine with Dr. Benjamin Rowe of Kensington, and immediately entered upon the practice, which he continued more or less until the age of 90 years. Dec. 2d, 1761, he was married to Betsey Bachelder, daughter of Ebenezer Bachelder of East Kingston, with whom he lived about 40 years. She was born Aug. 2d, 1744, and died Dec. 5th, 1807, aged 63. He removed to Gilmanton Oct. 15th, 1768, and practiced Medicine without a rival and with great success for many years. He was the first physician who settled in town,

and for some time he was the only one in the vicinity nearer than Concord. In the early settlement of Alton, New Durham, Wolfeborough, Tuftonborough, and the towns around Lake Winnipissiogee, he was often called to visit the sick at the distance of 30 miles, having no other guide to conduct him through the wilderness than spotted trees.

Dr. Smith was 24 years successively chosen town clerk. He was active in settling the first minister, and was for a long succession of years a very devoted member of the first Congregational Church, into which he was admitted May 4th, 1775, and continued a member 55 years. He did much in the early settlement of the town to promote education and improve the minds of the young, and was himself a teacher of the schools. In his medical charges he was low, and to the poor he generally gave attendance gratis. In his religious belief, he was decidedly Calvinistic, and held firmly to the doctrines of grace. He was conscientious and upright in all his dealings. As a Christian, always firm in his principles, a man of conscience and a man of prayer, constant in his attendance on the ordinances of God's House while his age and strength would allow, a nursing father to the Church, and an example of temperance, faith, and charity. He came to his grave in a good old age, and was gathered like a shock of corn in its proper season, at the advanced age of 93 years and 6 months. He died March 27th, 1830. Nine of his eleven children survived him.

Dr. Jonathan Hill, son of John Hill, was a native of Strat-ham, and studied Medicine with Dr. Benjamin Weeks of Hampton Falls. He commenced practice in Deerfield, where, March 10th, 1778, he was married to Mary Prescott by Rev. Eliphalet Smith, and removed to Gilmanton in the course of that year. He was Selectman 1781—2, and again in 1807, was teacher in one of the schools of 1785, and had five children: Andrew Wiggins, Jonathan and Mary, twins, Jonathan, and Sarah.

Dr. Obadiah Parish was born in Canterbury, Ct., Sept. 22d, 1764. He received his professional education in his native State, and commenced his medical career in Gilmanton in 1790, where his services were extensively sought. He was married to Hannah Badger, daughter of Hon. Joseph Badger, Jr., Dec. 4, 1793, and died of Typhus Fever, Oct. 16, 1794, aged 30 years.

Dr. Abraham Silver came from Loudon to the lower part of Gilmanton in 1790, and continued to practice there and in Loudon until 1801, when he left and moved to Vermont, and thence to the State of New York, where he died.

Dr. Adam Williams, son of Rev. Simon Williams of Windham, was born at Fogg's Manor, N. J., came into town from Rye, soon after the death of Dr. Parish, and commenced business, but did not long remain, and returned again to the vicinity of Portsmouth, where his wife originated.

Dr. Simon Foster was a native of Andover, Ms. He studied Medicine with Dr. Bond, then of Hampstead, but afterwards of Newburyport, and came to Gilmanton, where he pursued his profession more than 30 years. For about three years and a half he was town clerk, being chosen on the resignation of Dudley Leavitt in 1806. He was also one of the Examining Committee of the schools. His wife was Nancy Johnson of Hampstead, who had four children. He returned to Andover in 1824, where he died a few years since.

Dr. Daniel Jacobs, son of Capt. Solomon, was born in Mansfield, Ct., Aug. 31st, 1764, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1787, studied Medicine in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and attended Medical Lectures in New York city, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Sanbornton, in 1790. He received the degree of A. M., 1791, and removed to Gilmanton, 1796, where he pursued the practice of his profession very extensively, until his last sickness. He was appointed Examining Committee of the schools, and surgeon of the regiment. He married Elizabeth Badger, daughter of Hon. Joseph Badger, Jr., May 20th, 1798, and died of Typhus Fever, after an illness of 45 days, on the 14th of November, 1815, aged 51.

Dr. Anthony Sherman commenced his profession in Loudon, where he married a daughter of Thomas Piper, Esq. In 1807, he came to Gilmanton, and after practicing here for a short time, he went into a decline, and returned to Loudon, where he died. He left two children, Enoch, who became a clerk in the store of Gen. Daniel Hoit of Sandwich, and afterwards married his daughter, Julia, and Betsey, who married Brackett L. Prescott, and lives in Middlesex, Vermont.

Dr. Benjamin Kelly was born in Salem, April 29th, 1763. At the age of 14, he accompanied his father, Samuel Kelly, who was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, to Cambridge, Ms., in the capacity of a waiter. At the age of 18, he commenced the study of Medicine with Dr. Hazeltine of Haverhill, Ms., with whom, after he completed his studies, he continued to practice two years, and then commenced business in Northwood, in 1780, where he remained 11 years. In 1787, he married Mary Gile of Nottingham. Their children were nine: six sons and three daughters. In 1793, he united with the Baptist Church in Northwood. He came to Loudon in 1797, and to Gilmanton in 1801, where he spent the remainder of his days. He became a fellow of the N. H. Medical Society, in 1811. After practicing in Gilmanton about 15 years, he gradually gave up the business. He was a very active and useful member of the Baptist Church, which he was principally instrumental in forming in 1818. He lived to see it greatly enlarged in the different revivals which it has enjoyed, and died with the language of praise upon his tongue, March 23d, 1839, in the 76th year of his age. His eldest son, Hall J. Kelly A. M. was a teacher in Boston, and has published some elementary school books, and an extended description of the Oregon Territory, in the settlement of which he felt a deep interest.

Dr. Asa Crosby, son of Capt. Josiah Crosby, was born in Amherst, now Milford, July 15th, 1765. His father, an early settler, and a Revolutionary officer, died in Milford, Oct. 15th, 1793, aged 63. Dr. Asa Crosby, while pursuing his studies at Amherst Academy, preparatory to studying Medicine, taught school in Salem, Ms., then but 15 years old. At the age of 18, he commenced the study of Medicine with Dr. Ebenezer Rockwood of Wilton, and at the age of 21 he commenced practice in Marlborough, Cheshire County. Some time in the course of the year, as the custom then was in regard to all new citizens, he was warned out of town. He told them if they would pay him his bills, he would very willingly leave town. They expressed great regret, however, at his leaving. He next established himself in Moultonborough. Here he married Betsey, daughter of Judge Nathan Hoit, March 8th, 1789, and soon moved to Sandwich, where he had ten children, five sons and five daughters. His wife died April 10th, 1804. He married Abigail Rus-

sell of Hanover, his second wife, Oct. 2d, 1806, by whom he had seven children. In 1807, he made a profession of religion, uniting with the Rev. Samuel Hidden's Church in Tamworth. In 1813, he was one of the eight individuals embodied into the new church in Sandwich, and was chosen one of its Deacons. His professional services were extensively sought, and were performed with much skill and success. He discovered a remedy for the *spotted fever*, and for many years he was the principal operator in surgery for an extensive district of country, and not less than 30 students received a great part of their medical education under his instruction.

He was 11 years successively chosen Representative from the town of Sandwich, was an influential member of the New shire Medical Society, and received the honorary degree of M. D. in 1811. After thirty-one years practice, in 1816, he removed to Gilmanton, where he remained until 1832, when he closed his business, and for a few years lived in Goffstown, but in 1834, took up his residence in Hanover, where he died, Tuesday, April 12th, 1836, aged 70 years. Three of his sons are now in the profession of Medicine, and two daughters married physicians. One son is a lawyer, and one is a Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Dartmouth College.

Dr. Thomas H. Merrill was a native of Brownfield, Me., and received his medical education in his native State. He practiced Medicine in Gilmanton from 1814 to 1822, when he removed to Raymond, thence to Boothbay, Me., and is now resident in Portland.

Dr. William Prescott, son of William Prescott, was born in Sanbornton, Dec. 29th, 1788. He commenced the study of Medicine with Dr. George Kittredge of Epping, in March, 1811, attended two full courses of lectures, D. C. 1813 and '14, was examined for and received his degree in 1815, commenced practice at the Iron Works, Jan. 6, 1815, removed to the Academy Village in August following, where he continued a successful practice for 18 years, during which time he had a succession of medical students in his office. He was a Representative in 1825, 1826, 1830, and 1831, a Senator, 1827, received the commission of a Justice of the Peace, 1825 and 1830, and was appointed surgeon of the 10th regiment in 1823. He embraced

religion in 1818, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1823. In November, 1832, he removed to Lynn, Ms., where he still resides. He married Cynthia, only child of Dr. Obadiah Parish, by whom he had two children, a son and daughter. The son is a graduate at the Wesleyan University.

Dr. Dixi Crosby, son of Dr. Asa Crosby, was born in Sandwich, Feb. 7th, 1800. He commenced his studies, preparatory to reading Medicine, at Gilmanton Academy, 1816, entered his father's office as a medical student, 1820, attended medical lectures at Hanover, 1821 and 1822, and received the degree of M. D., 1824. He commenced practice in Gilmanton, during the prevalence of the epidemic, August, 1825, which he continued until 1835, Oct. 3d, when he removed to Gilford. During his residence here and at Gilford, he had constantly in a course of instruction several medical students, and was a lecturer at Gilmanton Theological Seminary, when he received his appointment as Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy in the Medical School at Dartmouth College, August, 1838. This appointment he accepted, and Oct. 3d removed his family to Hanover, where he now resides. He married Mary Jane Moody, daughter of Stephen Moody, Esq., of Gilmanton, July 2d, 1827. His children are Albert Harrison, now a member of Dartmouth College, and Alpheus.

Dr. Jacob Williams, a native of Groton, Ms., came to Gilmanton Iron Works about the year 1816, and was married in June, 1822, to Irene Locke of Epsom. In 1828, he returned to his native town, where he was in practice for a time, but is now established in Kensington, N. H.

Dr. Otis French, a native of Sandwich, studied Medicine with Dr. Asa Crosby, received his medical degree, D. C. 1827, and entered upon the practice at the Iron Works Village, 1828, where he still remains. July 20, 1830, he married Hannah M., daughter of Capt. Benjamin Stevens. He was Representative for the town of Gilmanton, 1843 and 1844.

Dr. Nathan C. Tebbetts, son of Bradbury and grand-son of Henry Tibbetts, was born in Northfield, Jan. 28, 1802, pursued preparatory studies at Gilmanton Academy, 1818, '19, and '20, studied Medicine with Dr. William Prescott, 1821, '22, and '23,

with Dr. Muzzey at Hanover, 1824, took the degree of M. D. 1825, and immediately commenced practice in Gilmanton. He was married to Hannah, daughter of Major Rufus Parish, Feb. 28th, 1826. He was in trade a few years, and was Representative of the town in 1841 and 1842.

- ✓ *Dr. John Cummings Page*, son of Capt. Moses Page, was born in Sandwich, May 4th, 1804. His grandfather moved from Epping to Moultonborough, with three sons, Moses, William, and John. Mary, one of his daughters, married Judge Nathan Hoit, who was a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army. Another daughter married a Mr. Prescott of Sandwich, and another a Mr. Drake of Tuftonborough. The sons were all in the Revolutionary service. Capt. Moses Page belonged to the Life Guard of Gen. Washington, and being of a large, fine figure, was selected for a particular attendant on his person. Capt. Moses Page married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Caleb Morse of Moultonborough. They moved to Concord, where their son, John C., pursued his studies preparatory to the profession. He commenced the study of Medicine with Dr. Enos Hoyt of Northfield in 1823, and finished with Dr. Asa Crosby of Gilmanton, in 1826. Having attended medical lectures at Hanover in 1824 and 1825, he took the degree of M. D., and commenced practice in Gilford Village, but soon moved to Northwood, where he remained until December, 1827, when he established himself at Centre Harbor. June 26th, 1828, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Major Ebenezer Eastman, and moved to Gilmanton Centre, February, 1832, where he continued to practice until 1836, when he entered upon a course of theological study in ✓ the Seminary, graduated in 1839, and was ordained in Raymond, Oct. 6, 1841, where he now resides.

Dr. Nahum Wight was born in Gilead, Me., Nov. 20, 1807, studied Medicine with Dr. John Grover, Bethel, Me., attended his first course of lectures at Bowdoin Medical School in the spring of 1830, his second course at Dartmouth Medical School in the fall of 1831, and a third course at Bowdoin Medical School in the spring of 1832, at which time he graduated as Doctor of Medicine. In November of the same year, he commenced the practice of his profession in Gilmanton Centre Village. He was married to Mary Straw, daughter of Gideon Straw, Newfield,

Me., Sept. 3d, 1833. He was Representative from the town of Gilmanton, 1841, '42, and '43. In 1837, Dr. Wight commenced collecting anatomical materials, and has now in his possession many valuable preparations in both healthy and morbid anatomy.

The following gentlemen in the medical profession have studied with Dr. Wight, viz. Levi G. Hill, a native of Strafford, graduated at D. C. 1836, and now located in Somersworth, Joseph M. Copp, D. C. 1840, now practicing in Machias, N. Y., Butler H. Philips, Bowdoin, 1840, settled in Hillsborough, Joseph B. Parsons, Berkshire Medical School, 1842, settled at Bennington, Lorrain T. Weeks, D. C. 1843, now at Canterbury, Ira S. Chase of Bristol, D. C. 1842, located at Alexandria, Henry A. Weymouth, Woodstock Medical School, 1843, now at Andover, John O. French, D. C. 1843, settled in Chesterfield, Cyrus K. Kelly, Woodstock Medical School, 1844, now practicing at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Samuel P. French, Berkshire Medical School, 1844, now at South Merrimack.

The following physicians pursued only a part of their course with Dr. Wight, viz. Hervey B. Wilbur of Newburyport, Ms., graduated at Berkshire Medical School, 1843, located at Barre, Ms., William M. Osborn and Moses C. Osborn of Loudon, D. C. 1845, Rufus K. Pearl of Farmington, D. C. 1840, located at Rochester, Jonathan G. Morse of Moultonborough, Boston Medical School, 1845, Henry N. Jones of Epping, D. C. 1841, now practicing in Canaan, Andrew McFarland of Concord, D. C. 1840, now located at Meredith Bridge, George L. Peaslee, and also Dixi Swett and William A. Mack, who are now under his tuition.

Dr. Joseph Gould pursued his medical studies with Dr. Job Wilson in Franklin, and came to the Factory Village about 1830, where he now remains.

Dr. Edward Gilman Morrill, son of Benjamin and grand-son of Isaac Morrill, was born in Gilmanton, July 11th, 1809, studied Medicine with Dr. Dixi Crosby, attended medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical School, 1833 and '34, received the degree of M. D., 1834, was in Lowell, Ms., as physician and apothecary, subsequently at Gilmanton for a time, afterwards at Cahawba, Dallas County, Ala., where he died July 3d, 1844, aged 35.

MAGISTRATES AND OTHER CITIZENS.

Gen. Joseph Badger. In the early settlement of Gilmanton, no individual was more distinguished than Gen. Joseph Badger. He was born at Haverhill, Ms., Jan. 11, 1722; and was the oldest child of Joseph Badger, a merchant in that place, by his first wife, Hannah, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Peaslee, who was one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the town of Haverhill. January 31, 1740, General Badger married Hannah Pearson, daughter of his father's second wife by a former husband; and at the same time, Nathaniel Cogswell, a merchant of Haverhill, married Judith, Gen. Badger's only sister. The last couple had 19 children, and the first 12 children, making in all 31 children. Before removing to this place, Gen. Badger lived in Haverhill and Bradford.

Gen. Badger, while a youth, served in the Militia in the capacity, successively of Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain. He was frequently a Selectman of the town and Moderator of its meetings. He was also appointed at the age of twenty-three, a Deputy Sheriff for the County of Essex, under Robert Hale, Sheriff, which office he held until he removed from Massachusetts to New Hampshire, in July, 1763. He was the first magistrate in the place, and his commission as Justice of the Peace, was renewed March 10, 1768. He also officiated in various offices in the town. He was appointed Colonel of the tenth Regiment, July 10, 1771.

In the time of the Revolution, he was an active and efficient officer, was muster-master of the troops raised in this section of the State, and was employed in furnishing supplies for the army. He was also a member of the Provincial Congress and a member of the Convention which adopted the Constitution.

In 1784, he received the commission of Justice of the Peace and Quorum throughout the State. The same year, he was commissioned in company with John Wentworth, John Plumer, and Ebenezer Smith, to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to the civil and military officers of the County. He was appointed Brigadier General, June 27, 1780, and Judge of Probate for Strafford County, Dec. 6, 1784, which office he held till May 13, 1797, when he resigned. He was also a member of the State Council in 1784, 1790, and 1791.

As a military man, General Badger was commanding in his person, well skilled in the science of tactics, expert as an officer, and courageous and faithful in the performance of every trust. With him order was law, rights were most sacred, and the discharge of duty was never to be neglected.

He was a uniform friend and supporter of the institutions of learning and religion. He not only provided for the education of his own children by procuring private teachers; but he also took a lively interest in the early establishment of common schools for the education of children generally. Not content with such efforts merely, he did much in founding and erecting the Academy in Gilmanton, which has been already such a blessing to the place and the vicinity. He was one of the most generous contributors to its funds, and was one of its Trustees and the President of the Board of Trust, until his death. Instructed from his childhood by pious parents in the principles of religion, he early appreciated the blessings of the Christian ministry. Having become the subject of Divine grace, he publicly professed religion, and espoused the cause of Christ. As he was a generous supporter of the institutions of the gospel, so to his hospitable mansion the ministers of religion always found a most hearty welcome. While the rich and great honored him, the poor held him in remembrance for his bounteous liberality.

He was nearly six feet in stature, somewhat corpulent, light and fair in complexion, and dignified and circumspect in his manners and conversation. His whole life was marked by wisdom, prudence, integrity, firmness and benevolence. Great consistency was manifested in all his deportment. He died April 4th, 1803, in the 82d year of his age, ripe in years, ripe in character and reputation, and ripe as a Christian. He came to the "grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season." The text selected for his funeral sermon was strikingly characteristic of the man: "And behold, there was a man named Joseph, a counsellor; and he was a good man and a just."

His widow survived until Feb. 19th, 1817, when she departed this life aged 95. Her children were 12, her grand-children 45, her great-grand-children 95, and her great-great-grand-children 25. Few live so long, and fewer still have in so eminent degree as she had both the power and the inclination to relieve

the distressed and to contribute to the happiness of her fellow creatures.

(14. Antipas Gilman was a son of Antipas Gilman of Brentwood, and Lydia Thing his wife, and was born in Brentwood, May 6, 1730. He was a man of considerable enterprize, and was early employed by the Proprietors in company with Gen. Mudgett, in laying out the lots and running the boundary lines of the town. He finally selected as his own lot No. 2, of the first town and moved upon it in Nov., 1768. He was the first landholder in the town, and was entrusted with a portion of town business being selectman, constable, &c., and active in building the Congregational Meeting House. In 1755, he married Joanna Gilman, daughter of Capt. John Gilman of Exeter, and Abigail Thing, and had 6 children when he moved into town. Two were born afterwards making in all 8 children. His wife died in Sept., 1773, aged 47. He married for his second wife widow Mary Gilman of Exeter, whose maiden name was Gilman, and had 4 children, David and Mary Gilman, by her first husband. His father, Antipas Gilman, Sen., moved to town in his old age, and there and near to Mt. Pisgah. His brothers were Samuel, Edward, Jonathan and Benjamin.

Samuel married Hannah Tabor, and settled in the place over an acreage to Capt. J. Brown, and died 1776 of the smallpox. Edward bought the Proprietors' Grant No. 11 and was a farmer. With all he became blind, when he moved to Mount Pisgah, and died at his residence.

In 1781, the Antipas Gilman was chosen a Delegate to the General Assembly in Exeter. He was one of the petitioners to a change of the boundary, and a contributor to its establishment. He died in 1791, aged 61, and was buried in the grave which existed at that time in 1773, for the Gilman family, and which at the end was then named near Mt. Pisgah.

John, the youngest son of Antipas Gilman, was born in Exeter, on the 14th of May, 1732. He was a brother of the above Antipas Gilman, Junr., and he married a John Taylor of Exeter, a farmer, and lived near the Proprietors'. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was one of the judges of the court in which

Capt. John Moody was at that time a private. In 1755, he m. Sarah Sibley, a sister of Littlefield Sibley, by whom he had 11 children. He moved his family into town, on the 10th of November, 1764. He then had six dollars in his pocket, for which, it is said, he was offered 600 acres of land on the hill where Jeremiah Wilson, Esq., now lives. He however declined the purchase, as his father had given him the farm on which Judge Cogswell afterwards settled. Here he had put up a camp, and to this he repaired; but the road, which had just been opened that year, was so rough that in going down Garrett Hill, the cart on which his furniture was carried was upset and all the crockery which they brought from Exeter, was broken. He soon erected a framed house, at the raising of which all the men in town were present with their wives; and as the number of men was insufficient, the women stood at foot of the posts while the men raised the broad side. He afterwards removed to the lot now owned and occupied by Richard Rogers. He was one of the petitioners for the first town meeting in 1766, and served as Selectman in 1768, and in 1781. He was also very active in building the Congregational Meeting House, and in procuring soldiers in the Revolutionary struggle. He died June 26, 1786, in his 52d year.

Dea. Stephen Dudley, son of Stephen Dudley and Sarah Davidson of Exeter, was born Oct. 14, 1724. He married Hannah, daughter of John Sanborn, January, 1745, by whom he had 8 children. He came to Gilmanton with his sons, Samuel and John, and cleared some land in 1763, but did not remove his family until 1764. He was one of the petitioners for the first town meeting in 1766, was one of the original members of the church formed Nov. 20, 1774, and was chosen Deacon, Feb. 13th, 1776, which office he honorably filled until his death. He was also a Selectman, one of the Committee of Safety, and held other important and useful stations in town. His religious character was especially prominent, and in this respect he is held in grateful remembrance. In his disposition he was uniformly kind and pleasant, yet firm and decided. He was emphatically a pillar in the church, watching all its interests, a man of devotion and prayer. His conversation generally religious, was always instructive and edifying, and at the same time attractive to the young. When he died an important light went out in the church.

The Sabbath following his death, which took place August 22, 1811, aged 87, the Rev. Mr. Smith preached from Acts viii. 2. "*And devout men carried Stephen to his burial and made great lamentation over him.*" His wife died March 11, 1816.

Dea. John Sanborn was a descendant of John Sanborn, who came over with the Rev. Mr. Bachelder, his grandfather on his mother's side, and settled in Hampton, 1684. He was descended through Richard and John 2d, son and grand-son of John 1st. John 2d was the grand-father of Dea. John, the subject of this notice. His father's name was Benjamin, who had 6 brothers, Ebenezer, John, James, Nathan, Elisha and Daniel, and 5 sisters, Hannah, who married Dea. Dudley, another married Bradstreet Gilman of Newmarket, another a Pease, another a Mead, and another Benjamin Weeks of Gilford.

Dea. Sanborn was born July 16th, 1730, married Mary Glidden, Dec. 26th, 1754, and lived in Newmarket ten years, where four of his children were born. On the 22d of November, 1764, he was moved into town with his family by Lieut. Peter Folsom, who afterwards became a resident of Gilmanton; and here the five younger children in his family were born. Dea. Sanborn was one of the Committee to hire preaching, when Rev. Mr. Smith was employed. He was one of the five original members of the church formed Nov. 30th, at the time of Mr. Smith's ordination, and was chosen Deacon, Feb. 13th, 1776, at the same time with Dea. Stephen Dudley. Neither of them, however, accepted the office until Sept. 2d, 1779.

Dea. Sanborn is represented as being a man of rigid puritanical character, of rather hasty temper, and somewhat eccentric in his manner. It is said of him, that he would forbid his children to mingle with the young people in evening parties, but that his wife would sometimes connive at his rules, and under pretence of sending them early to bed, would fix them off to the party, unawares to him. He prohibited tobacco chewing on the Sabbath, especially at meeting, and once arose and reproved a young man, by the name of Benjamin Moody, for smiling in the singing seats, during the time of worship. It is also said that when the custom of *deaconing* the hymn was dispensed with, and the choir first began to perform in the gallery by the aid of a *bass viol*, that he regarded it blasphemy, and took his hat, and abruptly left the house. But he was considered a very good man,

and though he suddenly took offence, he would perhaps the next moment ask forgiveness. He lived to the age of 82, and died Sept. 4th, 1812, having been a resident in town nearly half a century. His wife died April 15th, 1806, aged 74. Two of his grand-sons, children of his youngest son, David E. Sanborn, who died Feb. 24th, 1834, aged 61, are favorably known in the literary world, viz. Dyer H. Sanborn, A. M., author of Sanborn's Grammar, and Preceptor of Sanbornton Academy, and Edwin D. Sanborn, Professor of Latin Language and Literature in Dartmouth College.

Hon. Thomas Cogswell, son of Nathaniel Cogswell and Judith Badger, was born in Haverhill, Ms., Aug. 4th, 1746. He was one in a family of 19 children. At the age of 24, he was married to Ruth Badger, daughter of Gen. Joseph Badger of Gilmanton, Feb. 26th, 1770, and lived in Haverhill until the commencement of the Revolutionary War, where they had three children. When he entered the Army, his wife and children came to her father's in Gilmanton. He was out during nearly the whole war. He entered the service as Captain, rose to the rank of Colonel, and was subsequently appointed Commissary, with the rank of Colonel. At the close of the war, he returned to Gilmanton, settled near to his wife's father's, and was soon engaged in transacting town business. He served as Moderator and frequently as Selectman, and was one of the original Trustees of the Academy. In 1784, he was also appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held till his decease in 1810. He had eleven children, one of whom, Nathaniel, was the second graduated at College from this town. Two other sons died in the Army, during the last war. Francis, who graduated at D. C. in 1811, and was a Lieutenant in the Army, died at Plattsburgh, N. Y., Dec. 8th, 1812. Thomas was killed in the battle at Chatteaugay, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1813. Judge Cogswell was twice a candidate for Representative to Congress. In September, 1804, Judge Cogswell made a donation of \$75 to the first Congregational Church, for the purpose of purchasing *sacramental service* for the use of the Church. On the 5th of October, the Church passed a vote of thanks for this generous donation, and appointed a Committee to present him a copy of the resolve, and to consult him as to the kind of vessels he would wish to have purchased. A portion,

only, of the money was used. After his decease, the church voted, Aug. 29, 1813, that a pair of large, decent grave stones should be erected at his grave, out of the money he gave to the church, and which had not been used. He died Sept. 3d, 1810, aged 64 years. His widow, who experienced religion at the age of 12, and joined the church in Haverhill, at the age of 14, was a consistent Christian, and died 16th of October, 1839, aged 88 years and one month.

Capt. John Moody, son of John Moody and Mary Gilman, daughter of Jacob Gilman, was born in Kingston, Jan. 27th, 1739. His father died while he was young, and he was brought up by Daniel Gilman his mother's brother. He came to Gilmanton in 1763, and commenced clearing his lot and making preparations for settlement. His nearest neighbor was then four miles distant on the South, and on the North there was no settlement nearer than Canada. Soon after his arrival, his camp took fire and burnt up all his provisions and some of his clothing and also his hat. He was obliged immediately to repair to Kingston for a new supply. He was often heard to say that his loss was more severe at this time than when his large two story house and nearly all it contained were burnt in 1821. It was in the autumn of this same year, 1763, that he was taken sick, and after making a supply of hasty pudding and bringing from his spring, a pail of fresh water, he lay down in his camp and went through a course of fever without either physician, medicine or nurse. He married Abigail Swett, a sister of Elisha Swett, afterwards an inhabitant of Gilmanton, Nov. 1st, and moved into town, Nov. 15, 1764.

Capt. Moody was an active and useful citizen in the early settlement of the town. He was Selectman, Captain of Militia and a Revolutionary officer. His house became a home for his father's family. His mother being in a helpless state on account of a chronic rheumatism, he removed her from Kingston on a crib, which he contrived to attach by long shafts to two horses, and here she remained and died April 20, 1785, aged 70 years. Capt. Moody's wife and the mother of his children, died April 28, 1793, aged 48. He married for his second wife the widow Elizabeth White, whose mother, Mrs. Evans, also died at Capt. Moody's, March 8th, 1801, and her son, William White, died there, Aug. 30th, 1804, aged 27. Capt. Moody's second wife

died Dec. 14th, 1821, aged 75. At the age of 63, he married the widow of Dr. Gale of Kingston, whose age was 78 years. She was his own cousin, the daughter of Daniel Gilman, who brought him up, and when she was a child, he used to hold her upon his knee, and haul her in a little cart. She now became the solace of his declining years. She died Aug. 21, 1826, aged 77. Capt. Moody died Sept. 15th, 1829, aged 90.

Simeon Bean, son of Joshua Bean, was born in Brentwood, March 30th, 1743, and was one of a family of 21 children. He came to Gilmanton in the summer of 1766, selected his lot, No. 51, 3d range of upper 100 acres, and cleared some land. He was three weeks in the woods alone, without hearing a human voice; and when Judge Smith and another man passed near him one afternoon, following a line of spotted trees on their way to Meredith, he heard them talking, and he said it startled him more than it would to have heard a bear. In the summer of this year, he took a fever, and was sick in his camp, with nothing to take but cold water. Capt. Moody called to see him, and insisted upon his going home with him. Mr. Bean being unable to sit up, Capt. Moody threw his bed blankets upon the horse, and laid him upon the top of them, and thus conveyed him to his house, where Mrs. Moody nursed him through his fever. In the autumn, Judge Smith returned from Meredith, and passed the night with him in his camp. He then had potatoes of his own raising, and they raked open the coals, and roasted and ate them, passing a very social evening. When Mr. Bean came up in the spring of 1767, he drove up a cow, which he kept upon the meadow, having the calf enclosed in a pen by the side of it. One night, as he went down to the meadow to milk, a bear came along in his path, apparently in search of the calf, and not seeming intimidated, it turned out till it got by him so that the wind brought the scent towards the bear, when it started upon the leap. Mr. Bean hooted at it as it ran, and he could hear it for nearly half a mile, the brush breaking at every leap. When Mr. Bean came up in March, 1768, he was accompanied by a carpenter to frame his house, and he brought three pecks of flax-seed upon his own shoulder from Brentwood. Dec. 26th, 1768, he married Joanna Young of Exeter, and immediately moved to Gilmanton, where they had 12 children.

In the winter of 1780, Mr. Bean, at the close of his day's

work in his saw mill, had the misfortune in shutting down the gate to have his leg broken by the water wheel. His situation was precarious, and no help was near. It was with great difficulty that he could extricate the broken limb. And then the saddle was in the mill, with which he had rode a colt only partially trained. It required great labor to obtain the saddle and adjust it upon the wild colt, and it was with still greater difficulty that he could mount the animal, so frightened by his awkward appearance. But these difficulties he overcame, and rode to the house of Joseph Young, Esq., and, immediately after telling his misfortune, he fainted, even before he could be taken from his horse. He was conveyed home upon an ox-sled, and his limb set by a surgeon, but about a year afterwards, it was unfortunately fractured again in the same place, at his own door. It was now dressed and the bones confined in their proper place by Joseph Young, Esq., and it healed and did even better than before. Mr. Bean's brothers Joshua, Gideon, and John, and his sister Hannah, who married Benjamin Mudgett, were all early settlers of the town. He died Sept. 15, 1819, in his 80th year.

Capt. Nathaniel Wilson, son of Humphrey Wilson of Exeter, was born June 24, 1739, married Elizabeth Barber, daughter of Robert Barber, March 16th, 1762, and moved into town the first week in March, 1769. Their children were eight sons, of whom Jeremiah Wilson, Esq., is the youngest. Capt. Wilson was active and useful in promoting the settlement of the town, and did much to promote its civil and religious interests. He was also a spirited officer in the Revolutionary service, and was one of the five members organized into a Congregational church, Nov. 30th, 1774. He died Feb. 16th, 1819, aged 80. Mrs. Wilson died March 12th, 1824, aged 85.

Hon. Joseph Badger, Jr., was born in Bradford, Ms., Oct. 23d, 1746. He was son of Hon. Joseph Badger, an early settler of the town. Mr. Badger is the first man of whose marriage in town there is any record. He was joined in matrimony with Elizabeth Parsons, daughter of Rev. William Parsons, Aug. 1st, 1766, by whom he had six children. He was a man of great military ardor, and held offices in the Militia for 30 years, passing from the rank of Captain to that of Brigadier General. In the Revolutionary War he was prompt to duty, and commanded a

company at Mount Independence, on Lake Champlain, July, 1776. He was present at the capture of Burgoyne, in 1779, and was on the detachment which escorted the vanquished Army to Boston. After peace was restored, he served in 1784, '86 and '87, as selectman of the town. Subsequently, he represented the town in the State Legislature, and was Counsellor six years. He originally owned lot No. 7 of the upper 100 acres, on which the central and North-west part of the Village is built, and on which the Academy and Seminary buildings stand, and through his influence, by selling building lots, and encouraging mechanics to settle, the Village was founded and increased. He took a leading part in obtaining the Charter for the Academy, was one of the grantees, and was the principal agent in obtaining subscriptions for the funds. He gave the land on which the Academy is located, and superintended the erection of the first Academy building. He also obtained the act establishing the Courts in Gilmanton, and arranged the hall of the Academy as court-house, and also as town-house, where by his efforts at first the town meetings were held. In 1798, under an act of Congress, he was appointed a Commissioner to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves. He died Jan. 15th, 1809, aged 62. His widow survived until the 3d of May, 1831, when she died, at the age of 83 years.

Samuel Greely, Esq., son of Joseph Greely, was born in Kingstons, Sept. 16, 1747. At the age of 6 years, his father moved to Brentwood. He came to Gilmanton and commenced working on his land in 1771, and erected his buildings and a saw mill, when his nearest neighbor on the West was six miles distant, and when no road was laid out within two miles of his farm. June 12th, 1773, at the age of 26, he was married to Mary Leavitt, daughter of Daniel Leavitt of Brentwood, then in her 16th year. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Nathaniel Trask, and they immediately moved into town. He was engaged in town business at an early age, having been chosen selectman when he was 32. He became a man of property, influence, and respectability, was a Trustee of the Academy, for many years a magistrate, and repeatedly represented the town in the State Legislature. While a Representative in 1809, he procured a grant of land for the Academy, which was afterwards sold for \$4500, and \$500 towards finishing the court room, after the first Acad-

any building was burned. He died June 14, 1824, in his 77th year. His wife died Aug. 25th, 1835, aged 78.

Lieut. Jonathan Perkins, son of John Perkins of Epping, and grand-son of Abraham Perkins of Rye, was born in Epping in 1749. He was distinguished particularly for his Revolutionary services. He enlisted in the Army May 1, 1745, as a Sergeant in Capt. Daniel Moor's company, and Col. John Stark's Regiment, then at Cambridge, near Boston. On the 2d of September, 1775, he was drafted as Sergeant in Capt. Henry Dearborn's company in the Detachment commanded by Benedict Arnold against Quebec. Jan. 1, 1776, he was taken prisoner at Quebec, and was thus detained till the 24th of Sept. 1776, when he was landed at Elizabethtown Point, in New Jersey; but was not exchanged until June, 1777. July 29, 1777, he received a Commission of Ensign in Capt. Jason Wait's company, 1st New Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley. March 24th, 1780, he received a Commission of Lieutenant in Capt. Moody Dustin's company in the same Regiment, and continued in the service of the United States from May 1st, 1775, until July, 1783, at the close of the War, when the American Army was disbanded at Newburgh, in the State of New York. He was in the following battles, viz.

June 17, 1775, at Bunker's or Breed's Hill, near Boston.

Dec. 31, 1775, at the storming of the city of Quebec, where he was taken prisoner and lay in irons seven weeks.

Sept. 19, 1777, near Stillwater, Saratoga.

Oct. 7, 1777, near the same place, where he received a wound for which he drew a small pension.

June 28, 1778, at Monmouth, New Jersey, two miles west of the Court House.

Aug. 13, 1779, on the Detachment with Gen. Sullivan to the Six Nations, at a town called Chemong, where the Indians lay in ambush.

Aug. 29, 1779, fell in with the Indians again and had a smart engagement.

Lieut. Perkins moved from Epping to Gilmanton in 1794, and drew a pension of \$20 per month from the 27th of March, 1818, until his death.

Lieut. Ebenezer Eastman, son of Samuel Eastman, was born

in Kingston, April 24, 1746. He married Mary, daughter of Stephen Butler, Nov. 15, 1773, and moved to Gilmanton the same month, where they had a family of 11 children. Lieut. Eastman was a man of a brave spirit, yet of tender sensibilities. He was very active in the Revolutionary enterprize, and was the first in the town to volunteer in the service of his country. He commanded a company at the battle of Bunker Hill in the absence of his Captain; and through the war he was prompt to enlist soldiers for the Army. He served as Constable, Selectman, and on various Committees. He died Oct. 27, 1794, aged 48. His wife died Dec. 10, 1832, aged 78.

John Shepard, Esq., son of Joseph Shepard, was born in Epping, June 14, 1754, and came to Gilmanton at the age of 20, having bought his time. He joined the Baptist Church, Aug. 15, 1775, and signed a remonstrance to the test Act in 1776. He and six others were drafted as soldiers of the Revolutionary Army in 1777, but refused to serve. They were arrested, taken before a Magistrate, and fined £45, but they refused to pay. Being an active man and of good native mental powers, he began at the age of 35 to be promoted to office in the town. He was 3 years Representative, 14 years Selectman, and 16 years Moderator of the town meetings. His first wife was Betsey, daughter of Ebenezer Page. His second wife was Elizabeth Gilman of Exeter.

His religious character was somewhat noted. He claimed to be the originator of the Free Will denomination. In the last year of his life, he stated it as a solemn fact which he desired to have recorded in this History, that the Free Will system was all opened to his mind by the Spirit of God, months before any other person knew it—that he then revealed it in March, 1780, to Eld. Edward Locke and Elder Tozar Lord, and with them spent a week locked up in the house owned by Esquire Piper in Loudon, on Clough's hill, fasting and praying, and seeking the Will of the Lord. After which they mutually ordained each other, and there founded the Free Will Church. The next week they visited Elder Randall of New Durham, and ordained him in the new denomination, who being a more public man afterwards had the reputation of being the originator of the scheme which he received of them. Mr. Shepard for many years held meetings

on the Sabbath at his own house. He died June 2, 1844, aged 90.

Samuel Shepard, Esq., son of Joseph Shepard, was born in Epping, Feb. 25th, 1759, came early to Gilmanton, and served as an apprentice at the tanning and shoe business with his brother-in-law, Jonathan Clark. He married Sarah Giles, Dec. 22d, 1785, by whom he had seven children. He was two years selectman, four years moderator of the town meeting, and 14 years Representative of the town in the General Court. By appointment of the town, he surveyed its boundaries in 1804, and drew a map according to an act of the Legislature, to aid Philip Carrigain, Esq., in making a map of the State. Late in life, he moved to Chateaufort, N. Y., where he died, Nov. 16th, 1836, aged 77.

Joseph Parsons, Esq., son of Rev. William Parsons, was born in South Hampton, Aug. 29th, 1753. He came to this town at the age of ten years, and was brought up on a farm. He married Ruth Pearson of Amesbury, Dec. 20th, 1781, by whom he had six children. He was selectman four years, town clerk 11 years, was one of the original Trustees of Gilmanton Academy, and was the first Secretary, which office he held for eight years. He was a merchant from 1800 till 1806, was candidate for Register of Deeds for the County of Strafford, and died Aug. 10th, 1806, aged 53.

Joseph Young, Esq., was son of Joseph Young of Exeter, who died seven months before Joseph's birth, which was June 20th, 1749. As soon as he was old enough, he was put out to a trade in Kensington. At the age of 21 he came to Gilmanton, and was married to Anna Folsom, Feb. 24th, 1771, by Rev. John Odlin of Exeter, and had three children. He was nine years representative of Gilmanton, 11 years a selectman, a ruling elder in the Freewill church, and a principal agent in erecting the Province Road meeting house, in 1792.

Thomas Burns, Esq., oldest son of Thomas Burns of Milford, was born April 11th, 1767. He came to Gilmanton as a merchant about the year 1791, and married Nancy, daughter of Col. Samuel Greely, Feb. 19th, 1795, by whom he had six children. He was seven years a selectman of the town, was for many

years a magistrate, for 25 years one of the Trustees of Gilman-ton Academy, and a firm supporter of the interests of the Con-gregational Society in town. He died Sept. 2, 1831, aged 64.

Hon. William Badger, son of Hon. Joseph Badger, Jr., was born in Gilmanton, Jan. 13th, 1779, and married Martha, daugh-ter of Rev. Isaac Smith, May 1st, 1803, by whom he had two children, John and Martha, both of whom died with consump-tion. John, at the time of his death, was a member of Bowdoin College. Mrs. Badger died Jan. 30, 1810. He married Hannah P., daughter of Dr. William Cogswell of Atkinson, Jan. 12th, 1814, by whom he had Joseph, a grad. at D. C., and William. Mr. Badger was successively moderator of the town meetings, Representative, Senator, and President of the Senate, and two years Governor of this State. He was also elected Trustee of Gilmanton Academy in 1804, was for some years Secretary, and is now President of the Board, and has been a liberal donor to the funds of the Theological Seminary. He was also Aid-de-camp to Gov. Langdon, with the rank of Colonel, associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1816 to 1821, and for ten years High Sheriff of the County. He has been Elector of President and Vice President at three different times, 1824, 1836, and 1844.

Jeremiah Wilson, Esq., son of Capt. Nathaniel Wilson, was born in Gilmanton, Oct. 14th, 1781, his wife was a daughter of Abraham Sanborn, and grand-daughter of Daniel Sanborn.

Mr. Wilson was for many years a merchant, but has latterly given himself to agricultural pursuits, in which he is now exten-sively engaged. He was Selectman, Representative, candidate for the Senate and Council, was magistrate, Colonel in the Mili-tia, and a Trustee of Gilmanton Academy, and has in various ways been engaged in business for the town.

Stephen L. Greely, Esq., son of Col. Samuel Greely, was born in Gilmanton, Sept. 30th, 1788. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits from his youth, and has been a merchant in Gilmanton Centre Village since 1809. He was married to Anna Norton, daughter of Dr. Bishop Norton of Newburyport, May 17th, 1810. Her children were Anne Maria, who married William C. Clarke, Esq., and Rev. Stephen S. N. Greely, now settled at Newmarket. Mr. Greely was three years town clerk,

three years Representative in the State Legislature, is now a magistrate, a Trustee of Gilmanton Academy, and Secretary of the Board, which office he has held about 20 years.

Andrew Mack, Esq., son of Andrew Mack, was born in Londonderry, Jan. 19th, 1786. He fitted for College at the Pinkerton Academy, and grad. at D. C. in 1808. He was Preceptor of Gilmanton Academy two years, and Tutor at D. C. one year. Subsequently, he was Preceptor of Hampton Academy one year. He then returned to Gilmanton Academy, and continued the Preceptor nine years longer. In the autumn of 1821, he removed to Haverhill, where he took charge of the Academy. He married Maria L. Burns, daughter of Thomas Burns, Esq., Jan. 13th, 1824. In the autumn of 1831, he left Haverhill and returned to Gilmanton, where he now resides. He is a magistrate, town treasurer, Trustee of Gilmanton Academy, and Treasurer of the Board, also Deacon of the Centre Congregational Church, to which he was admitted, Jan. 6th, 1836. His children are William Andrew, who graduated at D. C. in 1844, Thomas Burns, Maria Burns, and Anna Jane.

Pearson Cogswell, Esq., son of Hon. Thomas Cogswell, was born in Gilmanton, Feb. 1st, 1790. He married Mary S. Badger, daughter of Major Peaslee Badger, April 9th, 1811. He was three years Moderator of the town meetings, four years Representative, and four years Marshal of the District of New Hampshire, and chosen Senator.

Hon. Thomas Cogswell, son of Dr. William Cogswell of Atkinson, was born Dec. 7, 1798. He married Mary, daughter of James Noyes, Esq., of Plaistow. He has been successively Justice of the Peace and Quorum, Deputy Sheriff, County Treasurer, Moderator of the town meetings, Selectman, Representative, and is now Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Trustee of Gilmanton Academy. He is also Deacon of the church at the Iron Works.

GRADUATES.

Rev. Ebenezer Price was a son of William Price and Sarah Giddings, and was born Sept. 14, 1770, in Newburyport, Ms., where his parents resided previous to their coming to Gilmanton. He fitted for College with Rev. Isaac Smith, and was the first

from the town of Gilmanton, who received the honors of College. He was graduated at D. C. in 1793. After leaving College he studied Divinity with his brother-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Hadden of Tamworth, and was ordained first minister of Belfast, Me., Dec. 1796, where he continued about six years, and was dismissed at his own request, Sept. 22, 1802. He was installed over the second Congregational Church in Boscawen, Sept. 26, 1804, where he still lives. He has resigned his Pastoral charge, has been Representative of the town, and is now connected with an insurance office in Boscawen.

Nathaniel Cogswell, Esq., graduated at D. C. 1794, studied Law with Ebenezer Smith, Esq., of Durham. [See page 224.]

Peter L. Folsom, Esq., son of Lieut. Peter Folsom, was born March 27, 1772, fitted for College at Exeter Academy, and grad. at D. C. 1796. He taught the Academy in Fishkill, N. Y., one year, and was the first Preceptor of Gilmanton Academy, which office he held from 1797, till 1804. He married widow Mary Lawrence of Fishkill, Nov. 1797, who died in Gilmanton, Aug. 28, 1839, aged 76. Mr. Folsom was a merchant, a magistrate and a Trustee of the Academy from 1812, to 1836. He died Oct. 1, 1842, aged 70 years.

John Nelson, Esq., son of Jonathan Nelson, was born in Exeter, Jan. 4, 1778. His parents moved to Gilmanton the February following. He fitted for College at the Exeter and Gilmanton Academies, and grad. at D. C. 1802. He read Law one year with Hon. Charles Marsh of Woodstock, Vt. completed his course in Boston, and was admitted to the Bar in 1806. He immediately established himself in Haverhill, N. H., where he continued the practice until his death, which occurred in May, 1838, aged 60 years. His first wife was Miss Brewster, sister to Col. Amos Brewster of Hanover. His second wife was Lois Leverett of Windsor, Vt., by whom he had several children.

Stephen Bean, A. B., son of Joshua Bean, was born in 1772, fitted for College with Rev. Isaac Smith, graduated at D. C. 1798, taught the Academy in Salisbury, went into mercantile business in Boston, where he married a woman of considerable wealth and died Dec. 10, 1825, aged 53.

Aaron Bean, A. B., brother of the above, was born in 1779, fitted for College partly with Rev. Mr. Smith and partly at Gilmanton Academy, and graduated at D. C. 1804, became also a merchant in Boston, married a niece of his brother Stephen's wife, and died April 4, 1820, in his 41st year, leaving a widow and some children.

Joshua Bean, A. B., son of Simeon Bean, was born Oct. 14, 1776, fitted for College partly at Gilmanton and partly at Salisbury Academies, graduated at D. C. 1804, taught school in Boston and Philadelphia, and afterwards went into mercantile business in Boston, and subsequently in New York, where he died.

Francis Cogswell, A. B., son of Hon. Thomas Cogswell, was born April 24, 1787, fitted for College at Gilmanton Academy, graduated at D. C. 1811, was Lieutenant in the Army, during the last war, and died at Plattsburgh, N. Y., December 8, 1812.

Hall J. Kelly, A. M., son of Dr. Benjamin Kelly, was born in Northwood, Feb. 24, 1790, came to Gilmanton at the age of 10 years, fitted for College at Gilmanton Academy, graduated at Middlebury College, 1813, was several years a teacher in Boston, is the author of Elementary School Books, a Geographical Description of the Oregon Territory, &c.

✓ *Rev. Francis P. Smith*, son of Rev. Isaac Smith, was born Aug. 22, 1795, fitted for College at Gilmanton Academy, graduated at D. C. 1816, read Law with Jeremiah H. Woodman, Esq., of Rochester, one year, with Oliver Crosby, Esq., of Dover, one year, and with Augustus Peabody, Esq., of Boston, one year. He was admitted to the Bar in Boston, 1819, practiced Law two years in Medway, Ms., one year in Kingston, N. H., and 10 years in Ossipee. Oct. 14, 1821, he married Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of Rev. Ezra Weld of Braintree, Ms., by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth Juliette born March 12, 1828. In 1832, Mr. Smith left the Profession of the Law for the Ministry, supplied his father's former charge in Gilmanton, one year, the Church in Epsom, one year, was ordained in Guildhall, Vt., Sept. 12, 1838, where he remained till 1844, when he resigned his pastoral charge, and is now settled in Sebeccook, Maine.

Nathan Crosby, Esq. [See page 224.]

Gen. Charles Hazen Peaslee, son of William Peaslee, was born in Gilmanton, Feb. 6, 1804, fitted for College at Gilmanton Academy, graduated at D. C. 1824, read Law in the office of Stephen Moody, Esq., for a time and finished his course in Philadelphia. He was admitted to practice and opened an office in Concord, in 1829. He was Representative of the town four years, and now holds the office of Adjutant and Inspector General of the Militia of New Hampshire, is a Trustee of the N. H. Asylum for the Insane, an Institution which he was particularly instrumental in establishing, and is also a Director of the Concord Rail Road Corporation, the Charter of which he took an efficient part in procuring, and likewise is a Director of the Mechanic's Bank, at Concord.

John Ham Williams Page, Esq., son of Dea. Benjamin Page, was born in Gilmanton, Oct. 4th, 1802, fitted for College at Exeter Academy, and graduated at H. C., 1826. He taught an Academy in New Bedford, Ms., from 1826 till 1829, when he entered the office of Reuel Williams, Esq., where he continued two years, and was one year a member of the Law School in Cambridge. He was admitted to the Bar in May, 1832, and practiced in New Bedford, where he now resides. He married Mary Brayton of that place, is in extensive business, and was a Representative of the town in the Legislature of Massachusetts, 1844 and '45.

Prof. Alpheus Crosby was born in Sandwich, Oct. 13, 1810, fitted for College principally at Gilmanton and Phillips Exeter Academies, though he was successively under the private tuition of Rev. Jonathan Curtis, Hon. Rufus Choate, and Rev. James Marsh, D. D. He graduated at D. C. 1827, was Preceptor of Moor's Charity School 1827 and '28, Tutor in Dartmouth College 1828—1831, a member of the Theological Seminary, Andover, from Nov. 1831 to March, 1833, when he was appointed Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature in Dartmouth College, and in 1837, Professor of Greek Language and Literature, which office he now fills. Aug. 27, 1834, he married Abi G. J. Cutler, daughter of Joseph Cutler, Esq., of Newburyport, took the tour of Europe, when his wife died in Paris, France, March 25, 1837. He is the author of an extended and

popular Grammar of the Greek Language, now introduced into Dartmouth College, and other Institutions.

Hon. Ira A. Eastman. [See page 225.]

Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn, son of David E. Sanborn, was born in Gilmanton, May, 14th, 1808, fitted for College at Gilmanton Academy, grad. at D. C. in 1832, taught the Academy at Topsfield, Ms., one year and a half, and Gilmanton Academy one year, read Law for a time in the office of S. C. Lyford, Esq., Meredith, was a member of the Theological Seminary at Andover one year, six months of which time, he was a portion of each day an assistant in Phillips Academy. At the close of the year, he was the second time invited to become a Tutor in Dartmouth College, and in the autumn of 1835, entered upon the duties of the office. After a residence at College of three months, he was appointed Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, which appointment he accepted, at the age of 27. Dec. 11th, 1837, he was married to Mary Ann Webster, daughter of the late Hon. Ezekiel Webster of Boscawen.

Rev. David Tilton, son of John Tilton, was born in Gilmanton, July 6, 1806, fitted for College at Munson Academy, graduated at Yale College, 1833. He studied Divinity one year in the Theological Seminary, Andover, Ms., and completed his theological course with the Rev. Mr. Cobb of Taunton, Ms. He was ordained at Edgarton, Martha's Vineyard, Ms., Oct. 14, 1835, and dismissed March 14, 1838. He married Sarah Bachelder of Danvers, Ms., March 14, 1836. He was installed at Annisquam, Gloucester, Ms., Aug. 12, 1840, where he now resides.

Rev. Stephen S. N. Greeley. [See page 218.]

Col. Joseph Badger, A. M., son of Hon. William Badger, was born June 27th, 1817, fitted for College at Gilmanton Academy, graduated at D. C. 1839. He is a magistrate, and was Aid-de-Camp to Gov. Hubbard, with the rank of Colonel. He has studied no profession, but has given his attention principally to agricultural pursuits.

Samuel Prescott French, M. D., son of John French, pursued studies preparatory to College at Gilmanton Academy, graduated at D. C. 1841, received the degree of M. D. from the Berk-

shire Medical School in 1844, and is now in practice at South Merrimack.

Frederick Smith, Esq., son of Timothy Smith, was b. April 29th, 1799. He fitted for College at Gilmanton Academy, grad. at D. C. 1826, read Law in the office of Stephen Moody, Esq., and Stephen C. Lyford, Esq., and commenced practice in Boscawen, in 1829. After several years he removed to Boston, where he now resides.

Rev. John Gano Richardson. [See page 217.]

Henry Kirke White Clarke, A. B., son of Jonathan Clarke, was b. in Northwood, Feb. 2d, 1820, fitted for College at Gilmanton Academy, grad. at D. C. 1841, and is now a teacher in the City of Philadelphia.

John Lee Caverly, A. B., son of John Caverly of Gilmanton, was born in Strafford, Oct. 28th, 1818, graduated at D. C. 1843, and died of a fever, while in the business of teaching at Madison, Ga., Sept. 25th, 1844, aged 26.

Timothy Copp, A. B., son of Josiah Copp, was born June 12, 1820, graduated at D. C. in 1843, and died while teaching at Augusta, Ga., March 28, 1845.

Thomas Burns Shepard, A. B., son of Rev. John W. Shepard, was b. Feb. 6th, 1820, and grad. at D. C. 1844.

William Bird, A. B., son of Prof. Isaac Bird, was born at Valletta, Malta, Aug. 17th, 1823, graduated at D. C., 1844, and is now assistant teacher in Gilmanton Academy, and pursuing a course of study in Gilmanton Theological Seminary.

William Andrew Mack, A. B. son of Dea. A. Mack, was born Oct. 3d, 1824, graduated at D. C. 1844, and is now pursuing the study of Medicine.

William H. Farrar, A. B. son of Jeduthun Farrar, Esq., was b. Jan. 27th, 1817, graduated at D. C., 1844, and is employed as Preceptor of the Academy at Wolfborough.

Hon. William Burleigh, son of John Burleigh, and a native of Gilmanton, read Law in the office of Hon. John A. Harper of Meredith, and practiced at South Berwick, Me., where he was elected Representative to Congress, and died some years since at his residence in that place.

John A. Burleigh, brother of the above, read Law in part in his office, and is now established in Somersworth.

William H. Y. Hackett, Esq., son of Allen Hackett, was b. Sept. 24, 1800, read Law in the office of Hon. Ichabod Bartlett of Portsmouth, and commenced the practice in that place, where he has been a very respectable and successful attorney.

Rev. John W. Shepard, son of Samuel Shepard, Esq., was b. April 1st, 1788. He was first in mercantile business in Gilmanton, afterwards editor of the *N. H. Repository* published at Concord, and subsequently a bookseller in Portsmouth. He studied Divinity under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Dana and the Rev. Mr. Dimmick of Newburyport, was ordained at Windham, Me., where he remained several years. He has since been installed in South Merrimack, where he now resides. He m. Eliza, daughter of Thomas Burns, Esq., June 10th, 1817.

Rev. William Richardson, son of Joseph Richardson, was b. March 4th, 1801. He received his preparatory education at Gilmanton Academy, grad. at the Theological Seminary, Andover. 1830, was ordained in Wilton, Dec. 15th, 1830, was dismissed in 1840, and has since been installed in Deering. He married Olive, daughter of Samuel Tilton of Loudon.

Rev. William P. Gale, son of Stephen Gale, was b. Feb. 24th, 1806, and grad. at Gilmanton Theological Seminary, August, 1841. After preaching about three years in Vermont, he was ordained in Thornton, N. H., Jan. 1st, 1845. He m. Louisa Patten of Kingston.

Ezra C. Smith, son of William Smith, Esq., was b. Aug. 1st, 1810. He received his preparatory education at Gilmanton and Andover Phillips Academies, was a member of the Theological Seminary at Andover a year and a half. He then left the Institution, and was m. to Sarah S. Peaslee, Feb. 4th, 1840. He soon after went to Central New York, where he preached for a time, and died near Skeneateles, July 25th, 1844.

Charles C. Durgin pursued preparatory studies at the Teacher's Seminary, Andover, and was engaged for some time in the business of instruction in New England and New Jersey, grad. at Gilmanton Theological Seminary, 1844, and is now a candidate for settlement in the ministry.

Hon. Nehemiah Eastman, son of Lieut. Ebenezer Eastman, b. June 16th, 1782, pursued his preparatory studies at Gilmanton Academy, read Law in the office of Stephen Moody, Esq. 4 years, and one year in the office of Hon. John C. Chamberlin of Charlestown, was admitted and commenced practice in Farmington in 1807, where he now resides. He m. Anstriss B. Woodbury, daughter of Peter Woodbury, Esq. of Francestown, Oct. 24th, 1812. Mr. Eastman was Representative to the General Court from Farmington in 1813, Senator in the State Legislature from 1819 to 1824, and was chosen Representative to Congress in 1825.

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY.

The Adams Family. The families of this name who live in Gilmanton, are descended from *Henry Adams*, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1630, and settled in Braintree, Ms., where he died, Oct. 8th, 1646. His children were Henry, Samuel, Thomas, Peter, Joseph, William, and Edward. *Joseph*, b. in England, 1626, m. Abigail Baxter, Nov. 26th, 1650, by whom he had Henry, Joseph, John and Bethia, twins, Samuel, Peter, Jonathan, Deliverance, and Mary. Joseph m. Hannah Bass, and among several children had John, from whom President Adams descended, and Rev. Joseph of Newington, N. H., who was b. Jan. 1st, 1689, grad. at H. C. 1710, ord. Nov. 16, 1715, and died May 26, 1783. Mary, a grand-daughter of Rev. Joseph, m. Jonathan Ross, Jr., of Gilmanton. *William* removed to Ipswich, and died there in 1661. He had three sons, William, Nathaniel, and Samuel. *Thomas*, a son of William, Jr., was b. 1696, and d. 1762, of palsy. He had Thomas, Ezekiel, Ephraim, and Benjamin. The last two settled in New Ipswich, and from one of them Professor Adams of D. C. descended. *Thomas*, b. 1730, d. 1797, of dropsy, lived in Ipswich, and m. Elizabeth Brown, by whom he had Deborah, Elizabeth, who m. an Appleton of Buxton, Me., Hannah, Bethia, Lucy, Abigail, who m. Thomas Ross of Gilmanton, Sarah, Thomas of Gilmanton, Moses, Mary, who m. Ephraim Smith,

and afterwards William Price of Gilmanton, and Lydia, in all, ten daughters and two sons. *Thomas*, b. Sept. 1757, m. *Anna* Porter, by whom he had John, b. Aug. 1st, 1783, David, Nancy, William, Thomas, Deacon of the Centre Church, George, Allen, Moses, Deborah, Smith, and Samuel. He d. May 6, 1844.

The Badger Family. The families of this name in Gilmanton, are descendants of *Giles Badger*, who settled in Newbury, Ms., 1643, and died July 17, 1647. His son, *John Badger*, b. June 30th, 1643, by his first wife, Elizabeth, had John, d. an infant, John, b. April 26, 1665, Sarah, James. Mrs. Badger d. April 8th, 1669. He m. for his 2d wife, Hannah Swett, Feb. 23d, 1671, by whom he had Stephen, Hannah, Nathaniel, Mary, Elizabeth, Ruth, Joseph, Daniel, Abigail, and Lydia. John Badger d. March 31st, 1691, of small pox, and his wife soon after, of the same disease.

John Badger, Jr., a merchant in Newbury, m. Rebecca Brown, Oct. 5, 1691, and had John, James, Elizabeth, Stephen, Joseph, b. 1698, Benjamin and Dorothy.

Joseph Badger, son of John, Jr., was a merchant in Haverhill, and m. Hannah, a daughter of Col. Nathaniel Peaslee, by whom he had seven children, Joseph, Judith, Mehetable, Mary, Nathaniel, Mary, and Peaslee. Only two of them lived to settle in life, viz. Joseph, b. Jan. 11th, 1722, and Judith, b. Feb. 3d, 1724. Mrs. Badger d. Jan. 15th, 1734. July 29th, 1735, he m. for his second wife Hannah, the widow of Ebenezer Pearson, whose maiden name was Moody. She was b. Dec. 21st, 1702, and had by her first husband six children, Hannah, Moody, Ruth, Ebenezer, Thomas, and Samuel. By her 2d husband, Mr. Badger, she had three, Enoch, Nathaniel, and Moses. Moses m. a daughter of Judge Saltonstall, and settled as an Episcopal minister in Providence, R. I. Enoch moved to Gilmanton, and d. in Sandown. Mr. Badger, d. April 7, 1760, aged 62.

Gen. Joseph Badger, son of Joseph the merchant, m. Hannah Pearson, Jan. 31st, 1740. She was b. July 23d, 1722. Their children were William, who d. May 9th, 1763, Hannah, Mehetable, Joseph, Rebecca, Ruth, Peaslee, Ebenezer, Mary and Nathaniel, twins, Sarah, and Judith. Hannah was b. Nov. 16th, 1742, m. Rev. Abiel Foster, and had Hannah, William, James, and Sarah, and d. Jan. 10th, 1768.

Hon. Joseph Badger, Jr., b. Oct. 23d, 1746, m. Elizabeth Parsons, Aug. 1st, 1766, and had Joseph, Hannah, who m. Dr. Obadiah Parish, Sarah, who m. Rufus Parish, Elizabeth, who m. Dr. Daniel Jacobs, Hon. William, and Ebenezer.

Peaslee Badger, son of Gen. Joseph, b. April 22d, 1754, m. Lydia Kelly of Lee, and had Ebenezer, Peaslee, Sarah, Mary, Smith, Nathaniel, Rev. Joseph, Thomas and Ruth, twins, and Hannah.

Joseph Badger, 3d, son of Hon. Joseph, Jr., m. Sarah Weeks, June 8th, 1786, and had Joseph, Judith, who m. Josiah Parsons, Esq., Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Parish, Sally, Polly, and Hiram.

Hon. William Badger m. Martha Smith, and had John and Martha. After her death, he m. Hannah P. Cogswell, and had Joseph and William.

The Bean Family. The families of the name of Bean in Gilmanton, descended from John Bean, who came from Scotland, and settled in Exeter, before 1660. His wife died on the passage and he m. a girl who accompanied them from Ireland, by whom he had John, b. Aug. 15, 1661, and d. May 18, 1666, Daniel, Samuel, *John*, b. Oct. 13, 1668, Margaret, James, *Jeremy*, b. April 20, 1675, and Elizabeth.

Joshua Bean, son of John, lived in Brentwood, m. Hannah Robertson, by whom he had Hannah, who m. Benjamin Mudgett, and was the first settler of Gilmanton, Joshua, Simeon, John, Mehitable, Sarah, Gideon and Anna. Mrs. Bean then died. Mr. Bean m. for a second wife, Lydia Brown and by her, had Mary, Peter, Elizabeth, Caleb, Esther, Stephen, A. B., Ruth, and Aaron, A. B., and two died young. About 1780, Mr. Bean came to Gilmanton, and died in town.

Joshua Bean, Jr., m. Mary Bean a cousin, came to Gilmanton, 1763, and had a large family among whom was *Asa*, a graduate of D. C. He removed early to Maine, and there died.

Simeon Bean, son of Joshua, m. Joanna Young, and had Hannah, Joseph, Sarah, Isaac, Joshua, a graduate at D. C. Deborah, David b. Dec. 14, 1780, a Magistrate, Selectman and Representative, Anna, Jonathan, Simeon, Daniel, Jeremiah.

John Bean, son of Joshua, b. Sept. 4, 1746, m. Abigail Fowler, and had Joshua, Lydia, Hannah, Ruth, Levi, Elijah, John, Abigail, Miriam. His wife died Mar. 21, 1789. He afterwards m. Hannah Leavitt, and had Sarah, who m. Joshua Pulsifer.

Gideon Bean b. March 21, 1752, m. wid. Margaret Fernald Folsom, b. Oct. 16, 1743, and had Gideon b. Aug. 9, 1777, and Benjamin.

Jeremy Bean, son of the first John, had a son John, who lived in Newmarket, and whose sons, Jude, David, Stephen called Farmer Bean, and Joseph, all settled in town.

Jude Bean, son of John of Newmarket, b. June 1, 1742, m. Susanna Durgin, who was b. June 3, 1745, and had Durrell, John, Lucy, Francis, Betsey, Jonathan Clark, McKenzie, Ebenezer, Joseph and Samuel K.

David Bean, son of John of Newmarket, b. Dec. 14, 1749, m. Anna Harper, b. April 3, 1750, and had John and Betsey twins, Samuel, Samuel 2d, David, Mary, Anna, Nathan, Ruth, Moses, Asa, Sally, and William and Scribner, twins.

The Burns Family. The only family of the name in Gilmanton, descended from John Burns of Amherst, now Milford. John Burns had Thomas, John and some other children. Judge Samuel Burns of Rumney, Hon. Robert Burns of Hebron, Representative to Congress, and William Burns, a merchant in New York, are sons of John and grand-sons of John of Milford. Samuel A. Burns, son of Judge Samuel of Rumney, grad. at D. C. 1826, studied Law and is now in Charleston, S. C.

Thomas Burns, son of John of Milford, m. Elizabeth Harkness, b. 1742, had Ruth, who m. Robert White of Peterborough, whose son Addison H. White grad. at Y. C. 1823, and lives in Illinois, Mary, who m. Peter Flint of Reading, Ms. Samuel who lived on the paternal farm in Milford, James, who m. Betsey Greely, daughter of Col. Samuel, and lives in Hallowell, Me. Hannah, who m. a Burns, and Thomas. Mrs. Burns died in 1835, aged 93.

Thomas Burns, Esq. of Gilmanton, m. Nancy Greely and had Mariah Leavitt, who m. Dea. A. Mack, Eliza, who m. Rev. J. W. Shepard, Anne Greely, who m. Prof. A. Warner, Thomas, who died, Charlotte Amanda, who m. Edward R. Olcott, Esq. June 17, 1829, and has one son Edward Burns b. July 29, 1831, and John Henry, who m. Frances A. Greely, and has one son Thomas Burns.

The Cogswell Family. The first family of this connection was that of John Cogswell, a merchant in London, who arrived in

this country in the ship *Angel Gabriel*, Aug. 15, 1635, and settled in Ipswich, Ms. By his wife Elizabeth, he had William, John, Edward, Mary, Hannah, Abigail, and Sarah. He died Nov. 29, 1669, aged 58. She died June 2d, 1676.

William Cogswell, son of John, b. 1619, had William, Jonathan, John, Adam, Elizabeth, Hester, Susanna, and Sarah. He d. about the year 1700.

John Cogswell, son of William, b. 1650, by his wife Hannah, had William, John, Francis, Nathaniel, Hannah, Susanna, Elizabeth, Margery, Bethia, and Joseph. He died about 1710.

Nathaniel Cogswell, son of John Cogswell, above named, b. Jan. 19th, 1707, was a merchant in Haverhill, Ms., and m. Judith Badger, daughter of Joseph Badger, merchant, Jan. 31st, 1739, and had Nathaniel, Jeremiah, who lived in Gilmanton, Joseph, Hon. Thomas, who lived in Gilmanton, Joseph, 2d, Hannah, who m. Rev. Jonathan Searle of Mason, Judith, Hon. Amos of Dover, Judith 2d, Nathaniel Peaslee, Joseph 3d, Moses, a daughter d. without name, Dr. William, John, Ebenezer, Dr. Joseph 4th, and Francis, a daughter that d. soon after her birth. Mr. Cogswell d. in Atkinson, March 23, 1783, aged 76.

Lieut. Jeremiah Cogswell, son of Nathaniel of Haverhill, b. July 12th, 1743, m. on the 12th of June, 1766, Mehetable Clement, who was b. Sept. 8th, 1746, moved to Gilmanton, and had Judith, Sarah, Nathaniel, Jeremiah, who all died young, Mehetable, Judith, Sarah, Jeremiah, Nathaniel, Mary who m. Micajah Osborn and had 11 children, and Rebecca. He died April 20, 1802, aged 59. She died June 8th, 1829, aged 82.

Hon. Thomas Cogswell, son of Nathaniel of H., b. Aug. 4th, 1746, m. Feb. 1769, Ruth Badger, b. Sept. 14, 1751, lived in Gilmanton, and had Nathaniel, A. M., Judith, who m. Hon. Nathaniel Upham of Rochester, who was the father of Prof. Upham of Bowdoin College, and Judge Upham of this State, Thomas, William, Francis, A. B., Pearson, Frederick, and Alfred.

Dr. William Cogswell, son of Nathaniel of H., b. July 11th, 1760, lived in Atkinson, m. July 22d, 1786, Judith Badger of Gilmanton, b. May 15th, 1766, and had William, D. D., Julia, Hannah Pearson, Joseph Badger, Rev. Nathaniel, Hon. Thomas, Francis, Esq., Dr. George and John. He died Jan. 1st, 1831, aged 70.

The Clifford Family. Joseph Clifford b. 1750, was m. in

Kingston, by Rev. Amos Tappan, Jan. 3, 1771, to Lydia, a sister of Capt. John Moody, and moved to Gilmanton, where he had Jeremiah, Joseph, David, Mary, Jeremiah, Dorothy, Anna, Lydia, Benjamin, Gilman, Peace and Joseph 2d, who was born March 30, 1794, and is now a Representative of the town.

The Clark Family. Samuel Clark, son of Henry of Greenland, b. May 18, 1746, m. July 4, 1762, Mary Folsom, who was b. Aug. 31, 1744. They moved to Gilmanton, and had Mary, who m. Thomas Fellows, Enoch, Anna, Catharine, Elizabeth, Kezia, Samuel, b. Feb. 23, 1776, m. Sally Swett of Loudon, Catharine, Elder Peter, Lydia, Sarah and Dea. Joseph, b. Jan. 17, 1789, who married Mary French of Loudon.

The Currier Family. William Currier, son of William who came to Salisbury, Ms., in 1675, m. Judith Chase and lived in Amesbury, where he had William, Charles, Sargeant, Thomas and six daughters. Mr. Currier d. when Charles was young. His widow m. an Edgerly, lived in Epping, came to Gilmanton in the decline of life, and d. at her son's, aged 88. Charles Currier, son of William, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Smith of Brentwood, Aug. 25th, 1773, moved to Gilmanton, and had Judith, Lois, Mary, Elizabeth, William, Rachel, Anna, Charles, Hannah and Sally.

The Dudley Family. The families of this name are descendants of Gov. Thomas Dudley, and through him if tradition be correct, from Edward Dudley, a Lawyer and Privy Counsellor to Henry VII. and Speaker of the House of Commons, 1505. Henry VIII. sent him to the scaffold.

John Dudley, son of Edward, Earl of Warwick, and in 1551, made Duke of Northumberland, was beheaded by order of Queen Mary, while aiding his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, wife of Lord Guilford Dudley to the throne, as successor of Edward VIII. Feb. 23, 1554.

Sir Robert Dudley, son of the Duke, was a favorite of Elizabeth, by whom in 1564, he was made Baron of Denbigh and Earl of Leicester, died in 1588.

Gov. Thomas Dudley, b. at North Hampton, England, 1575, said to be a grand-son of Sir Robert, came to Massachusetts, 1630, as Deputy Governor and was made Governor in 1645, and died July 31, 1652.

Rev. Samuel Dudley, son of Gov. Thomas, settled in Exeter, 1650, and d. 1683, aged 77. He m. Mary, daughter of Gov. Winthrop, and had Thomas, A. M., John, Samuel, Anne, who m. Edward Hilton, Theophilus, Mary, Biley, Stephen, James, Timothy, Abigail, Dorothy, Rebecca and Elizabeth.

Stephen Dudley, son of Rev. Samuel, m. Sarah, daughter of Hon. John Gilman, Dec. 24th, 1684, and had Samuel, Stephen, James, John, Nicholas, Joanna, Trueworthy and Joseph.

Stephen Dudley, son of Stephen above, m. Sarah Davison, and had Samuel, Stephen, Davison, Margaret, Sarah, Joanna and Abigail.

Dea. Stephen Dudley, son of Stephen above, b. Oct. 14th, 1724, m. Hannah Sanborn, daughter of Benjamin Sanborn, b. Feb. 3d, 1724, moved to Gilmanton in 1764, and had Nicholas, John, Samuel, Mehetable, Daniel, Stephen, Sarah and Peter.

Nicholas settled in Barnstead, Daniel and Stephen in Alton, John Dudley, son of Dea. Stephen, b. Sept. 15th, 1748, m. Olive Kimball, daughter of John Kimball of Exeter, Oct. 16th, 1771, and had Hannah, Sarah, John, Anne, Nathaniel and Mary Light.

Samuel Dudley, son of Dea. Stephen, b. March 9th, 1751, m. Sarah Clough, Nov. 7th, 1771, and had Samuel and Abel, and d. April 10th, 1776.

Peter Dudley, son of Dea. Stephen, b. Sept. 19th, 1767, m. Aug. 14th, 1788, Susan Lougee, b. March 8, 1764, and had Anna, Hannah, Peter, Susan, and Nicholas Gilman.

The Durgin Family. The first of the name in this genealogy, is William b. 1717, m. his wife Hannah in Epping, 1747, and moved to Sanbornton in 1768. He had Sarah, William, Winthrop, Joseph, Mary, John, Abigail, Francis, Elijah, Anna, Hannah, Tabitha and Jacob. He d. in 1789, aged 72.

William Durgin, Jr., b. Sept. 5th, 1750, m. Elizabeth Morrison, Aug. 10th, 1775, and had Willoughby, Agnes, Ruth, Hannah, James, Elizabeth, Sarah, William, Abigail, Samuel G., and Alvah. Mrs. Durgin d. April 20th, 1788. He m. for his 2d wife the widow Hannah Clement, and had John H. Clement, (a teacher in Boston, and at whose grave in the Mount Auburn cemetery his pupils in 1833 erected a monument,) Joanna and Mary L.

James Durgin, son of William, Jr., b. Nov. 15th, 1784, m.

Heldah Sanborn Dec. 25th, 1804, moved to Gilmanton April 16th, 1807, and had James W., Elizabeth, Charles Comer, Anna and Henry Jackson.

The Eastman Family. The first of this name in the present genealogy was Roger Eastman, who settled in Salisbury, Ms. before 1640. He was b. 1611, and by his wife Sarah, had Nathaniel, Philip, Thomas, Timothy, Joseph, Benjamin, Sarah, Samuel and Ruth. He died Dec. 16, 1694, aged 83. His wife died March 11, 1697.

Samuel Eastman, Esq., the youngest son of Roger, b. Sept. 20, 1657, m. Elizabeth Severance in 1686, and had Ruth, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Samuel, Joseph, Ann, Ebenezer, Thomas, Timothy, Edward and Benjamin. Mr. Eastman moved to Kingston, where he died Feb. 27, 1725. His second wife Shuah died Aug. 3, 1726.

Samuel Eastman, Jr., of Kingston, son of the preceding, b. Jan. 5, 1695, m. Sarah Clough Nov. 7, 1728, and had Samuel. Mrs. Eastman then died. Subsequently he m. Miss Brown of Kingston, and had Shuah, William, Ezekiel, Elizabeth, Ebenezer and Nehemiah.

Lieut. Ebenezer, son of Samuel, Jr. b. April 24, 1746, m. Mary Butler, Nov. 15, 1773, and had Abigail, Ebenezer, Stephen, Samuel, Nehemiah, Sally, Ira Allen, Polly, Shuah, Dolly and William B.

Maj. Ebenezer Eastman, son of Lieut. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 12, 1777, m. Deborah, daughter of Col. Samuel Greely, March 17, 1803, and had Ebenezer, Mary Ann, Arthur Mack, William Pitt and Adeline Rosina.

Capt. Stephen Eastman, son of Lieut. Ebenezer, b. Nov. 21, 1778, m. Hannah, daughter of Dea. Winslow Page, and had Ira Allen, Henry Franklin and Artemas Stephen.

Samuel Eastman, son of Lieut. Ebenezer, b. March 12, 1780, m. Dorothy Kimball, and had Wealthy C. H. William Butler, Charlotte A. B. and Mary Ann.

The Folsom Family. The families of this name who live in Gilmanton, are descended from John Folsom, whose sons Peter and John, were b. in Exeter, about 1680. Peter m. Catharine, daughter of Hon. John Gilman, and had John, Peter, James, Catharine, Susanna and Elizabeth.

Peter, son of Peter and Catharine Gilman, b. July 27th, 1710, m. Mary Folsom, a daughter of Jonathan of Exeter, and had Mary, Catharine, Nancy, Peter, Elizabeth, Jonathan, James, Nicholas, Samuel and Nathaniel. Eight of these ten children lived in Gilmanton. Peter Folsom d. July 27, 1792. Mary, his wife, who was b. Feb. 1722, d. Oct. 1st, 1791. Her brothers in Exeter were John, Jonathan, Gen. Nathaniel, b. 1726, Col. Samuel, Trueworthy and Josiah.

Peter Folsom, son of the above, b. June 24, 1750, m. Jemima Folsom, daughter of Josiah Folsom of Exeter, b. March 7th, 1755, lived in Gilmanton, and had Jemima, Lydia, Peter, Josiah, Nathaniel, Polly, Samuel and Martha, Mr. Folsom died Aug. 7th, 1832. His wife d. Jan. 2d, 1832.

Nicholas Folsom, brother of the preceding, b. April 29, 1752, m. Dorothy Leavitt, daughter of Joseph, lived in Gilmanton, and had Nicholas, Peter, Joseph, Dudley, Jonathan, Thomas, Polly, Dolly, Love Leavitt, James and Lydia.

Mary, sister of the preceding, m. Samuel Clark, Catharine m. ——— Wadleigh, Nancy m. Joseph Young, Esq., Elizabeth m. Lieut. Jonathan Perkins, and all lived in Gilmanton. Nathaniel also m. a Miss James, and lived and died in Gilmanton.

John Folsom of Exeter, b. 1685, m. Sarah Dudley, and had Peter, Josiah, Abraham and others, and d. in 1755, aged 70.

Peter b. 1718, m. Hannah Morrison, lived in Newmarket, and had Peter, Benjamin, John, and others, late in life moved to Gilmanton, where he died Aug. 5th, 1815, aged 97. Lieut. Peter Folsom, his son, m. Betsey Calef, moved to Gilmanton, and had Ruth, James, Peter L., A. M., Benjamin, Jonathan, John, Hannah, who m. William Peaslee, Jeremiah, Betsey, Smith, and by a second wife, Elizabeth Bean, he had James and Lawrence.

Josiah Folsom, son of John, b. Sept. 25th, 1725, m. widow Martha Gould, who was a daughter of Jeremiah Eastman, May 17th, 1754, and had Jemima, Martha, Lydia, Mary, Josiah, Dudley, John and Deborah.

Abraham Folsom lived in Epping, and had two sons, Abraham and John Folsom, who lived in Gilmanton. Edward Folsom, son of William of Newmarket, whose sister Abraham married, was their cousin.

The French Family. Nathaniel French, who came to this

country and settled in Salisbury, Ms., had Sambel, Nathaniel, Jonathan and Benjamin, and afterwards moved with his sons to Kingston.

Samuel, the eldest son, lived in East Kingston, m. Abigail Godfrey, whose mother was Abigail Greely, daughter of Andrew Greely, and had Joseph, Abigail, Sarah and Samuel.

Samuel, son of Samuel of East Kingston, b. July 4th, 1753, m. Abigail Tilton, daughter of Benjamin, Oct. 20th, 1775, who was b. Jan. 14th, 1756, and had John, Lois, Eunice, Abraham, Jonathan, Tilton, who m. Mary Jane, daughter of Robert Calf of Kingston, and Benjamin. Mrs. French d. March 7th, 1836, aged 81.

Samuel French of South Hampton, had brothers Henry, Benjamin and one other, who settled in Chester. Benjamin settled in Gilmanton on the place now owned by Jeremiah Hall, whose mother was a daughter of his brother in Chester. A sister of Benjamin m. Moses Page and settled on the lot adjacent to his.

Henry French, son of Henry of South Hampton, was father of Miriam, the wife of Capt. Samuel B. French.

Samuel French of South Hampton, had Reuben, Green, Henry, Samuel and Ezekiel, who lives in Gilmanton, Ruth, Deborah, Hannah and Mary.

Ezekiel French, son of Samuel, b. May 1, 1753, m. Hannah Ordway, daughter of Dr. Nehemiah Ordway of Amesbury, and had Polly, Hannah, Sally, Eunice, Thomas and John.

Capt. Samuel B. French, son of Elihu of South Hampton, b. May 29, 1774, m. Miriam French Sept. 11, 1798, moved to Gilmanton, Jan. 19, 1799, and had Mariah, Rebecca and Henry Jewell.

Dea. Joseph French, brother of the preceding, m. Mary Stuart May 17, 1810, and had Charles Stuart, Mary Ann, John Robert, Joseph Andrew, Frances Rebecca and Sarah Lucretia.

The Farrar Family. Israel Farrar moved from Epping to Gilmanton, March, 1772. His sons were Josiah, Jonathan and John. He d. March 13th, 1819, aged 80. His wife d. Dec. 27th, 1810, aged 61 years. His brother Jeduthun, the father of Jeduthun, Esq. moved into town at an early date, and d. Aug. 10th, 1812. His wife d. Feb. 27th, 1843.

Josiah Farrar, son of Israel, born July 5, 1767, m. Mary Dow Nov. 13, 1796, who was born Nov. 1774. They had Sal-

ly, Israel, Perley, Debonair, Julia, Ira, Hiram. He died April 16, 1845, aged 78. He kept a diary of the changes in the weather, a record of the deaths and most remarkable events for about 40 years before his death.

Jeduthun Farrar, Esq., son of Jeduthun named above, m. Sally Cate March 24th, 1816, and is the father of William H. Farrar, a graduate at D. C. in 1844. He has been a militia officer, Magistrate, Selectman, Representative, and Director of the Fire Insurance Company.

Jeduthun Farrar, Senior, father of Israel and Jeduthun, came to town late in life, and died in June, 1784.

The Gale Family. Bartholomew Gale came from England to Boston, and was a shipwright. He had Jacob, Daniel and some others. Jacob settled in Kingston, and was a Representative. Capt. Daniel Gale, son of Jacob Gale, Esq. of Kingston, b. Sept. 2d, 1739, m. Patience Eastman May 29th, 1760, who was b. Dec. 14th, 1734. Their children were Susan, Jacob, Joseph, Shuah and Daniel, twins, Mary, Stephen and Elizabeth. He moved to Gilmanton in 1780, and died in Nov. 1801. His wife died in May, 1804.

Jacob Gale, his son, b. Oct. 5, 1762, m. Mary Rowell April 5, 1787, and had Amos, Patty, Jacob, William, Mary, Daniel, Stephen and some others.

Joseph Gale b. Oct. 30th, 1764, m. Sarah Smith April 16th, 1789, and had Abraham, Mary, John, Patience, Daniel, Stephen, James, Dolly, Thomas and Moses.

Daniel Gale b. March 28th, 1767, m. Dolly Smith Aug. 5th, 1790, who was b. Jan. 17th, 1764, and had William, Betsey, Susan, Ebenezer, Dolly, Daniel, Robert, Smith and Eliphalet.

Stephen Gale b. April 10th, 1774, m. Lois Patten of Kingston Feb. 20th, 1801, who was b. Oct. 15th, 1779, and had Caroline, Mehetable, Rev. William P., Lois, Susan, Hannah and Stephen.

Daniel Gale of Exeter, son of Bartholomew, had Stephen and Daniel.

Stephen Gale, son of Daniel Gale of Exeter, who was a brother of Jacob Gale, Esq., m. Susanna Flanders, and lived first in Raymond, where he owned mills. But about 1775, he removed to Meredith Bridge, and had mills in operation when there was but one dwelling house in the place. In 1780, he re-

moved to the place now occupied by Judge Gale. He was the father of Stephen and Daniel, Esq. Stephen m. Polly, daughter of Lieut. Ebenezer Eastman, and lives in Meredith.

Daniel Gale, Esq. lives on the homestead, and has been a Magistrate, 16 years a Selectman, 6 years a Representative, and 4 years Judge of the Court of Sessions.

Daniel Gale, son of Daniel of Exeter, b. June 6th, 1747, m. Rhodia Burleigh of Newmarket, b. Nov. 25th, 1750, and had Polly, Betsey, Rhodia, Daniel, who m. Cata Perkins, and was the father of Perkins Gale of Concord, Nancy, Bartholomew, Stephen, Hannah, John, Lydia and Dudley. John M. and Wm. R. Gale are sons of Bartholomew. Mr. Gale moved to Sanborn, and died Oct. 16th, 1825. His wife d. Jan. 25, 1819.

The Greely Family. Andrew Greely, Sen. the first in this genealogy, d. in Salisbury, June 30th, 1697. Andrew Greely, Jr., his son, m. Sarah Brown, June 12th, 1673, and had Andrew, Joseph, Hannah, Judith, Sarah and some others.

Joseph Greely, son of Andrew, Jr., b. Nov. 24th, 1683, m. Elizabeth Gilman, and had Samuel, Jonathan, Joseph, Nathaniel, Elizabeth and Mary. He moved to Kingston about 1720, where the two latter children were born, and where he and his wife died.

Joseph Greely, jr. son of the preceding, b. Oct. 19, 1715, m. Elizabeth Dudley Dec. 2, 1741, who was b. Oct. 20, 1722. They lived in Brentwood and had Sarah, Samuel, Elizabeth, Elenor, Mary, Joseph, Noah, Mary and Joseph. He d. at Gilmanton, June 5, 1799, aged 84. She d. May 27, 1809, aged 87.

Samuel Greely Esq. son of Joseph, jr. b. Sept. 16, 1747, m. Mary Leavitt, daughter of Daniel Leavitt of Brentwood, June 12th, 1773, who was b. Sept. 25th, 1757. They lived in Gilmanton and had Samuel, Daniel, Anna, Betsey, Joseph, Gilman, Deborah, Stephen Leavitt and John Pitt.

Samuel Greely, jr. b. April 18, 1774, m. Abigail, daughter of Ebenezer Stevens, Feb. 25th, 1797, who was b. Nov. 4th, 1777, and had Ebenezer Stevens, Eliza Mary, Samuel, Isaac, George W., Anne Maria, Frances Abigail, John Pitt and Ursula Jane.

Daniel Greely, Esq. b. Dec. 10, 1775, m. Sarah Gibbs April 2, 1805, who was b. March 12th, 1784, and had Maria, Eliza

Gibbs, Sophrona, Sarah Anne, Elisha Gibbs, John Pitt, Nancy Burns and Araminta Rovenia.

Joseph Greely, son of Samuel Greely, Esq. b. Oct. 12, 1781, m. Nancy Wells, Oct. 1803, and had Mary Leavitt, Nancy, Samuel, Eliza Burns, Lydia Leavitt, Lyman, Stephen Dudley, Joseph, John Pitt, Andrew Gilman and William.

Stephen L. Greely, Esq. b. Sept. 30, 1788, m. Anna Norton May 17th, 1810, who was b. Aug. 17th, 1786, and had Anne Maria and Stephen Sewall Norton. Mrs. Greely d. April 3d, 1813.

The Gilman Family. In the month of May, 1638, Edward Gilman, with his wife, three sons, two daughters and three servants, came from the County of Norfolk, England, (it does not appear from what town,) and settled in Hingham. He was admitted freeman Dec. 13th, 1638. This family, with many other passengers, numbering in all 133, came in one ship, called the Delight of Ipswich. The master was John Martin of that place. In 1641, a tract of land eight miles square, then called Seekonk, now Rehoboth, was granted to Edward Gilman and others by the Plymouth Colony. In 1643, his estate was £300. His name does not appear on the records of that town after 1646. In 1647, his name appears in Ipswich, and Sept. 18th, 1648, Edward Gilman, Jr, sold to his father Edward Gilman the farm given him by his father-in-law, Richard Smith. Edward, Jr, went to Exeter and built some mills. In 1653, he was lost at sea, having gone to England for mill gearing. His father, and the other sons, John and Moses, immediately repaired to Exeter, and there established themselves, and from Edward Gilman through his three sons, John, Edward and Moses, all the families of the name in this town and vicinity have descended.

Descendants of Hon. John Gilman, son of Edward, Sen.

Hon. John Gilman, a Counsellor, b. Jan. 10, 1624, m. Elizabeth Trueworthy June 20th, 1657, and had Mary, b. Sept. 10th, 1658, who m. Jonathan Thing, James, b. Feb. 16, 1659-60, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 16th, 1661, and m. Nathaniel Ladd, and after his death she m. Henry Wadleigh, John, b. Oct. 3d, 1663, Catharine, b. March 15th, 1664-5, Sarah, b. Feb. 26th, 1666-7, Lydia, b. Dec. 12th, 1668, m. John White of Haverhill, Deborah, b. April 30th, 1669, Samuel, b. March 30th, 1671, Nicholas, b. Dec. 25th, 1672, Abigail, b. Dec. 3d, 1674,

n. Samuel Thing, John s. Jan. 19th, 1676. m. Elizabeth Coffin, Joanna. s. April 30th, 1679. n. Robert Coffin, Joseph. s. Dec. 25th, 1680. Alice. s. May 23d, 1683. n. James Leavitt, Catherine. s. Nov. 27th, 1754. Hon. John Gilman d. July 24th, 1708, aged 54. His wife s. Sept. 5th, 1719, aged 50.

Nicholas Gilman, Esq. s. Justice in the Criminal Court. n. Sarah Clark June 10th, 1697, and had Samuel. s. May 1st, 1698, who n. Abigail Lord and had Samuel, Nicholas and Robert. John. s. Dec. 24th, 1699, who n. Mary Thing, Daniel. b. Jan. 25th, 1702. Nathaniel. s. May 24th, 1704. n. Sarah Emery, Rev. Nicholas. s. Jan. 1707, settled in Durham. Dr. Josiah. s. Feb. 25th, 1709-10. n. Abigail Coffin and had Nicholas, Abigail, Elizabeth, who n. Josiah Fossum, grand-father of Rev. Nathaniel of Havermil. Ms. Joanna, Junia, Susan, who n. Theophilus Smith, Joseph Coffin, Deborah, who n. Samuel Colcord, and Dorothy. Dr. Josiah d. Jan. 1st, 1793, aged 84.

Col. Daniel Gilman n. Mary Lord and had Daniel, John, Hon. Nicholas, father of Gov. Gilman, and Somersby. By his second wife, Abigail Sawyer, he had Joseph, Mary, Abigail, Samuel, Bartholomew, Francis, Dr. Nathaniel and Elizabeth.

Capt. Summersöee Gilman s. Oct. 10th, 1734. n. Sarah Stiev, who was b. Dec. 10th, 1734, moved to Gilmanton, and had Samuel, John, Sarah, Abigail, Nathaniel, Daniel, Nicholas, Summersöee, Bartholomew, Joseph and Mary. He died June 26th, 1786.

Daniel Gilman s. in Gilmanton Feb. 6th, 1765, n. Sarah Richardson June 16th, 1788, who was b. Jan. 2d, 1763, and had Sarah, Summersöee, Samuel, Mary, Bartholomew, Daniel and Judith Swain.

John Gilman, Esq., son of Hon. John, b. Jan. 19th, 1676. n. Elizabeth Coffin and had Col. Peter, b. Feb. 6th, 1704, Elizabeth, Abigail, Joanna, Major John, Robert and Samuel, Jr. Esq. the father of Arthur of Newburyport.

Major John Gilman b. Oct. 5th, 1712. n. Jane Dean, sister of Woodbridge Dean, and had William Clark, Nathaniel Clark, Peter, Nicholas, Mary, Joanna, Jane, Thomas, John Ward, for 40 years postmaster in Exeter, and Benjamin Clark.

Thomas Gilman b. June 15th, 1747, n. Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Rev. Daniel, Dec. 31st, 1772, who was b. Feb. 22, 1754, moved to Gilmanton for a few years, and had Whitting-

ham, now of Newburyport, Thomas, John, Nathaniel Clark, Henry, Elizabeth and Abigail.

Descendants of the second son of Edward Gilman, Sen.

Edward Gilman, jr. of Exeter, who was lost at sea, left a son, Edward 3d, b. in 1648, who was m. and had Edward 4th, b. Oct. 20th, 1675, Antipas, b. Feb. 2d, 1677, Maverick, b. April 11, 1681. He d. 1692. Edward 4th had Edward 5th, Antipas, Jonathan and Maverick.

Antipas Gilman, son of Edward 4th, b. in 1705, lived in Brestwood, m. Lydia Thing, and had Abigail, Antipas, Samuel, Edward, Jonathan, Deborah, Benjamin and Nathaniel, and d. in Gilmanton, Jan. 1793, aged 88.

Col. Antipas Gilman, son of the preceding, b. July 15th, 1730, m. Joanna, the only daughter of Capt. John Gilman of Exeter, who m. Abigail Thing, and had Jonathan, Alice, Lydia, Dudley, Hannah, Abigail, Joanna and Betsey, and d. Feb. 28th, 1801, aged 71.

Samuel Gilman, brother of the preceding, b. March 8th, 1732, m. Hannah Tilton, who was b. July 9th, 1730, lived in Gilmanton, and had Samuel, John, Betty, Peter, Hannah, Levi, Lydia, Nathaniel, Anna, David, Dolly and Hitty, and died May 17th, 1776.

Jonathan Gilman b. Dec. 24, 1743, m. Priscilla Elkins, who was b. May 22d, 1746, lived in Gilmanton, and had Lydia, Josiah, Mehetable, Mary, Deborah and Ruth, and died May 27th, 1821, aged 77.

Benjamin Gilman b. Oct. 18th, 1747, m. Elizabeth Ladd April 21st, 1774, who was b. Dec. 20th, 1754, lived in Gilmanton, and had Benjamin, Nathaniel, Betty and Judith, and died Oct. 1st, 1804, aged 57. She d. Nov. 17th, 1844, aged 90.

Jonathan Gilman, son of Col. Antipas, m. Betsey Meloon, and had Betsey, Jeremiah, Enoch, Joseph, Dudley, Olive, Sarah, Trueworthy, Nancy and Polly, and by his second wife, Charity Downs, he had Phebe, William and Thomas. He died in 1809, aged 54.

Enoch Gilman, son of the above, m. Sarah Harvey, and had 14 children. He is now Deacon of the Congregational Church in Thornton.

Maverick Gilman, son of Edward Gilman 3d, of Exeter, m.

Sarah Dudley and had Joseph, Sarah, Jonathan, Mary and Samuel.

Joseph Gilman, son of Maverick, b. Sept. 5th, 1705, had a son Joseph, who m. a Piper, and moved to Gilmanton, and had Rebecca, who m. Moses Page, and Joseph, who m. Love D. Rowell, and had Rice, Susan Rowell, Betsey Harvey, Joseph Piper, Mary Jane and Francis Spofford. He d. Nov. 26, 1839.

Capt. Jonathan, son of Maverick, b. Aug. 10th, 1713, m. Elizabeth Sanborn, May 12, 1737, and had Eliphalet, Jotham, Edward, Jonathan, Betty, who m. Josiah, son of Capt. John Gilman of Exeter, and William.

Jotham, son of Capt. Jonathan, b. Sept. 16th, 1747, m. Sally Lougee, daughter of John Lougee, Jan. 22d, 1770, lived in Gilmanton, and had Polly, Cotton, Joseph, Sally, Betsey, Alice, Abigail, and died March 4th, 1819. His wife died Jan. 5th, 1820.

Edward Gilman, Esq., son of Capt. Jonathan, m. Olive Light, lived in Gilmanton, and had Joanna, Ebenezer, Polly, Hannah, Joseph, Dea. James, Betsey, William and Eliphalet F.

Descendants of the third son of Edward Gilman, Senior.

Moses Gilman, the third son of Edward 1st, lived in that part of Exeter now called Newmarket, and had Jeremiah, James, Capt. John, David, Joshua and Caleb.

Capt. Jeremiah, b. 1660, had Thomas, Andrew, Joseph and others. The last two sons were captured by the Indians in 1709, and taken to Canada. At a war dance, Joseph was burnt. Andrew was sold to the French and imprisoned, but obtained favor of the Governor, and was permitted to work for wages, until he earned a sum sufficient to purchase his freedom.

Andrew Gilman, son of Capt. Jeremiah, m. Joanna Thing Jan. 27th, 1714-15, and had Abigail, Jeremiah, Joanna, Deborah and Mary. Mrs. Gilman d. Nov. 16th, 1727. He m. for his second wife Bridgett, daughter of Col. Winthrop Hilton, April 3d, 1728, and had Winthrop, Anna, who m. Daniel Leavitt of Brentwood, and Andrew. She died Nov. 10th, 1736.

Capt. Winthrop Gilman b. Nov. 30th, 1732, m. Deborah, daughter of Antipas Gilman, moved to Gilmanton, and had Lydia, Deborah, Dea. Andrew, Winthrop, Bridgett, Abigail, Antipas, Anna and Nathaniel. Mrs. Gilman died April 2d, 1776.

Mr. Gilman m. Betsey Mitchell Folsom and had Caleb, Sally, Shuah and John. He d. April 12th, 1812, aged 80.

Winthrop Gilman, son of Capt. Winthrop, b. March 10th, 1766, m. Abigail, daughter of Col. Antipas Gilman, Aug. 21st, 1788, and had Winthrop, Abigail, Joanna, Betsey, Deborah, Sally, Wealthy and Alice. He d. Jan. 4th, 1826, aged 60.

James Gilman, son of Moses of Newmarket, b. May 31st, 1665, had Ezekiel, Nehemiah, Jonathan and James.

Ezekiel Gilman d. in the army during the French War. His son, whom his father in a letter from the Army just before his death named Bradstreet Gilman, lived in Newmarket, had a son Dudley, who lived in Gilmanton, and whose son Bradstreet has been a Magistrate and Selectman.

Nehemiah Gilman, b. in 1700, d. in 1796, was the great-grand-father of Gov. Cass. His widow d. in Meredith at an advanced age.

Jonathan Gilman b. in 1701, m. Elizabeth Leavitt, Jan. 16th, 1723-4, lived in Exeter, and had Alice, who m. John York of Exeter, Elizabeth, Robert B., Jonathan, Hannah, Mary, John, Robert, Hannah, who m. a Thing, Dorothy, who m. Jeremiah Conner and John, a twin brother of Dorothy.

John Gilman, son of Jonathan, b. July 18th, 1746, m. Molly Smith, daughter of Richard, Oct. 22d, 1767, who was b. June 12, 1749, moved to Gilmanton and had Jonathan, Molly, Deborah, Dolly, John, Ebenezer, Elizabeth Leavitt, Dea. Theophilus, Ephraim and Smith. He d. April 3d, 1836, aged 90. She d. Sept. 20th, 1799, aged 50. Elenor Potter, his second wife, d. June 30th, 1829.

Joshua Gilman, son of Moses of Newmarket, had Mariah, Sarah, Hannah and Joshua. He lived in Hampton, and was Representative.

Joshua Gilman, son of Joshua of Hampton, m. Mariah Hersey Nov. 10th, 1702, lived in Kensington, and had Mariah, Sarah, Hannah, Joshua, and Esther.

Joshua, son of the preceding, b. Feb. 2d, 1716, m. Esther Rowe of Kensington, and had Peter, an infant, who d. Mariah, Joshua, Samuel, Esther, Nicholas, Zebulon, Apphia and Nicholas 2d. In Feb. 1760, Mr. Gilman lost by the throat distemper four children, Esther, Nicholas, Zebulon and Apphia, one half of his whole numbet. In 1772 he moved to Gilmanton, and d.

Jan. 7th, 1792, aged 77. His wife d. Feb. 9th, 1793, aged 73.

Peter Gilman, son of Joshua, b. Jan. 5, 1739, m. Elizabeth Bryant, lived in Gilmanton, and had Esther, John, Betsey, Zebulon, Nancy and Sarah. He was a Revolutionary officer, and d. May 30th, 1797.

Joshua Gilman, son of Joshua, b. March 21st, 1745, m. Mary Shaw and had Abraham, Samuel, Apphia, Joshua, Joseph, Mary, Peter, John, Esther, Nicholas and Zebulon. Nicholas b. March 7th, 1787, m. Hannah True March 12th, 1818, and has had 10 children. Joshua Gilman d. April 21st, 1825, aged 80. Mrs. Gilman d. Feb. 2d, 1844, aged 98.

Samuel Gilman, son of Joshua, b. Oct. 28th, 1748, m. Alice, daughter of Col. Antipas Gilman, Dec. 28th, 1775, who was b. Sept. 10th, 1758, and had Judith, Samuel, Alice, Esther, John, Polly, Lydia and Nicholas.

Samuel Gilman, son of Samuel, b. Dec. 1st, 1779, m. Sarah Jones Jan. 19th, 1802, and had Charles, Col. Cyrus, Joseph J. A. B., and Sarah A.

Joseph Jones Gilman, A. B., son of Samuel, was b. Nov. 7th, 1817. He pursued his preparatory studies at Gilmanton Academy, grad. at D. C. 1838, read Law in the City of Baltimore, where he was admitted, and now pursues the practice.

Nicholas Gilman, brother of Peter, b. Sept. 5, 1760, m. Hannah Badger, daughter of Enoch Badger Aug. 8th, 1782, and had Enoch, William, Hannah and Nicholas, and by his second wife, Eunice Huckins, whom he m. Nov. 30th, 1790, he had Joshua, Joseph and Betsey. Nicholas b. Aug. 26th, 1789, m. Polly Gilman. and their only son is William Henry.

Nicholas Gilman, son of Joseph of Brentwood, m. Judith Piper March 12th, 1760, and had Anna, Wiggins, Joseph, Nathaniel, Rebecca, Nicholas and Elizabeth. He moved to Gilmanton in June, 1765, and died in 1774, being the first man who was the head of a family who died in town.

In 1790, 30 years from the settlement of the town, according to the census of that year, there were 300 persons of the name of Gilman, descendants of Edward Gilman, Sen. in this town alone.

The Hatch Family. Dea. Hosea Hatch came into this town from Attleborough, when he was 14 years of age. He m. Betsy, daughter of Thomas Edgerly Nov. 12th, 1776, and had Mar-

tha, Molly, Betsey, Simeon, Lucy, Hannah, Hosea, Ruth and David. He was chosen Deacon of the Baptist Church Oct. 13, 1782, and d. May 14, 1818. David b. Sept. 19th, 1797, m. Judith E. Dockum Feb. 9th, 1825.

The Hackett Family. Ephraim Hackett of Salisbury, Ms. went late in life to Canterbury, N. H. to live with his son Jeremiah, who settled in that place in 1740, on the lot now owned by Rev. Mr. Patrick, and died there. Allen Hackett, son of Jeremiah, settled in Gilmanton, m. Mary, daughter of Joseph Young, Esq. Feb. 10th, 1800, and had Wm. Henry Young, lawyer in Portsmouth, Jeremiah, Nancy, Hiram, Mary Jane, Eliza Beede, George W. Charles Alfred, and Luther Allen.

The Hutchinson Family. Jonathan Hutchinson came to this town from Loudon in 1768. By his wife Theodate he had Susan, Elisha, Jonathan, Dudley, Levi, Joanna, Stephen and Elijah. He d. Aug. 5th, 1801.

Levi Hutchinson b. Feb. 28th, 1761, m. Esther Melcher June 5th, 1783, and had Polly, Levi, Esther, John, Jeremiah, Sally Linda, Matilda, and by a second wife Ann W. and another.

Elijah Hutchinson b. June 28th, 1766, m. Elizabeth Bickford and had Hannah, William, Ira, Sophrona, Elijah, Paul Bickford, Eliza, Anna and Mary.

Dudley Hutchinson m. Sarah Bachelder, and had William Theodate and Jonathan. For his second wife he m. Lucy Rawlins, Jan. 31st, 1788, and had Betsey, and by his third wife, widow Mehetable Folsom, whom he m. April 4th, 1792, he had James.

Stephen Hutchinson b. July 31st, 1764, m. Elizabeth Sanborn March 7th, 1792, and had Jonathan, Stephen, David, John and Ebenezer.

The Jones Family. Richard, James and Joseph, three brothers, came into this town from Hampstead. Richard m. Anna Weed Sept. 12th, 1774, came to Gilmanton in March, 1777, and had James, Nicholas, Anna and Susanna.

James Jones, brother of Richard, m. Susanna Weed, and had Richard, David, Joseph, James W., John and Elizabeth.

Joseph, brother of the preceding, m. Sarah Weed, Jan. 1782, and had Sarah and John.

The Kelly Family. Samuel Kelly of Salem, had by his wife Elizabeth, Benjamin, Rebecca, Samuel, Elizabeth, Susanna and Ann, twins, Sarah and Susanna.

Dr. Benjamin Kelly b. April 29th, 1763, m. Mary Gile Jan. 16th, 1787, who was b. July 7th, 1765, and had Hall J., who m. Mary Baldwin of Boston, Elizabeth, who m. Benjamin Shaw, Esq. of Northport, Me. Pamela, Samuel, Nancy, who m. Jones Shaw, Esq. of Northport, Me. Benjamin Franklin, Charles G. who m. Abigail G. Sherburne, and Lewis C.

Jacob Kelly m. Deborah, daughter of David Page of Epping, Dec. 10th, 1772, and had Lydia, Deborah, Molly and Mercy, twins, Jacob, Eunice, Moses, Sarah, John S., William, Lois, Joseph and Betsy.

Micajah Kelly b. May 15th, 1761, m. Mary Page Gilman Nov. 11th, 1784, and had Samuel Gilman, the father of Capt. Gilman Kelly, Daniel, Sarah, John, Molly and Eunice. He d. Nov. 19th, 1844, aged 83.

The Ladd Family. Nathaniel Ladd of Exeter, m. Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. John Gilman, July 12th, 1678, who was b. Aug. 16th, 1661, and had Daniel, John, Nathaniel and Mary, who m. Jacob Gilman of Kingston, and had John, Mary, Stephen, Jacob, Daniel and Elizabeth. Mr. Ladd was killed by the Indians Aug. 11th, 1691.

Nathaniel Ladd, jr. m. Catharine Gilman and had Nathaniel, Daniel, Edward, Josiah, Elias, and by a second wife, Mercy Hilton, he had Paul and Dudley.

Edward Ladd came to Gilmanton late in life, and closed his days here with his son Samuel, July 6th, 1788.

Col. Samuel Ladd m. Abigail Flanders of Exeter, moved to Gilmanton, and had Samuel, John, Edward, Isaac, Abigail, Jonathan, Dudley, Mehetable and Thomas.

The Lancaster Family. Henry Lancaster came from England, and settled at Dover, Bloody Point in 1631. In 1643, he was one of the Grand Jury from Piscataqua. In 1652, he paid the highest tax on the Bloody Point list. In 1654, the town voted him all the meadows at Bloody Point, for services rendered to the town. July 18th, 1795, he died after ten days sickness, occasioned by a fall in his Leanto. Being seriously bruised, and over 100 years old, inflammation ensued, and he

died. He was hale and strong, and might have lived many years had it not been for this accident.

Joseph Lancaster, son of Henry, lived in Amesbury, and by his first wife, Mary, had Joseph, Mary and Thomas, by his second wife, Hannah, he had Samuel, Henry and Hannah. Thomas was killed by the Indians in Hampton, Aug. 17, 1703.

Joseph Lancaster, jr. m. Elizabeth Hoyt March 31st, 1687, and had Mary, Hannah, John, Daniel, Ann, Micah and Abraham.

John Lancaster, son of Joseph, jr. b. Aug. 22d, 1691, m. Mary Hoit Dec. 26th, 1716, and had Henry, Timothy, Mary, Elizabeth, Miriam, Hannah and Sarah. He d. May 6th, 1742, aged 51. 6

Henry Lancaster, son of John, b. March 6, 1717, m. Dorothy Harvey Sept. 18th, 1742, who was b. March 6th, 1722, and had John, Judith, Mary, Eunice, Moses, Anna, Dorothy, Miriam, Joshua and Ebenezer. He d. Sept. 5th, 1790. 4

Ebenezer Lancaster, son of Henry, b. Sept. 6th, 1761, m. Elizabeth Davidson Dec. 27th, 1792, who was b. May 14th, 1766, and had John, Lucy, Rev. Daniel, Cynthia, Cyrus, A. B. Henry and Sarah. He d. Oct. 22d, 1831.

The Lougee Family. John Lougee, b. in the Isle of Jersey, by trade a knitter, came to this country at the age of 18, in the time of Queen Anne's War. He m. Mary, daughter of Moses Gilman of Newmarket, lived in Exeter, and had John, Joseph, Moses, Edmund, Gilman, Shuah, Anna and Joanna. He was taken by the Indians after he was m. but escaped and d. at the age of 77. John and Gilman moved to this town.

John Lougee, jr. m. Molly Leavitt and had Sarah, John, Nehemiah, Joseph, Jesse, Molly, Jonathan, Elsey and William, and by his second wife, Susan Hull, he had Henry, Shuah, Benjamin, Susan, Emerson and Sarah. His third wife, widow Judith Beal, who was the third time a widow when he married her, lived to the advanced age of 94, and died

Nehemiah Lougee, son of John, jr. m. Mary Marsh and had Nehemiah, Lucy, Nancy, Isaac, John, Dudley and Betsy.

Joseph Lougee, son of John, jr. b. June 28, 1751, m. Apphia Swazey and had Elisha, Polly and Apphia, and by his second wife, Miriam Fogg, b. March 28th, 1757, whom he m. Nov. 4, 1780, he had Polly, Sally, Sally, John Fogg, Anna, Joseph,

Seth, Daniel, Samuel and Dearborn. Mr. Lougee d. Feb. 16, 1845, aged 93 years and 8 months, and had at the time of his death 13 children, 45 grand-children and 65 great-grand-children.

Jesse Lougee, son of John, jr. m. Polly Rawlins, and had Lucy, Hannah, Sally, Polly and Elsey.

Henry Lougee m. Sarah Mason and had John, Judith, Henry, Sarah, Benjamin, Thomas, Susan, Samuel, William and Joseph.

Gilman Lougee, son of the knitter in Exeter, b. Feb. 3d, 1729, m. Susanna Mudgett March 5th, 1737, and moved to Gilmanton in March, 1763. Their children were Gilman, Samuel, John, Susanna, Jonathan, Susanna, Simeon, Anna, Betty, Levi, Joseph, Levi, Molly and Lydia. He d. June 28th, 1811. His wife d. Jan. 4th, 1811.

The Marsh Family. Isaac Marsh had Noah, Maria, John, Henry, Isaac and Joseph, all of whom settled in Gilmanton. Henry d. at the advanced age of 94 years. Isaac was the father of Edward Marsh now living in town, and Joseph, a Revolutionary soldier, b. in 1754, was the father of Joseph and Amos Marsh, now citizens of Gilmanton. He d. March 17, 1839, aged 85. His wife Olive d. Nov. 15th, 1825, aged 67.

The Moody Family. William Moody came from England to Ipswich, Ms. 1633, settled in Newbury in 1635, and had Samuel, Rev. Joshua of Portsmouth, and Caleb. Caleb had Daniel, Caleb, William, Rev. Samuel of York, Me. Joshua and Thomas. Caleb, jr. had Caleb and Benjamin. Caleb 3d had Caleb and Stephen. Caleb 4th had Moses, Joshua, Samuel, Caleb, Stephen, Esq. of Gilmanton, Joseph, Benjamin, Esq. of Epsom, and Joseph.

John of Kingston, in a collateral line with the above, had David, Dudley, John, Rev. Gilman, Mary, who m. Daniel Folsom, and lived in Gilmanton, Elizabeth, who m. Abraham Folsom, Lydia, who m. David Clifford, Dolly, who m. Humphrey French, and for a second husband, John Cooley, and Sarah.

Capt. John Moody, son of John, lived in Gilmanton, and had John, Hannah, Dolly, Elisha, Abigail, David and Peter.

Elisha Moody, son of Capt. John, b. Sept. 28th, 1773, m. Betsey Weymouth Sept. 16th, 1794, and had Peter, Hannah, Dorothy, Elisha, George W., John, Rev. David, Stephen S.,

Elizabeth, Mary, Job, and Daniel. He died Sept. 21st, 1833, aged 59.

The Morgan Family. Simon Morgan of Brentwood, had Parker, David, Simeon and Abigail. He was drowned at Hampton Beach, when Parker was seven years of age. Parker, b. June 10th, 1727, m. Betsey Sanborn, daughter of Richard of Kensington, whose brothers were Hilliard and Jeremiah, June 7th, 1781, lived in Gilmanton and had John, Jeremiah, Betsey, Tappan, Nancy, Charles, Fanny and John Tappan, and d. Oct. 24th, 1824. His wife d. Sept. 30th, 1838.

Jeremiah Morgan b. April 16th, 1784, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim Smith, Nov. 23d, 1809, and had Lydia Adams, Elizabeth Ann, Ephraim Smith, Isaac Smith, Andrew Page, Charles Parker and Mary Francis.

The Morrill Family. Abraham Morrill of Cambridge, Ms. in 1632, removed to Salisbury, and there d. in 1662. Jacob Morrill, his son, was Representative in 1689, and had several sons, among whom was Ezekiel and another brother, who was the father of the Rev. Isaac, who was father of Samuel and grand-father of Gov. David L., and Judge Samuel Morrill.

Ezekiel Morrill had a son Ephraim, who came to this town in 1766, and whose sons were Jeremiah, Nathan, Ephraim and Joseph. Joseph Morrill b. Feb. 9th, 1752, m. Martha Bean, Aug. 17th, 1784, and had Mark, John, Polly, Hannah, Daniel G. and Joseph. Mr. Morrill is now living, and is the oldest man in town.

Isaac Morrill, a brother's son of Ephraim, m. Hannah Morrill Feb. 10th, 1758, lived in Gilmanton, and had Joshua, Hannah, Betty, Benjamin, Dolly, Isaac and Rhoda Wait. He is represented as being a man of uncommon piety, and d. Aug. 16, 1815, aged 78. She d. Dec. 13, 1810.

Benjamin Morrill, son of Isaac, b. April 20th, 1765, m. Lydia Gilman, daughter of Jonathan, June 10th, 1795, who was b. Sept. 7th, 1771, and had Micajah, Mary, who m. John Munroe, Esq. Eunice and Dr. Edward Gilman.

Micajah Morrill, a brother of Isaac, had Zillah, Susan, Judith and Sally, and d. Oct. 17, 1810.

The Moulton Family. Robert Moulton, a descendant of John Moulton, who became a freeman at Hampton, 1638, came

to Gilmanton in 1775, from Rye, where his father lived. His children were Elizabeth, who m. Samuel Thurston, April 11th, 1775, and d. in 1822, aged 54, Lucy who m. John Thurston June 14, 1779, and had Joses, John, Lucy, Abigail and Hannah; Joses, who d. in the Army at the age of 18, Robert, who m. Betty Gilman Feb. 5th, 1789, Jonathan, who m. Abigail Lamprey, Capt. Daniel, who m. Polly Lamprey, who was the father of Joses and Gen. Daniel Moulton, and d. in Winthrop, Me. while absent on a visit, Feb. 9th, 1822, aged 61, Sarah who m. Jennings Towle, Abigail, Hannah, b. Feb. 13th, 1762, m. Durrell Bean Jan. 20, 1791, and d. Aug. 16th, 1833, Molly m. Abiathar Moses Nov. 14th, 1792, Patty m. John Bodge March 7th, 1797. Robert Moulton, Sen. d. March 4th, 1817. His wife, Sarah Philbrook, b. 1733, m. 1760, d. Aug. 10th, 1823, aged 90, and had at the time 11 children, 34 grand-children, 60 great-grand-children, in all 105.

The Mudgett Family. John Mudgett of Brentwood, a Proprietor of Gilmanton, m. Susan Scribner, and had John, Joseph, Benjamin, Simeon, William, Samuel, Edward Scribner and Susanna, who m. Gilman Lougee.

Benjamin m. Hannah Bean Dec. 1st, 1761, and was the first settler in Gilmanton, and Samuel his son was the first male child born in town. John Mudgett was the second settler; Simeon also became an inhabitant of the town. Edward Scribner b. 1745, m. Sarah, daughter of Richard Smith of Exeter, Nov. 10th, 1770, who was b. June 21st, 1749, and moved to Gilmanton in March, 1771, where they had Susan, Polly, Edward, Samuel, Richard, Sally, John, Joseph, Betsey and William, and d. Feb. 5, 1826, aged 80 years.

Edward Mudgett b. Dec. 9th, 1774, m. Mary Clifford Nov. 15th, 1797, and had Lydia, Sally, Theodate, Dolly, Mary, Edward Gould, Gilman and Judith.

The Mack Family. John Mack m. Isabella Brown, daughter of the Lord of Londonderry, came to this country and settled in Londonderry, N. H. Their children were William, John, Jean, Robert, Martha, Elizabeth, Andrew and Daniel.

Andrew Mack m. Elizabeth Clark, daughter of Robert Clark of Londonderry, and had Jane, Letitia, Elizabeth, John, Isabella, Robert, Dea. Andrew of Gilmanton, and Daniel.

The Nelson Family. John Nelson of Exeter, was a ship carpenter, m. a daughter of Jonathan Folsom, and had Jonathan and three sisters, one of whom, named Lydia, m. James Nutter of Portsmouth. He was taken prisoner by the Indians at Fort Edward, and while two of them were preparing to bind him, he knocked them both down and escaped. Jonathan b. May 10th, 1751, m. Martha, daughter of Josiah Folsom, April 27th, 1777, and had John, Esq., Jonathan, Josiah, Nathaniel Folsom, Dudley and Martha, and d. April 29th, 1830.

Josiah Nelson m. Jemima Folsom June 16th, 1806, and had John F., Josiah F., Mary B., Susan B., Stephen S., Jemima A. and Martha O.

Nathaniel F. Nelson m. Lydia B. Folsom of Exeter, and had Charles, Lydia Ann, Henry N. and Mary Frances.

Dudley Nelson m. Martha Folsom of Exeter, and had Ebenezer F., Martha Ann, Mary Folsom, Dudley and James.

The Osgood Family. Samuel, Joseph and Reuben, sons of Reuben Osgood of Epping, settled in Gilmanton.

Samuel had Samuel, Reuben, Polly, John, Betsey, David, Elisha, Sally, Susan, Benjamin and Moses.

Joseph Osgood had True, Jonathan, Rachel, Molly, Daniel, Joseph and Anna.

Reuben Osgood by his first wife had Nancy, Polly, Betsey, Dudley, and by his 2d wife, Hannah Morrill, whom he m. May 27th, 1792, he had Isaac, Oliver, Ruth, Reuben, Fanny and Sarah.

Daniel Osgood m. Betsey Osgood and had Malinda, Greenleaf, William, John Hazen, Nancy, Lucinda, Joseph, Julia Ann, and Asa.

Dudley Osgood had Abiah, who m. Lewis W. Gilman, Perley, Mary and Jacob.

The Page Family. John Page b. Dedham, England, 1586, came to this country with Gov. Winthrop in 1630, was admitted freeman in 1631, and settled in Dedham, Ms. He had by his wife Phebe, John, Roger, Edward, Robert, Samuel and Daniel. He d. Dec. 18th, 1676, aged 90.

Samuel Page b. 1633, lived in Salisbury, Ms. and had Joseph Onesipherous and others. Joseph b. 1667, had by his wife Elizabeth, John, Joseph, Mary, Judith and others.

John Page, Esq. b. June 17, 1696, m. Mary Winslow May 1666, 1720, lived in Salisbury, and had Ebenezer, Samuel, Betsey, Moses, John, Ephraim, Mary, Benjamin, Benjamin and Keziah.

Ebenezer Page, son of John Page, Esq. b. July 19th, 1722 m. Hannah Shepard, Dec. 29th, 1543, and had Mary, Ebenezer, Benjamin, Israel, Betsey, Hannah, Winslow and True. He d. Sept. 27th, 1805, aged 54. She d. June 16th, 1797.

Dea. Winslow Page b. July 13th, 1760, m. Martha True daughter of Dea. Samuel True of Salisbury, Ms. June 13th, 1781. She was b. June 11th, 1761. They lived in Gilmanton, and had Samuel, Henry True, Hannah, who m. Stephen Eastman, Jabez, John, Moses P., Israel and Martha True.

Moses Page, son of John Page, Esq. b. Sept. 3d, 1736, m. Judith French, daughter of Benjamin French, Sen. lived in Gilmanton, and had Andrew, Hannah, Judith, Elizabeth, John, Benjamin, Mary, Eleanor, Moses. He d. Sept. 27th, 1805.

Andrew Page b. July 30th, 1751, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Jabez Page of Hawke, Nov. 29th, 1774, who was b. Sept. 14, 1754, and had Anna, Andrew, Betsey, Hannah, Mary, Sarah, John, Moses, Benjamin, Samuel and Ebenezer. He d. March 9th, 1821. She d. Jan. 31st, 1835.

Capt. Andrew Page, son of the preceding, b. Sept. 16, 1777, m. Mary Smith Aug. 25th, 1801, who was b. May 11th, 1784, and had Lucy S., Mary, Elizabeth, Eliza, Mary Adams, Hannah Adams, Almira, Priscilla W. and Ebenezer Franklin.

Dea. Moses Page b. Dec. 25, 1789, m. Mary Tilton, daughter of Asa, Sept. 19th, 1811, and had Asa Tilton, Mary Ann Morrill, Moses Webster, Daniel Lancaster and Anne Elizabeth Lancaster.

Benjamin Page b. Nov. 26th, 1791, m. Sarah, daughter of Henry Page of Sandown, and had Andrew Smith, Betsey, Sarah Ann, Mary Frances and Benjamin Greely.

Samuel Page b. Oct. 27th, 1794, m. Nancy Tilton and had Arvilla, Samuel Morrill and Cordelia Ann.

Webster Page, son of Henry Page of Sandown, m. Mary Griffin, lived in Gilmanton, and had Theodate, Mary Griffin and Webster, and d. Oct. 7th, 1819.

Rouben Page, brother of the preceding, m. Mary Page, and had Sarah, Henry, Reuben and Mary, and d. April 12, 1816.

Moses Page, brother of the preceding, m. Dorothy Sanborn, and had Reuben, Elizabeth H., John S., Dixi Crosby, Charles Safford and Mary Jane.

Henry Page, brother of the preceding, m. Sarah Page, Dec. 28th, 1813, and had Anna Webster, Reuben Webster, Elizabeth, Hannah M. French, John, Samuel, Mary, and Sarah.

John Page, son of Moses Page, Sen. m. Anna Page, and had Judith, Moses and John. He d. Feb. 20th, 1824, aged 61. Anna his wife d. Feb. 26th, 1813, aged 50.

John Page b. in England, 1610, came to Hampton with the first settlers in 1638. Stephen Page his son was b. Oct. 20th, 1682, and d. in Feb. 1713. John Page, Stephen's son, b. Oct. 19th, 1705, m. Abigail, his wife, Feb. 10th, 1728, who was b. Oct. 25th, 1731, and had John, Benjamin, Daniel, James, Rachel, Benjamin 2d, Daniel 2d, Abigail, Aaron, Mary and Sarah.

Dea. Benjamin Page, b. April 23d, 1739, m. Mary James Jan. 19th, 1769, and had Jonathan, Susanna, Benjamin and Asa, and by his second wife, Sarah Williams, he had Isaac Williams, Polly Upham, John and John Ham Williams, Esq. He d. Sept. 8th, 1829, aged 90. His second wife d. Aug. 21st, 1839, aged 75.

The Parsons Family. Joseph Parsons b. in England, m. Mary Bliss, came to this country and settled in Northampton, Ms. July, 1636, and had Joseph, John, Samuel, Ebenezer, Jonathan, David, Mary, Hannah, Abigail and Hester. He d. March 26th, 1684.

Joseph Parsons, Jr. b. 1647, m. Elizabeth Strong, and had Joseph, John, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, David and Josiah, twins, Daniel, Moses, Abigail and Noah. He d. in 1729.

Rev. Joseph Parsons b. 1671, grad. at H. C. 1697, m. Elizabeth Thompson, settled in Lebanon, Ct. and afterwards in Salisbury, Ms. and had Rev. Joseph, Rev. Samuel, Rev. William, Elizabeth, who m. Rev. Jeremiah Fogg, and John, who d. sophomore in H. C. 1740. He d. in 1739.

Rev. William Parsons b. April 21, 1716, m. Sarah Burnham, lived in Southampton, and had Sarah, William, Elizabeth, John, Joseph and Ebenezer. He moved to Gilmanton in 1763, and d. Jan. 31, 1796. She d. Feb. 28, 1797.

William Parsons b. April 1st, 1745, m. Hannah Meserve, Feb. 8th, 1776, and had William, John, Joseph and Sarah.

John Parsons b. Nov. 10th, 1751, m. Lydia Folsom Oct. 16, 1783, and had William, Judith, John, Sarah, Hannah, Lydia, Eliza and Joseph. He d. May 31st, 1838. She d. March 17, 1828.

Joseph Parsons, Esq. m. Ruth Pearson, and had Ruth, Joseph, Sarah, Hannah, Thomas and Mary.

Ebenezer Parsons b. Jan. 21st, 1756, m. Eunice Potter Nov. 18th, 1784, and had Ebenezer, Eunice, William, Samuel, Sally and Lucy.

Abraham Parsons, son of Abraham of Newmarket, and grandson of Josiah of Cape Anne, was b. Nov. 2d, 1754, m. Abigail Burleigh May 30th, 1781, who was b. April 11th, 1755, and had Josiah, Sarah, Abraham and James.

Josiah Parsons, Esq. b. Sept. 26th, 1781, m. Sarah Badger, and had Joseph B., Emily P., Sarah B., Mary Elizabeth, Lewis Neal, Dr. Joseph Badger, Daniel Jacobs, Esq. Sarah Jane Rogers, William Moody and Hannah Cogswell, and d. Dec. 9, 1842.

Daniel J. Parsons, Esq. b. April 15, 1821, pursued preparatory studies at Gilmanton Academy, read Law in the office of Hon. Ira A. Eastman, and is now in the practice at Rochester.

Abraham Parsons, Jr. b. Oct. 12th, 1785, m. Anna Dudley, and had Burleigh Foss, Susan Elizabeth, Hannah Moulton, Charles Grandison, Charlotte Gilman, Lucinda Dudley, Mary Abigail Smith and Emily Safford.

The Peaslee Family. Joseph Peaslee came from England and settled at Newbury, Ms. was made a freeman in 1642; and before 1646, removed to Haverhill. For a time he supplied the place of a minister in Amesbury as a lay preacher, a "gifted brother," as the church records call him, and, occasionally, he practiced Medicine. His wife's name was Mary. He d. in 1661, leaving children Joseph and Elizabeth.

Joseph Peaslee, Jr. was b. at Haverhill, Sept. 9th, 1646, and d. Nov. 5, 1723. He was a physician, and m. Ruth Barnard. Col. Nathaniel Peaslee of Haverhill, was his son, and was b. June 25th, 1682. He m. for his first wife, Judith Kimball, and by her he had Hannah, b. May 1st, 1703, who m. Joseph Badger, a merchant of Haverhill, and was the father of Gen. Joseph Badger of Gilmanton, Susanna, b. May 10th, 1712, who m. the Rev. Christopher Sargent of Methuen, Ms. who was the father of the Hon. Nathaniel Peaslee Sargeant, Chief Justice of the

Supreme Court of Massachusetts, also Amos, who settled in Dover, N. H., and was the father of Robert, who settled in Gilmanton. Col. Peaslee's wife d. Aug. 15th, 1741. He m. for his second wife, Abiah Swan of Methuen, and by her had one child, named Abigail, b. May 2d, 1743, who m. Humphrey Moody of Haverhill, who was the father of William, a grad. at D. C., and of Bradstreet, who lived in Sanbornton. For her second husband, Mrs. Moody m. Gen. Brickett of Haverhill, who was a physican of much distinction. She d. May 11th, 1743. He m. for his third wife Mrs. Martha Hutchins, who was before her first marriage a Greely, June 20th, 1745.

Col. Peaslee was engaged in merchandise, and possessed a large landed estate. He was also a magistrate, and one of the principal men in the town.

Robert Peaslee, son of Amos Peaslee of Dover, m. Anna Hazen, a sister of Moses Hazen, a Brigadier General in the Revolutionary Army, who commanded a corps called "Congress' own Regiment," and who d. at Troy, N. Y. Jan. 30th, 1802, aged 69, a particular history of whose services and sacrifices for his country, deserves to be given to the public.

Their children were Amos, Zaccheus, William, Robert, Moses, Betsey and Nancy.

William Peaslee b. June 7th, 1767, m. Hannah Folsom Nov. 27th, 1799, who was b. Sept. 11, 1781, and had Eliza, George, Charles Hazen, Esq. Hannah, who m. Caleb Webster, William, Mary L., Charlotte, Henry W., Anna H., Martha B. and George L.

Moses Peaslee b. Feb. 8th, 1774, m. Betsey Gale Oct. 14th, 1798, and had Robert, Nancy, Hazen, Betsey, Selden, Stephen Moody, Sarah, Zaccheus and Hannah.

The Prescott Family. Jonathan Prescott of Kensington, m. Rachel Clifford, June 10th, 1757, and had, while he resided in Kensington, Lucy, Rachel, Sarah, Judith, Lucy, Jonathan, Susan, Mittee, Samuel and Timothy. He removed to Gilmanton in 1793, and d. Dec. 10, 1809, aged 85. His children have all died, excepting Timothy.

Jonathan Prescott b. Feb. 21st, 1758, m. Lydia Tuck, and had Royal, George W., Samuel, Porter, Betsey, Martha, Lydia, Brackett L., John H., Mary and Frances. He d. June 4th, 1813, aged 54.

Samuel Prescott b. April 30th, 1765, m. Anna, daughter of Stephen Ela of Hampton Falls, and had Eunice, Sally, Nancy, Polly, Samuel, Lydia and Judith. He d. in Nov. 1836, aged 71. She d. March 22, 1841.

Timothy Prescott b. May 12th, 1768, m. Annah, daughter of Dea. David Locke of Rye, Jan. 2d, 1794, who was b. March 27th, 1774, and had Mittee L., Nancy, Jonathan, Woodbury T., Julia A., Locke B., Alfred, Esq. and Edwin R. His wife d. Nov. 23d, 1837, aged 63.

The Price Family. Richard Price came from Wales, Great Britain, and settled in Rowley, Ms. His son William, a sea captain, m. Sarah Hidden, had one son and one daughter, and was lost at sea.

William Price, Esq. son of Capt. William, b. 1728, m. Sarah Giddings, daughter of Job Giddings of Essex, Chebacco, lived in Newburyport, and had William, Elizabeth Story, who m. Rev. Samuel Hidden, Lucy, Rev. Ebenezer and four others who d. young. He moved to Gilmanton in Jan. 1782, and d. June 18th, 1797. She d. Aug. 21st, 1806.

William Price, son of the preceding, b. Dec. 25th, 1752, m. Susan Sumner of Portsmouth, April 30th, 1781, and had John, William, Stephen, Sarah, Ebenezer and Mary, twins. She d. July 18th, 1794. He m. Ephraim Smith's widow Jan. 22d, 1795, and had Ephraim Smith, Ebenezer, Moses, now a Selectman, and Thomas. He d. Dec. 9th, 1822, aged 70.

The Sanborn Family. The Rev. Stephen Bachelder, a minister of Derbyshire, England, in 1636, came to this country and settled in Hampton, 1638. There came with him his daughter, a widow of John Sanborn and three sons, John, William and Stephen. The latter son afterwards returned to England. William settled in Hampton Falls, and his descendants as well as those of John settled in Sanbornton.

John had a son Richard, and Richard had a son John, who m. Sarah Philbrook, lived in North Hampton, and had Daniel, Benjamin, Richard, Nathan, Elisha, Ebenezer, John, James, Hannah, who m. Dea. Stephen Dudley, and 5 other daughters. He d. at the age of 48. Of his wife the following obituary is found in a paper printed in 1761, now in the possession of one of her descendants.

"Died in Northampton, May 30, 1761, in the 79th year of her age, widow Sarah Rawlings. She was Sarah Philbrook, and was m. to John Sanborn of Hampton, when about 19, lived with him 27 years, and had 14 children, 8 sons and 6 daughters, who all lived to settle in life, and to have children, and some of them grand children. The number of children, grand children and great-grand children at her death, was 239. Of which number 182 were living at her death. A considerable time after her first husband's death, she married Lieut. Thomas Rawlings of Stratham, with whom she lived 27 years, and since his death has lived 4 years a widow."

Benjamin Sanborn, son of John, m. Elizabeth Gilman, lived in Newmarket, and had John, Benjamin, Elisha, Joseph and one daughter. He d. in the 40th year of his age. Joseph removed to Gorham, Me. where his descendants now reside. Benjamin was distinguished as a schoolmaster.

Dea. John Sanborn, son of Benjamin, b. July 16th, 1730, m. Mary Glidden of Greenland, Dec. 20th, 1754, who was b. Sept. 6th, 1732, and had Betsey, Mary, Eunice, John, Sarah, Benjamin, Elisha, Susanna and David E. He d. Sept. 4, 1812, aged 82. She d. April 15th, 1806, aged 74.

Lieut. David E. Sanborn, son of Dea. John, b. June 14th, 1773, m. Hannah Hook, daughter of Capt. Dyer Hook, Sept. 17th, 1798, who was b. May 22d, 1778, and had Dyer H., Levi B., Julia B., Sarah A., Edwin D., Hannah A., Hannah A., Rebecca S. and John S. He d. Feb. 24th, 1834, aged 61. She d. Oct. 2d, 1827, aged 51.

Dyer H. Sanborn, Esq. A. M. son of David E. was b. July 29th, 1799. He was nearly three years a member of Gilman-ton Academy, where he went through a regular course of English studies, and pursued the classics as far as required for entering College, under Rev. John L. Parkhurst, Principal. After leaving the Academy, he progressed with his studies—mathematical, moral, intellectual and classic, and also the modern languages to a greater extent than is usual in our Colleges. During which time, he has been engaged in teaching in Salem, Lynn, Marblehead in Ms. and Meredith, New London and Sanbornton Academies in N. H. He was occupied 12 years during his leisure hours, in collecting materials for his Analytical Grammar, which was published in 1836. As a reward of his industry and

merit, Waterville College conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1833, which was repeated by Dartmouth College in 1841. He m. Harriet W. Tucker May 31st, 1826, and was Representative from Sanbornton in 1845.

Richard Sanborn, son of John of North Hampton, b. Feb. 27, 1693, m. Elizabeth Bachelder, and with his brother James moved to Kensington, and had Elizabeth, Jonathan, Moses, Rebecca, David, Mary, Abigail, Jeremiah, Richard, Elizabeth 2d, and Richard 2d. He d. Sept. 4, 1773. She d. Jan. 20, 1753.

Jeremiah Sanborn, son of Richard, b. Jan. 16, 1730, m. Abigail Tilton, June 15, 1749, who was b. May 31, 1729, and had Theophilus, Hannah, Abigail, Jeremiah, David, Rebecca and Jonathan. He d. May 13, 1772, aged 43. She d. Feb. 29, 1816, aged 87.

Theophilus Sanborn, son of Jeremiah, b. Jan. 13, 1750, m. Mehitabel Kimball, and had Richard, Samuel, William, Betsey Jeremiah and Jethro. She d. Jan. 28, 1805. He m. Sarah, daughter of Dr. William Smith, and had Ebenezer and Sarah. He d. July 13, 1833.

Jeremiah Sanborn, jr. son of Jeremiah, b. Nov. 5, 1757, m. Lydia Tilton, and had Lois, Jonathan, Jeremiah, Lucretia, Lydia and Benja. Leavitt. She d. in Aug. 1828, and he d. Oct. 6, 1839.

Col. David Sanborn, son of Jeremiah, b. April 7, 1761, m. Elizabeth James, Jan. 10, 1784, who was b. Nov. 8, 1765, and had Betsey, Deborah, Abigail, Joseph and Isaac. He d. Oct. 10, 1827.

Jonathan Sanborn, son of Jeremiah, b. May 18, 1770, m. Lydia Page, Sept. 24, 1794, and had John, Rebecca and Jeremiah. She d. May 12, 1803. He m. Hannah Page Nov. 3, 1803, and had Andrew Page, Lydia, Hannah Swett, Anna, Jonathan Brown, Abigail Tilton, Benjamin French, Nathan Bachelder and Josiah Fellows.

Jonathan Sanborn, son of Jeremiah, jr. b. March 3, 1780, m. Sarah, daughter of Jacob Kelley, Nov. 10, 1802, and had Jeremiah, Sally, Deborah, Asa T., Esq., Julia J. Emily, Jonathan W. Jacob K. Mary Anne and Charles S.

Samuel Sanborn, son of Theophilus, b. Dec. 5, 1784, m. Lucy, daughter of John Thurston, Feb. 3, 1814, who was b. May 19, 1789, and had Julia Ann, Samuel and Lucy Thurston.

Richard Sanborn, son of Theophilus, by Hannah his wife, had

Jemima Moulton, Louisa, Mary Kimball, Hannah and Betsey Smith.

William Sanborn, son of Richard of Epping, and twin brother of Nathan, m. Jane Harvey, who was b. July 10th, 1742, and had Jane, Nancy, Francis, William and Richard. He d. in Northfield, April 14th, 1808. She d. March 7th, 1838.

Francis Sanborn, son of William, b. Nov. 4th, 1770, m. Ruth Smith, who was b. Sept. 10, 1767, and had William, Jeremiah, John Glidden, Jane Ann and Harriet.

The Shepard Family.—Isaac Shepard came from England, and settled in Salisbury, Ms. By his wife Mary True, he had Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Joseph, Benjamin, William, Betsey, Eleanor, Abner and Dr. Samuel, b. June 22d, 1739, was a practising physician in Stratham, and was ordained in 1775 a Baptist preacher by Rev. Messrs. Stillman of Boston, Smith of Haverhill, and Manning. He settled in Brentwood, was 40 years a preacher, and was abundant and successful in his labors, gathering churches in many towns in this State. In Meredith he baptised 44 persons in one day. He d. Nov. 4th, 1815, aged 76. He was m. three times, and the three wives repose by his side in the burial ground in Brentwood. Israel, his father, d. Oct. 9th, 1769, aged 84. His wife d. Oct. 17th, 1767, aged 71.

Joseph Shepard, son of Israel, b. April 23, 1725, m. Anna Sanborn, and had Olive, Mary, John, Anna, Samuel, Abner, Olive, Joseph and Sarah. He d. May 11, 1793, aged 69. She d. March 27, 1807, aged 78.

John Shepard, Esq. son of Joseph, b. June 14, 1754, m. Betsey, daughter of Ebenezer Page, March 27, 1776, and had Betsey. She d. Dec. 8, 1776. He m. Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Gilman of Exeter, Dec. 9, 1779, and had John, Josiah, Betsey, Adah, Nancy, Polly, John, Olive, Abigail and Sarah. She d. May 11, 1840, and he d. June 2, 1844, aged 90.

Samuel Shepard, Esq. son of Joseph, m. Sarah Giles, and had Samuel, Rev. John W. Sarah, Hannah, Joseph, David, Eliza Jane. He d. Nov. 16, 1836, aged 76.

The Wilson Family. Thomas Wilson came from Scotland to this country, 1633. He was admitted freeman in Ms. in 1634, was one of the Wheelwright Compact in Exeter, 1638. Humphrey Wilson, his son, had Thomas, James, John, Ann and others.

Thomas Wilson, son of Humphrey, b. May 30, 1672, m. Mary Light, Oct. 16, 1698, and had Humphrey, Rebecca, Anna, John and Thomas twins, Sarah, Joshua, Mary, Jabez, Jonathan and Moses.

Humphrey Wilson, son of Thomas, b. Dec. 9, 1699, m. Mary Leavitt, and had Capt. Nathaniel and others.

Capt. Nathaniel Wilson b. June 24th, 1739, m. Elizabeth Barber, daughter of Robert Barber, who was killed by the Indians, March 15th, 1762, who was b. March 24th, 1739, and had Warren, John, Robert, Nathaniel, John, Job, Levi, Jeremiah, Esq. and d. Feb. 16th, 1819, aged 80. She d. March 12th, 1824, aged 85.

The Webster Family. John Webster came from Ipswich, England, settled in Ipswich, Ms. and was admitted freeman in 1635. His children were John, Thomas, Stephen, Nathan, Israel and four daughters. He d. in 1647. Thomas b. in 1632, lived in Hampton, where he was married in 1656, and d. 1715, aged 83. His children were Ebenezer, Thomas, Nathaniel and some others.

Ebenezer, son of Thomas, was a grantee of Kingston in 1692, and settled there in 1700, where Ebenezer, his son, was born. Hon. Ebenezer Webster, son of the last named Ebenezer, was b. in 1739, settled in Salisbury in 1763, and was the father of the Hon. Ezekiel, and the Hon. Daniel Webster.

Thomas Webster, son of Thomas of Hampton, m. Mary Greely of Haverhill, Jan. 19th, 1717. His son Thomas m. Judith Noyse Oct. 12th, 1738, and had Levi, Enoch and Caleb.

Caleb Webster b. 1751, m. Mary Tilton of Hampton Falls, and had Elijah Clough and Mary. By his second wife, Abigail French, he had ten children, Sally, Levi, Lois, Nathaniel, Betsey, Eunice, Abigail, Benjamin, Caleb and Samuel. He d. Mar. 1808.

Caleb Webster, son of the preceding, b. May 1st, 1791, m. Hannah Peaslee, Aug. 22d, 1826, who was b. Feb. 4th, 1806, and had Sidney, now a member of D. C. b. May 28th, 1827, and Warren, b. March 7th, 1835.

The Smith Family. William Smith and Abraham Smith, sons of Robert of Seabrook, were first settlers of East Kingston. Abraham subsequently moved to Gilmanton.

Dr. William Smith, son of William of East Kingston, b. Aug. 2, 1737, m. Betsey, daughter of Ebenezer Bachelder, Dec. 2, 1761, and had Dolly, Robert, Hannah, William, Hannah, Sarah, Mary, Joanna and Anna. He d. March 27th, 1830, aged 93. She d. Dec. 5th, 1807, aged 64.

William Smith, Esq. b. Aug. 30th, 1772, m. Betsey Currier Dec. 8, 1801, who was b. Sept. 15, 1776, and had William, Mehitable, Ezra C., and Isaac E., all of whom but the last have died.

Abraham Smith had two sons, Abraham and Benjamin. **Samuel Smith**, son of Benjamin, m. Sarah Tilton, and had Joseph, Elizabeth, Josiah, Sally, True, Joanna, Tilton, Benjamin, Meribah, Mary, Samuel Dearborn.

Richard Smith of Exeter, had Joseph and Richard. Joseph lived in Brentwood, and had Caleb, John, Timothy, Joseph and Elizabeth, who m. Charles Currier.

Timothy Smith m. Mary Greely, daughter of Joseph, lived in Gilmanton, and had Dudley, Timothy, Joseph, Charles C., Mary, Samuel G., Samuel G., Frederick, Esq., Noah G., Dudley and Eliza, and d. Feb. 24, 1825, aged 66 years and 4 months. Mary, his wife, d. Sept. 14, 1830, aged 67 years 8 mo. 15 days.

The Tilton Family. Ensign **Daniel Tilton** with two brothers, Samuel and Abraham, came from England, and settled in Hampton, 1668. He m. Mehitable Sanborn, Dec. 23, 1669, and had Abigail, Mary, Samuel, Joseph, Mary, Daniel, David, Mehitable, Jethro and Josiah. He d. Feb. 10, 1714-15.

Capt. Joseph Tilton, son of Ensign Daniel, b. March 19, 1677, m. Mary Sherburne, Dec. 26, 1698, and had Sherburne, John, Mary, Sarah, Margaret, Jonathan and Joseph.

John Tilton, son of Capt. Joseph, b. Jan. 4, 1702, lived in Kensington, and had John, Jeremiah, David, Nathaniel and Joseph.

John Tilton of Gilmanton, son of John of Kensington, b. 1736, m. Hannah Clifford, May 19, 1761, and had Samuel, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Judith, Hannah, Abigail, Mary, John, Richard, David, Sarah and Dolly. He d. Jan. 21, 1818, aged 82. She d. March 28, 1824, aged 80.

The Weeks Family. **Leonard Weeks** of Portsmouth, now Greenland, 1667, had sons, John, Samuel, Joseph, and Joshua. **Matthias Weeks**, son of Samuel of Greenland, m. Widow Ford,

daughter of John Sanborn of North Hampton, and had Benjamin, Noah, Josiah, Matthias, John and Samuel, all of whom lived in Gilmanton.

Matthias Weeks, Jr., b. June 5, 1740, m. Judith Leavitt, daughter of Dudley of Exeter, Nov. 21, 1760, who was b. Aug. 23, 1741, and had John Elizabeth, Sarah, Matthias, Mary, Samuel, William, Joshua, Judith, Olive, Dorothy, Dudley, Anna, and Stephen. He d. March 20, 1821. She d. April 23, 1810.

Dea. William Weeks, son of Matthias, b. Sept. 18, 1772, m. Mary Beede of Poplin, and had James, Mary, William, Betsey, Thomas B., Samuel, John, Filinda and Lovina.

Stephen Weeks, Esq., b. June 5, 1785, m. Betsey Weed, Dec. 29, 1808, and had David, Stephen, Jesse W., Dr. Lorrain True, and Matthias.

The Wight Family. Thomas Wight emigrated from England, and settled in Dedham, Ms., in 1637, and by his wife Alice, had Henry, John, Thomas, Mary, Samuel and Ephraim. He d. March 17, 1664. She d. July 15, 1665.

Ephraim Wight, son of Thomas, b. Jan. 11, 1645, m. Lydia Morse, March 2, 1668, and had Lydia, Esther, Ephraim, Miriam, Nathaniel, Daniel, Bethia, Deborah and Ruth. He d. Feb. 26, 1722. She d. July 14, 1722.

Ephraim Wight, Jr., b. Jan. 25, 1672, m. Sarah Partridge, Sept. 14, 1702, and had Stephen, Sarah, Seth, Seth 2d, Caleb, Ruth and Mary. He d. Feb. 1, 1743.

Seth Wight, son of Ephraim, Jr., b. Oct. 9, 1709, m. Sarah Pratt, March 10, 1741, and had Joel, Olive and Nahum. She d. Oct. 12, 1746. By his second wife, Hannah Morse, he had Eneas, Seth and Sarah. He d. Feb. 10, 1780.

Joel Wight, son of Seth, b. Dec. 27, 1741, m. Elizabeth Twichell, May 18, 1768, and had Hannah, Ephraim, Eli, Anna, Olive, Elizabeth, Seth and Eli. He d. Feb. 19, 1824. She d. April 19, 1800.

Seth Wight, son of Joel, b. May 21, 1783, m. Lydia Mason, April 9, 1807, and had Nahum, M. D., Almira, Daniel Ormsby, Rebecca Hayward, Seth, Eli, A. B., Mary Moore, Lydia Mason, Harriet, Delphini, Alexander Patrick, Joseph, Franklin Adams, Esther Sewall and Joel.

HISTORY OF GILMANTON.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY.

POPULATION.

The whole population of Gilmanton, in 1767, the time when the town began to manage its own affairs, was 45 families, embracing 250 souls, 139 males and 111 females. In 1775, the whole number of males was 405, of females 366, colored persons 4, total 775 ; in 1790, the population was 2,613 ; in 1800, it was 3,752 ; in 1810, it was 4,338 ; in 1812, when Gilford was disannexed, it was about 5,000 ; in 1820, it was 3,752 ; in 1830, 3,816 ; and in 1840, the whole population was 3,485, males 1,673, females 1,880, under 5 years 203 males, 194 females, between 5 and 10, 201 males and 152 females, between 10 and 15, 212 males and 213 females, between 15 and 20, 185 males and 156 females, between 20 and 30, 238 males and 296 females, between 30 and 40, 211 males and 240 females, between 40 and 50, 162 males and 204 females, between 50 and 60, 123 males and 146 females, between 60 and 70, 77 males and 95 females, between 70 and 80, 40 males and 61 females, between 80 and 90, 15 males and 20 females, between 90 and 100, 3 females, the number of colored persons 8, 3 males and 5 females. The number of families was 745, the number of pensioners 22. Deaf and dumb under 14, 2 ; Insane and idiots 2 ; 33 common schools, 1035 scholars, 22 under 20 who cannot read and write ; 1 Academy, 3 Instructors, 293 students ; 1 Theological Seminary, 3 Professors and 28 students.

EMPLOYMENTS AND PRODUCTS.

There were in Gilmanton, in 1840, men engaged in agriculture 523, in commerce 8, in manufactures and trades 92, in nav-

igation 1, in the learned professions 20. The horses and mules were 497, neat cattle 4,596, sheep 7,635, swine 1,751, poultry valued at \$1,262, bushels of wheat 11,642, of barley 1,125, of oats 12,546, of rye 2,542, of buck wheat 29, of Indian corn 13,412, pounds of wool 15,299, hops 12, wax 22, bushels of potatoes 84,608, tons of hay 5,807, tons of hemp and flax 1,273, pounds of sugar made 10,522, cords of wood sold 1,155, value of dairy \$22,664, value of the orchards yield \$1,554, value of home made goods \$9,780, value of hats made \$350, persons employed 2, capital invested \$50; tanneries 4, sides of sole leather tanned 310, upper leather 725, number of men employed 5, capital invested \$3,600; saddlers 3, value of articles sold \$600, capital \$350; printing office 1, periodicals 1, capital invested \$650; number of stores 12, capital invested \$22,000; cotton factory 1, number of spindles 1,000, value of cloths made \$27,000, persons employed 45, capital \$40,000; saw mills 11, value of lumber sawed \$4,195, men employed 6; grist mills 7, oil mills 1, value of work done at these mills \$5,910, capital employed \$13,110; brick and stone houses, 2 school houses of brick, 1 Seminary and 1 dwelling house of brick; houses built in 1840, 10, men employed 19, value of construction \$8,500; value of all other manufactures not enumerated \$1,600, capital \$1,300,—total capital of all manufactures \$59,900.

Gilmanston is one of the best farming towns in the State, as will appear by a comparison of its products. In the article of wheat, Gilmanston in 1840, surpassed all other towns in the State. Weare came near to the same amount. In Indian corn, Claremont, Charlestown and Walpole on Connecticut River, and Meredith on Lake Winnipissiogee, exceeded Gilmanston. Meredith had 14,117 bushels, Claremont 19,489, Charlestown 18,591, and Walpole 18,512. But in neat cattle, Gilmanston produced more by 1000 than any other town. The products of the dairy exceeded any other town by more than \$2,000, and also in the tons of hay cut by some hundreds.

BIRTHS.

The first child born in Gilmanston, was Dorothy, daughter of Orlando Weed and wife. She was b. Oct. 13, 1762, and m. Nathan Morrill, June 21, 1781. The first male child born in

town, was Samuel Mudgett, b. Feb. 15, 1764. He m. Hannah Moore Leavitt. His second wife was Phebe Merrill.

The statement which has been made that there were 11 daughters b. in town, successively before any son, appears on examinations of the records to be without foundation. The whole number of births in the 20 families in town, in the 16 months between Oct. 13, 1762, and Feb. 15, 1764, is found to be much less than 11. There are now living the following persons born in town the same year with Joshua Mudgett, viz. Susan, daughter of Gilman Lougee and widow of Peter Dudley, b. March 8, 1764, Levi, son of Samuel Gilman, b. Aug. 3, 1764, and Jonathan Taylor b. Aug. 5, 1764. Also Daniel Gilman b. Feb. 6, and Jonathan Conner b. Aug. 31, of the following year 1765. The early families in town were generally large, embracing most of them from 10 to 12, and some even 15 children.

MARRIAGES.

The earliest marriages in town of which any record has been found was between Joseph Badger, Jr., and Elizabeth Parsons, Aug. 1, 1766, and during the same year there was a second wedding in the same family between John Smith of Durham, and Sarah, another daughter of Rev. William Parsons. The record of marriages by Rev. Mr. Parsons for the first 10 years, is with his private papers probably lost. There is no regular record of marriages to be found until after the ordination of Rev. Isaac Smith, 1773. The first couple m. by Rev. Mr. Smith was Simeon Copp and Sarah Fellows, Nov. 1773. The whole number of marriages by him in the 42 years of his ministry was 396; by Rev. Mr. Parsons about 50; by the Rev. Walter Powers, about 80; Eld. Richard Martin 30; Elder Hezekiah D. Buzzell 30; Elder Morrison 20; Elder Peter Clarke 125; Elder P. Richardson 50; Rev. Mr. Spofford 30; Rev. Daniel Lancaster 115, and by other officiating clergymen a greater or less number, of many of which no record is made. A schedule of the marriages from the first settlement, so far as ascertained, was prepared for this part of the History, but the limited patronage forbids its admittance.

DEATHS.

The record of the deaths kept by Rev. Mr. Smith, commences in 1774, 12 years from the first settlement of the town.

At this date there had been 30 deaths in town. The first man who d. was Nicholas Gilman, [see p. 83.] His was soon followed by another, Mr. Joseph Philbrook, [see p. 87.] A list of deaths nearly complete from the first settlement, has been kept to the present time, and now amounts to 2,456. The average annual number of deaths for the first ten years was 2 1-2; for the next ten years 7 7-10; for the next ten years 23 4-10; for the next ten 22 7-10; for the next ten 37 1-2, at which time, 1812, Gilford was disannexed. From that time the deaths have been 1,111. The greatest number in any one year, was (in 1826,) 71, 36 males and 35 females. The measles, dysentery and fever prevailed—12 d. of dysentery, 8 of consumption, 6 of fever, 6 of measles and 6 of intemperance. The spotted fever prevailed in 1813, '14, carrying off numbers, and other epidemics have occasionally existed, but owing to the uneven surface of the town, it is free from morasses and stagnant waters by which means the air is salubrious and the climate healthy. A list of deaths from the first settlement of the town, prepared for this part, is necessarily omitted. The following is a schedule containing the annual number :

The first 12 years				28,
1774 2,	1792 37,	1810 40,	1828 38,	
1775 13,	1793 19,	1811 44,	1829 29,	
1776 18,	1794 25,	1812 38,	1830 43,	
1777 10,	1795 20,	1813 60,	1831 54,	
1778 9,	1796 20,	1814 52,	1832 26,	
1779 9,	1797 25,	1815 41,	1833 38,	
1780 7,	1798 39,	1816 40,	1834 38,	
1781 7,	1799 15,	1817 25,	1835 40,	
1782 10,	1800 14,	1818 21,	1836 35,	
1783 20,	1801 25,	1819 29,	1837 39,	
1784 18,	1802 26,	1820 31,	1838 33,	
1785 15,	1803 35,	1821 19,	1839 49,	
1786 17,	1804 40,	1822 23,	1840 44,	
1787 22,	1805 55,	1823 36,	1841 49,	
1788 21,	1806 40,	1824 25,	1842 51,	
1789 16,	1807 31,	1825 62,	1843 34,	
1790 42,	1808 30,	1826 71,	1844 23.	
1791 36,	1809 31,	1827 50,		

2,440

LONGEVITY.

Many of the early settlers have lived to a great age. The following is a list of those who have died from their 90th year upward—forty in all.

Benjamin French, Sen., b. 1694, d. 1791, aged 97. Simeon Copp, Sen., b. 1701, d. 1793, aged 92 years. Abraham Smith, Sen., b. 1698, d. 1793, aged 95. Mrs. Sanborn b. 1703, d. 1794, aged 91. Mrs. Ordway b. 1705, d. Jan. 1804, aged 99. Mrs. Folsom, the mother of Dea. John Sanborn, b. 1707, d. 1804, aged 97. Mrs. Jackson b. May, 1710, d. Nov. 1809, in her 100th year. Mrs. French, the wife of Benjamin, b. Aug. 1724, d. March 30, 1814, aged 90. David Gilman b. Exeter, 1717, d. Nov. 22, 1810, aged 93. Peter Folsom b. Exeter, 1718, d. Gilmanton, Aug. 1815, aged 97. Mrs. Clifford b. 1716, d. in Gilmanton, Oct. 1816, in her 100th year. Hannah, wife of Dea. Stephen Dudley, d. Mar. 11, 1816, aged 93. Hannah, widow of Gen. Joseph Badger, Sen., b. July 23, 1722, d. Feb. 19, 1817, aged 94 years and 7 months. Hannah Foss b. 1715, d. 1818, aged 103. William Prescott b. 1717, d. 1819, aged 102. Sarah, widow of Col. Robert Moulton, b. 1733, d. Aug. 9, 1823, aged 90. Cæsar Wallace, a colored man, d. Oct. 16, 1827, supposed to be 104. The widow of Abiathar Sanborn b. 1739, d. April, 1829, aged 90. Capt. John Moody b. Jan. 27, 1739, d. Sept. 1829, aged 90. Dea. Benjamin Page b. 1738, d. Sept. 8, 1829, aged 91. Dr. William Smith b. Aug. 2, 1837, d. March 27, 1830, aged 93 years and 6 months. Catharine, widow of Thomas Flanders, originally Dennett, afterward wife of Joseph Philbrook, b. in Portsmouth, 1737, d. in 1830, aged 93. Wid. Elizabeth Cate, b. 1737, d. Jan. 1830, aged 93. Edmund, son of Ebenezer Tenney, b. in Rowley, Ms. 1739, d. Oct. 1, 1831, aged 92. Hannah, wife of Benjamin Mudgett, d. July 9, 1834, aged 95. John Gilman b. July 18, 1746, d. April 3, 1836, aged 90. Judith Lougee, widow of John Lougee, b. 1739, m. first a Jackson, then Thomas Chattle, Thomas Beal and John Lougee successively, d. June, 1836, aged 97. Widow of Enoch Badger, b. 1746, d. Dec. 30, 1838, aged 92. John Dudley b. Sept. 15, 1748, d. Oct. 2, 1837, in his 90th year. Mr. Whipple at the poor house, a County pauper, d. July, 1839, supposed to be more than 100. Henry Marsh b. 1746, d. April, 1840, aged 94. Richard Jones b. in

Hawke, 1750, d. July 6, 1840, aged 90. Mrs. Olive, relict of John Dudley, b. July 23, 1746, d. April 23, 1841, in her 95th year. Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. Jonathan Perkins, b. June, 1752, d. Jan. 2, 1842, in her 90th year. John Shepard, Esq., d. June 2, 1844, aged 90 wanting 12 days. Mary, widow of Joshua Gilman, b. Dec. 23, 1745, d. Feb. 2, 1844, aged 98. Widow of Benjamin Gilman, d. Nov. 17, 1844, aged 90 wanting one month. Zachariah Kelsey, a colored man and a revolutionary pensioner, d. May 21, 1829, aged 100. Widow of Jacob Tucker, d. Feb. 7, 1839, aged 96. Mary Roundy d. Mar. 12, 1824, aged 103. A short time before, she held in her arms an infant of the 5th generation.

In the month of January, 1845, there were living in the town of Gilmanton, the following persons 90 years old and upward, viz.

Anna Harper, widow of David Bean, b. April 3, 1750, aged 95. Joseph Lougee b. June 28, 1751, aged 94. Joseph Morrill b. Feb. 9, 1752, aged 93. Richard Elkins b. May 22, 1752, aged 93. Ezekiel French b. May 1, 1753, aged 92. Mehitable Hutchinson, widow of Dudley, b. May 20, 1753, aged 92. Samuel French b. July 4, 1753, aged 92. Peaslee Badger b. April 22, 1754, aged 91. Abraham Parsons b. Nov. 2, 1754, aged 91. Abigail Burleigh Parsons, his wife, b. April 11, 1755, aged 90. Paul Otis b. March 4, 1755, aged 90.

CASUALTIES.

1779, July 15. The wife of John Lougee, while sitting at the table, was choked by a bone passing into the throat, and immediately expired.

1788, July 4. A child died by a fall from a horse.

" Nov. 1. Nathaniel, son of Thomas Taylor, was suddenly killed by the fall of a tree.

1791, Mar. 17. John Melcher was suddenly killed by a limb of a tree.

1794, June 11. John Swett was killed by a limb of a tree.

1795, Aug. 21. Jeremiah Conner of Gilmanton, father of Jonathan, fell from the neap of a loaded cart descending a hill in Nottingham, and the wheel passing over him he was instantly killed.

- 1797, April. Two girls were killed in Col. Prescott's saw mill, caught by the shaft.
- 1799, July 2. Wife of Caleb Bean was killed by lightning, while raking hay on the Sabbath.
- 1800, Jan. The house of Mr. Stephen Swett was consumed by fire, and a girl 7 years old, daughter of Samuel Brown, was burned to death.
- 1802, Dec. A Mr. Drew froze to death.
- 1807, Jan. 19. Benjamin Mudgett, the first settler, fell as he was stepping out at the door, struck his head upon the door rock, broke his skull and immediately expired.
- 1808, Jan. 11. A child of Capt. Andrew Page, was choked with beans going down the wind pipe, died in seven hours.
- " Jan. 22. Gilmanton Academy took fire, and burned to the ground.
- " March. Mr. Buzzell's child bled to death.
- " April. Thomas Gilman, a young man belonging to this town, shot himself in Boston.
- 1809, May 28. John Dow ran out of the meeting house, threw himself into the pond, and was drowned.
- 1814, May. Josiah, son of John Shepard, Esq. was burned to death in distillery, by the heated liquor boiling over upon him,
- " June. A Mr. Beede hung himself.
- 1819, July 15. Old Mrs. Smith, mother of Stephen Smith, was burned to death. Oct. 16. Polly Hutchinson choked herself, by tying a garter round her neck.
- 1820, July 3. Levi Grant was killed by falling of a tree.
- 1821, Jan. 9. House of Capt. John Moody took fire, and was burned to the ground with nearly all it contained.
- " Nov. 10. An infant child of Daniel Pulsifer was burned to death.
- 1822, Aug. Drowned while bathing in Rocky pond, Nathaniel Folsom, 3d, aged 25, an only son of his parents.
- 1823, Feb. 13. The large brick Factory and Factory store and Engine house at Meredith Bridge, were burned. The fire was communicated from the picking room, and spread so rapidly that the girls in the upper loft were obliged to jump from the windows, and some of them were badly injured. Clarrissa Bean had her limbs broken. They were amputated, but she did not recover.

1823, Mar. 10. Perkins Sanborn fell from the sleigh, death struck, on his return from town meeting, and instantly expired.

1824, Feb. 11. The dwelling house of the Widow Mary Price, was consumed by fire.

" June 9. Hiram Brown was killed by lightning, aged 19. Several other persons in the same house were prostrated.

" Sept. 6. Jonathan Grant was killed by the bursting of water from a mill pond.

1825, Jan. A young man by the name of Rundlett, was drowned at Meredith Bridge.

" Feb. 12. A child of Mr. Durgin was killed by swallowing scalding water from the spout of a coffee pot.

" Aug. 24. Mr. John Gunnison hung himself in the horse shed at the Friend's Meeting House, aged 70.

1826, Feb. 6. A tree fell on James Garmon injuring him so, that after lingering a while, he died.

" April 25. Mrs. Barter hung herself on the Sabbath behind the door in a dark closet.

" Oct. 27. Capt. David Ellsworth had his hand ground off in a cider mill.

1827, Feb. 1. The small pox broke out a mile and half from M. Bridge. Many were vaccinated, and a pest house was set up.

" Mar. 1. A son of Daniel Thurston hung himself, Æ 16.

" May 26. A man by the name of Thomas Colby was killed and others wounded, by blasting iron ore on Gunstock Mt.

" Aug. 20. John, son of George Dicy, was drowned while bathing in Young's pond.

" Oct. 11. The dwelling house of Thomas Burns, Esq., was consumed by fire.

" Nov. 23. Mrs. Bachelder was burned to death at the poor house.

1828, Aug. 18. Mad. Sarah Smith was burned so that she died. The fire was communicated to the bed clothes in the night.

" Sept. 5. A man fell from his horse near Meredith Bridge and was killed.

" Feb. 28. John Blanchard had his leg amputated for a white swelling, and died in a few hours.

" The wife of John Parsons was taken suddenly senseless and speechless, and after lingering died March 17.

" July 1. John Thurston died suddenly in his field, while mowing.

" John Allen killed at Meredith Bridge, while prying rocks.
1829, June 20. John Page's dwelling house took fire and burned to the ground.

" Sept. 3. Mary Caroline, daughter of Pearson Cogswell, was so burned that she died.

" In Oct. Isaac Avery was killed while blasting rocks in Charlestown, Ms., and brought home to be buried.

" Dec. 31. Isaac E. Goodwin was found hanging by the neck by a leathern strap in the woods, on land of Joseph Nutter in Barnstead, where he had hung from the 1st of Sept., 4 months. The body was consumed and the joints were dislocated, extending a foot and a half longer than when living.

1830, Feb. 7. A Mr. Heath was drowned in the river at M. B.

" May 28. Joshua, son of Benjamin Mudgett cut his throat with a razor.

1831, May 27. A daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt had a fall by which her limbs were broken, and she was so injured that she died in 24 hours.

" June 2. Stephen P. Dow was instantly killed, while turning iron in a machine shop. His neckhandkerchief caught, drawing his neck upon the roller and severing his windpipe.

" Aug. 2. The barn of Col. Nicholas Durrell was struck with lightning and consumed with 30 tons of hay, two cows and two calves. Loss estimated at \$900.

" Aug. 22. Ebenezer Smith, Esq., of Gilford, was thrown from a wagon, his head and limbs bruised, so that mortification ensued.

1832, April 24. The dwelling house of the widow of Asa Tilton, near the Iron Works, took fire and burnt down.

" June 12. A man by the name of Bell was drowned, while acting as agent in building a steam boat at Lake Village.

" June 19. John, son of Frank Sanborn, while returning from seaport with his team, threw himself into a well in Barnstead, and was drowned.

" June 27. Samuel Bachelder was drowned near P. Merrill's.

1833, Feb. 15. Samuel Maxfield was killed by blasting rocks, near Meredith Bridge.

" Aug. 4. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the Sabbath, the barns of Joseph Sanborn and John Gilman were struck with lightning and were burned to the ground, together with

40 tons of hay, ploughs, harrows, cart wheels, &c. therein contained.

" Oct. 11. Dr. John Davis was found dead with a jug of rum in his arms in Joshua Pulsifer's pasture—is supposed to have died from intoxication.

" June 4. Died suddenly, while sitting in her chair and holding a child in her arms, Mrs. Sally, wife of Benjamin Sanborn, Esq., and daughter of Jno. Smith, Esq., of Meredith.

" Dec. 3. Paper mill, grist mill, and saw mill at Meredith Bridge were destroyed by fire.

1836, Feb. 27. Fire at Meredith Bridge, consumed the Cong'l. meeting house, together with the dwelling house and out buildings of Lyman B. Walker, Esq.

1837, June 13. Jesse Cobbett in his sleep, jumped out of a window in the third story of a tavern at Meredith Bridge, and died.

" June 16. The wife of Eph'm Mallard hung herself, *Æ* 41.

" July 1. Staniford Jackson drowned himself in the Winnipissiogee, near Meredith Bridge.

" July 15. Samuel Brown, a one legged man, drowned himself in the Winnipissiogee.

1838, Jan. 9. Joseph Hoit of Gilford, broke through the ice in the Lake and both he and his horse were drowned.

" Feb. 16. Thom. Davenport hung himself in his store in Meredith, in the night.

" May 22. Benjamin Burnham poisoned himself by taking ratsbane.

1839, Feb. 12. Samuel Cate, Esq., fell from his chair in his store and suddenly expired.

" Brackett Lamprey and Mr. Caswell fell with their horse thro' the ice in the Lake, and Caswell and the horse were lost.

" May 19. A daughter of Benjamin Weeks, Gilford, committed suicide by drowning.

" Aug. 11. Ephraim Price died in a fit of apoplexy, aged 48.

" Nov. 1. Daniel Burleigh was drowned in a pond near the Factory south road.

" Nov. 26. Joseph Gilman fell suddenly dead in the door of a neighbor's house.

1840, March 7. Mr. Pillsbury, a revolutionary pensioner, having left the Portsmouth stage, just at dark to go across to his house, half a mile, was met by a squall of wind and snow, and be-

ing aged and stiff he fell and could not rise again. The next morning he was found dead and frozen.

" Hannah Garmon wandered from the poor house, and was found dead in Moses Peaslee's field. Abigail Ladd was found dead in Richard Griffin's pasture.

1841, Aug. 18. John Cotton had his legs caught in the whiffle tree of a wagon, and the horse being frightened ran and mangled his body so that he died in a few hours.

" Oct. 31. Daniel Pulsifer died of a mysterious cause, supposed to be ossification of the muscles of the throat.

" A boy of John Goodwin was suddenly killed by a stump, which was being drawn off by a team.

1842, Feb. 20. The wife of John Lougee fell dead in a religious meeting.

" May 8. Mr. James Allen was found dead in the pasture, when his wife returned from meeting on the Sabbath.

" Aug. 20. A child of Rev. Hiram Freeman died by means of borax taken accidentally.

1843, Feb. 13. Francis Marden was killed instantly in a shop at Dover, by the falling upon him of the floor of a chamber filled with lumber.

1844, Aug. 1. John Adams hung himself in his barn by a cord twisted from new made hay of only eight blades.

1845, May 1. A daughter of Mr. Daniel Sargeant, about 18, while nursing a sick woman, was so badly burnt by her clothes taking fire that she died.

GRAVE YARDS.

Soon after the erection of the Rev. Mr. Smith's meeting house by the town, on School Lot No. 24, second range of 40 acres, a portion of the same lot was laid out and appropriated for a public *burying place*, and in May, 1776, the first interment on this ground took place. It was the body of Mr. Joseph Philbrook, one of the Building Committee of the meeting house. This public burying ground has since been enlarged and surrounded by a substantial stone wall; and has become the resting place of pastor and people, and many hundreds of our townsmen. Here especially lie the remains of a great many of the early settlers. Besides this, numerous burying places have been occupied by individuals. In the year 1773, was commenced the

private burying ground of the Gilman family, near Calvin Howe's store. In 1795, the small grave yard near the Baptist meeting house began to be occupied and Isaiah Clough buried there. In 1798, the grave yard near Capt. Farrar's, and Nancy Cotton buried there. In 1774, the burying place on the farm of Jeremiah Wilson was first used. In 1778, the burying ground near the Iron Works was laid out, and Robert Glidden buried that year. In 1816, the family burying ground of Pages; in 1805, the Sanborn burying ground; in 1776, the grave yard near the Academy; and in 1792, the ground near Nicholas Buzzell's was first used. In 1808, the burying lot by Robinson's school house was commenced, and in 1811, that by Eld. Clark's meeting house, and several were taken up and removed to it. Of various other grounds used for deposits of the dead, the information is too imperfect to be here inserted. It is much to be lamented that some two or three large and central cemeteries had not been early laid out, which might have been arranged with regularity and taste, combining pleasing associations with the resting places of departed friends.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company was incorporated in July, 1839, and is located at Gilmanton Centre Village. They have issued nearly 9,000 Policies, covering risks amounting to about \$5,500,000, and the Premium Notes taken for insuring the same, amount to about \$300,000. The Directors of the Company, are Hon. William Badger, Hon. Thomas Cogswell, Jeduthun Farrar, Stephen L. Greely, David Bean, Stephen Weeks, Alfred Prescott, Joseph Weymouth, Esquires, Col. Cyrus Gilman, Capt. Simeon Copp, Benjamin B. Lamprey and Joseph Clifford, Jr., Gilmanton; Hon. Job Otis, Strafford; Hon. George McDaniell, Barrington; Timothy Cooke, Esq., Tamworth; Thomas Tash, Jr., Esq., New Durham; Daniel Wentworth, Esq., Ossipee; Dea. Joseph R. Mead and James Gordon, Esq., Meredith; Russell Darling, Esq., Columbia; Dea. John Fox, Wolfeborough; John Lancaster, Esq., Franklin; and John L. Thorndike, Esq., Pittsfield. Hon. William Badger, *President*, Morrill Shepard, Esq., *Secretary*, Stephen Weeks, Esq., *Treasurer*, Alfred Prescott, Esq., Col. Cyrus Gilman and Capt. Simeon Copp, *Auditors*.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE.

1761. The snows in Gilmanton, this and the subsequent winter, were 6 feet deep on a level.
1763. In March of this year, and also the subsequent one, the crust would bear ox teams, and large loads of furniture. Many families moved upon the crust.
1769. A great frost cut off all the crops.
1780. The winter was long and cold, and has usually been called the Canada winter. During 40 days there was neither rain nor thaw.
- 1806, June 16. During the great eclipse there was such a change from heat to cold, that many who were heated with warm atmosphere of the morning and were absent from home, became excessively chilled and fatal sickness ensued of which they died.
1810. Jan. 19, was the coldest day ever known, and has since been called the cold Friday.
- 1814, Nov. 28. About 7 o'clock in the evening, a heavy shock of an earthquake was felt through the town.
1815. Snow 8 feet deep this winter. There was 7 inches of snow fell on the 19th of May. The whole of the season was called Nova Scotia weather. Sept. 23. About 9 o'clock a furious tempest commenced, which swept away fences, turned over trees, and even upset many buildings, destroying the lives of men and beasts in many places. The next day, which was the Sabbath, was occupied in repairing fences so as to protect the crops from the cattle.
- 1816, June. The weather was so cold that men when hoeing corn repaired to the house to warm and even put on over coats and mittens. The corn crop was very small.
1819. It was so warm and pleasant that, in Feb., many built stone wall, and in March ploughed and sowed.
1822. Many sowed their wheat on the 22d of March. There was a slight frost July 26. Oct. 25, 7 inches of snow fell, and there was sleighing some days.
1823. Wild geese appeared Mar. 23, and snow banks continued visible until the 18th of May.
- 1825, Aug. 28. A shock of an earthquake was felt in the town.
1826. Hay was very scarce and sold for \$16 per ton in the field.
1827. July 4. There was a snow storm commenced, but turned to rain. November was the coldest month in the year.

1829. In the winter of this year, the snows were excessively deep, and the autumn very dry, water in streams and wells failed, cattle came to the barn in Sept. for some days, and great damage was done by fires in the woods, some buildings were burned.

1830. Jan. 30, was the coldest day for many years. Men and beasts froze to death. May 22. A severe frost killed all the corn and beans.

1832, March 24. There have been 17 weeks of good sleighing.

1833. Some frost all three of the summer months.

1835, Dec. 16. The coldest day for many years. During the night many buildings were burnt.

1836, March 29. There have been 20 weeks of good sleighing.

Dec. 30. Mercury sunk 25° below zero.

The following tables are from the Journals of different individuals.

	Greatest Cold.	Do. heat.	Last frost in spring.	First frost in fall.	First Robin.	
1821, Jan. 25.	26°	July 20.	92°	May 9.	Sept. 29.	Apr. 5.
1822, Jan. 24.	20	July 6.	92	June 5.	Sept. 18.	" 27.
1823, Jan. 7.	14	July 11.	93	May 28.	Sept. 22.	Mar. 28.
1824, Feb. 5.	25	June 30.	92	May 25.	Sept. 20.	Mar. 28.
1825, Dec. 13.	18	July 12.	95	May 6.	Sept. 26.	Mar. 13.

	No. of snows.	Depth.	No. of rains.	time of apple tree bloom.
1831.	53	6 ft. 4 in.	96	May 2.
1832.	54	6 " 3 1-2	111	May 14.
1833.	53	9 " 11 "	82	May 28.
1834.	51	10 " 9 "	94	May 19.
1835.	68	11 " 4 "	103	May 27.
1836.	58	9 " 0 "	98	May 27.
1837.	71	8 " 0 "	79	May 18.
1838.	60	4 " 5 "	90	June 1.
1839.	67	5 " 9 "	98	May 26.
1840.	52	10 " 5 "	113	May 16.
1841.	51	12 " 7 "	83	June 4.
1842.	72	7 " 6 "	123	June 1.
1843.	66	13 " 6 "	94	June 4.
1844.	57	8 " 7 "	109	May 18.











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